February 1, 1966

Mr. Wayne Mercer
250 No. 11th Street
San Jose, California 95110

Dear Mr. Mercer:

Thank you for your letter of January 24.

Contrary to any rumors you may have heard, Mr. McKissick is not scheduled to appear, nor has he been invited to appear, on the San Jose State College campus with Vice President Humphrey.

We do, however, agree with the positions you have stated in your letter and, for your information, have enclosed copies of statements by CORE regarding the war in Vietnam and other policy matters. Perhaps you could contact Mr. Lou Smith, our representative in Los Angeles at 4171 South Central Ave., who would be able to refer you to the closest CORE chapter to your area.

Thank you very much for your interest and for your message of support.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

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Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

250 No. 11th St.
San Jose,Calif. 95110
Jan 24, 1966

JAN 30 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick :

I have been informed that you have been asked to participate in a program on the campus of San Jose State College sometime in the month of February and that one of the other speakers on this program will be one Hubert Humphrey, a Vice-President of the United States. A committee called the"Ad Hoc Committee to Welcome Hubert Who to San Jose State" has been formed. It is necessary that we know the date of this program and details so that we may begin necessary ground work for setting up a prpper demonstration.

We feel that Vice President Humphrey has shown through his inaction that he is not the liberal he says he is. We believe that his lack of strong support for the enactment and enforcement of real civil rights legislation; and his lack of opposition to the war in Viet Nam, as well as many other issues, proves our opinion to be correct. I believe that you share our opinion as well as our opposition to the war and suppost of real civil rights. Would you send us any information on this subject?

I am enclosing a clipping from the an issue of the Corelator, the paper of the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of C.O.R.E., which should prove interesting.

As chairman of the San Jose Chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois club, I would like to thank you for your work on the DuBois club's suit against the "Justice" Department.

Peace and Freedom Now

Wayne Mercer

(continued - CORE Resolution)

"Be it hereby resolved that the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality concurs with the policy of the National CORE Convention in condemning the United States administration's immoral policies: of conducting a useless war in Viet Nam that could well lead to the total destruction of mankind; of supporting racism and imperialism, here and abroad; and the priorities given by the government to aggressive war spending rather than much needed spending for solving social problems at home. We condemn the immoral attrocities committed by all parties involved in this conflict.

We demand that the United States government:

Stop immediately the bombing of Viet Nam.

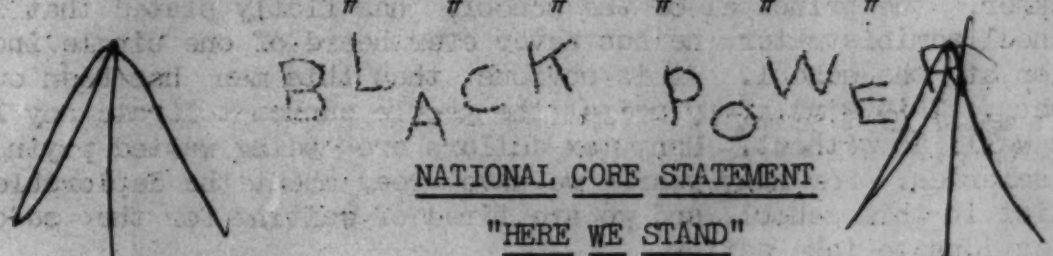
Agree to negotiate an immediate cease fire directly with the National Liberation Front.

Withdraw all foreign troops and "advisors" from Viet Nam.

Permit elections to take place as set down by the Geneva Accords of 1954.

Offer peaceful, constructive, unconditional aid to whatever government the people of Viet Nam elect to represent them."

# # # # # #




NATIONAL CORE STATEMENT

"HERE WE STAND"

At this point when a major controversy is raging around the idea of "Black Power", we want to be sure that our friends understand what Black Power means to us at CORE.

Black Power seeks to unite the Black voice in both racial pride and in the tradition of our multiracial nation. Just as the immigrant sought a share in this land, just as the Irish sought a political base, as labor joined in unions, so the Afro-American must seek to change his life condition.

Black Power is not Black supremacy. Black Power does not exclude White from any segment of the Negro Revolution -- it welcomes them, not on past paternalistic terms, but with full recognition of the role the Negro must play in the struggle for Total Equality. Black Power advocates political and economic competition within the framework of our democracy. Black Power seems to change the conditions which cause alienation, despair, and ultimately riots.

Black Power is a new expression of an old concept. It speaks directly to Black People who have not as yet really been reached by all the efforts and appeals of the Civil Rights movement.

We at CORE believe that Black Power is entirely consistant with our philosophy and our goal.

# # # # # #

(continued - Roosevelt Jr. High)

in graduation ceremonies, but were handed their diploma, under the table, several days before the end of the school semester, and were told not to come back to school. Parents were angered by this action because they had purchased graduation clothing, fully expecting to attend graduation ceremonies of their children, only to find that this would not be so.

The administration has proven time and again that they have neither the time or the interest to call and notify the parents as to their child's misconduct, on the other hand they spend a lot of time and money going to the Police and Juvenile authorities.

Many Mexican students have been accused falsely and detained at Juvenile Hall, and at a cost to the parents of $9.20 a day, it is not hard to see how Juvenile Hall has gone from a non-profit organization to a pretty good paying business.

Teachers have challenged students to fight and though afraid, students have taken up this challenge and at no time have these incidents been reported or recorded.

Many parents have taken their problems directly to the school administrators and have gotten no satisfaction, the issues have always been evaded and no faculty member has ever been reprimanded for any of the numerous violations they have committed. Mr. Buckser, the principal of the school, has flatly stated that in his ten years as school administrator he has never ever heard of one single incident of discrimination at the school. It is obvious that this man has been out to lunch for ten years. This kind of principal the people cannot tolerate any longer and we can very well do without. Many tax dollars are being wasted paying poor administrators salaries. For many years we have read about the deplorable conditions which exist in this school, and we are tired of waiting for the so-called community organizations to take action.

Failing to see this come about, interested parents and members of the community have organized themselves and confronted a shaking administration with more than sufficient evidence to substantiate the fact that there definitely is discrimination against Mexican students.

It has been demanded of the administration that they listen to grievances of parents and students. The parents have gotten the same disrespect as the students -- evasiveness.

We're sick and tired. We're not playing any more. We're going to do something constructive about this.

Sophie Mendoza
Chairman Pro Tem
Community Progress League

## CORE RESOLUTION

The following resolution was presented before the active voting membership at the CORE General meeting, August 12, 1966. This resolution was accepted and approved by a vote of 17 to 3.

(continued on next page)

February 1, 1967

dej

The Rev. Robert D. Sherard
The Corona Congregational Church
of the United Church of Christ
102-18 34th Avenue
Corona, New York 11368

Dear Pastor Sherard:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 23, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the congregation of The Corona Congregational Church on the theme "God's Revolution and the Church's Responsibility" on Sunday, April 30th.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. When we have the information required by the form, we will contact you regarding final arrangements.

We deeply appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in a very meaningful celebration. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

THE CORONA CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
of the
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
102-18 34TH AVENUE
CORONA, N. Y. 11368
DE 5-8185

ROBERT D. SHERARD, MINISTER
HOME: 27-21 99TH STREET
ILLINOIS 7-7616
GEORGE W. HINTON
MINISTER - EMERITUS

JAN 30 1967

January 23, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissack, President
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissack:

The members of our church have designated the period of April 9, 1967 through June 11, 1967, as the time for observing the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the church.

We feel that this celebration will be all the more meaningful if you would share in its observance with us. We, therefore, invite you to speak to our congregation on the general theme "God's Revolution and the Church's Responsibility" on Sunday, April 30th, 1967 at the 11:00 A.M. services. Your specific topic would be one of your own choosing.

Kindly let us know if you can be with us at this time and what remuneration will be satisfactory for your travel, time and effort.

We sincerely hope that you can honor our request and we thank you in advance for your consideration.

Yours very truly,

Theodore Canzater

THEODORE CANZATER
Anniversary Committee Chairman

Robert D. Sherard

ROBERT D. SHERARD
Minister

TC:cj

JOSEPH WILLEN

32 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022
751-1000

file - mark dead

February 1, 1967

FEB 3 1967

Dear Floyd,

My wife and I have just returned from a brief, happy holiday, following the dinner on January 9.

Thank you for your thoughtful telegram and your good wishes. It was wonderful of you to think of me.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Floyd McKissick,
National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

WU 4178 (R 9-54)

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

RECEIPT

FZ 210 WEST 135 ST. NY

JAN 9 1967

OFFICE DATE 19

RECEIVED FROM FLOYD B MCKISSICK NATIONAL DIR COR

ADDRESS 200 WEST 135 ST

ONE AND 89 CENTS Dollars $1.89

☐ Account for the month of 19

☐ Telegraphic Money Order
☐ Telegram or Cable
☐ Deposit on Collect Telegram Returnable after 24 hours
☐ Account NO. FOR REMITTANCE

TO JOSEPH WILLEN, FED OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPES
WALDORF ASTORIA

Address

Place NEW YORK NY

MONEY ORDER CHARGES PAID

Chgs $

Tolls $

Tax $

TOTAL $

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

By

Send telegram

Joseph Willen
Federation of Jewish Philanthropies
Waldorf-Astoria
Grand Ballroom
Park Avenue - 50th St.
New York, N.Y.

I wish I could be with you tonight to join in tribute. You have served all the people of New York City with unique dedication, energy and talent.

Only a slipped disc and the insistence of my doctor could prevent me from personally bringing CORE's warmest congratulations and good wishes.

A reservation has been made for

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick

for the dinner in tribute to

Dr. Maurice B. Hexter and Mr. Joseph Willen

Monday, the ninth of January

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven

at half after six o'clock

The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

Black tie

No solicitation of funds

file acpt 9

*Please reserve the evening of Monday, January 9, 1967 when Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York will honor Dr. Maurice B. Hexter and Mr. Joseph Willen upon their retirement as Executive Vice Presidents at a Dinner in the Ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. On this memorable occasion there will be no fund raising.*

*You are invited to be the guest*

*of the*

*Federation of Jewish Philanthropies*

*on this memorable occasion*

*The Officers and Trustees of*

*Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York*

*cordially invite you to join them*

*at a Dinner in Tribute to*

*Dr. Maurice B. Hexter and Mr. Joseph Willen*

*upon their retirement as Executive Vice Presidents*

*and in recognition of their understanding and vision*

*which brought Federation to a position of preeminence*

*among the communal organizations of the world*

*To be held on*

*Monday evening, the ninth of January*

*Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven*

*at half after six o'clock*

*in the Grand Ballroom*

*of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel*

Samuel D Silberman
130 East 15th St
NYC, NY 22

*Please Respond*

*Black Tie*

# *The Dinner Committee is composed of the Officers and Board of Trustees of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York*

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February 1, 1967

Mr. A. Faulkner Watts
New York Branch, National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People
261 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Watts:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter and in thanking you for your generous contribution of $25.00.

Mr. McKissick is now hospitalized with a slipped disc and will not be available for at least a few weeks. As soon as he returns to the office, we will call you to arrange an appointment, as Mr. McKissick has expressed keen interest in meeting with you.

We deeply appreciate your interest in CORE and your contribution. During this critical time in the struggle for Black Power, it is imperative that there be people who can be depended upon and who understand our true objectives.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

NEW YORK BRANCH
**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE**
261 [redacted] WEST 125th STREET • NEW YORK 27, N. Y. • MOnument 6-9740

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Eve 25th

Mr. McKissock —

Pleased to enclose $25 contribution to the cause.

Would appreciate having an early chance to chat with you on some vital matters

Would you let me know when you'll be in town & available?

You may leave message at NAACP office — (phone number above) or call me at BE 2-2500 leaving a message for me to call you

Yours Truly,
A. Faulkner Watts

Don Don Want up [redacted] file pend.

February 2, 1967

Mr. Casimir Nowacki, Chairman
All NationalCommittee
85 East 4th Street
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Nowacki:

Thank you for your letter of January 31, inviting Mr. McKissick or Mr. Lynch to address a protest meeting in support of the reinstatement of Adam Clayton Powell.

Unfortunately, Mr. McKissick is hospitalized with a slipped disc and is unable to make any definite commitments. At the time of the meeting, Mr. Lynch will be in California and, therefore, unable to attend.

Iddo feel, however, that you should be aware that, as your letter had no return address or phone number where you could be contacted and your telephone is unlisted, that we contacted the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel to request your address.

In the courseoof conversation, I mentioned the name of your committee "The All Nationa Committee to Reinstate Adam Clayton Powell." The person ontthe phone, I believe his name was Mr. Barrett, was horrified and stated that it was not too late "to pull out." I asked if you had made a firm commitment. He acknowledged that you had, said he wasn't interested in controversy and the possibility of pickets and indicated that he would do all possible to cancel your reservations. Certainly, you should be aware of the attitude of the hotel.

Thank you however for your kind invitation to Mr. McKissick, and please accept my apologies for creating what may be an uncomfortable situation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

Lincoln

January 31,1967

Mr.Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th St.
New York,N.Y.10030

Dear Sir:

The " All Nations Committee to Reinstate Represantative Adam Clayton Powell " to his seat in the House of Representatives and to the chairmanship of the House Education and Labor Committee,is sponsoring a protest meeting which will be held on February 21,1967,Tuesday 7 PM,at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel(Crystal Room),34th Street and Broadway,New York City.

It is our fervent wish that,you as one of the outstanding leader of the Negro community,will honor us by your moral support as one of the main speakers of the Evening.

In case for some unavoidable reasons it will be impossible for you to be present personally,in that case we would appreciate it very much if Mr.Lincoln Lynch would accept the invitation.

Hoping for your favorable and prompt reply,

I remain,
Sincerely Yours

Casimir Nowacki
Casimir Nowacki
Chairman

PE6-5700 - Mr. Barrett
All Nations Committee
85 E. 4th St.
N.Y.C.

NEXT NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING: Friday, February 3, at 7:30 PM at the office of the Committee at 857 Broadway, Room 307, in New York City.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE
SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

New York, Friday, January 20, 1967, at 8 PM

Present: Dave Dellinger (Chairman), Robert Greenblatt, Sidney Peck, James Bevel, Doug Jenness, Rosalind Wells, Eric Weinberger, Abner Grunauer, Arnold Johnson, Keith Lampe, Jose Ristorucci, Michael Glick, Abe Weisburd, Thompson Bradley, Irving Beinin, Al Evanoff, Gus Horowitz, Ed Pollak, ~~Fred Halstead,~~ Beverly Sterner, Tom Hayes, Peter Buch, Ron Young, Irene Johnson, Norma Becker, Otto Nathan, Elizabeth Moss, Barbara Fishman, Barbara Manners, Bradford Lyttle, Ron Clark, Tom Cornell, Herbert Hoover.

Note: The meeting was held at the new office of the committee at 857 Broadway, Room 307, New York, N.Y. 10003. Telephone: (212) 675-4605.

AGENDA: 1. Outreach -- Broadening the base: (a ) Bevel's report (b) Other discussion 2. Forms of the Mobilization: (a) Bevel's Report (b) Other discussion 3. Drafting of Call. 4. Finances: (a) Budget (b) Fund Raising 5. Staff 6. Structure: (a) Working Committee (b) Steering Committee (c) Regional Committee (d) Other. 7. Publicity 8. Time and Place of next meeting

1. Outreach -- Broadening the Base: (a) James Bevel reported on contacts he had made since the last meeting, beginning with a discussion with Martin Luther King, and including SCLC staff members, religious and labor figures. Bevel proposed a basic strategy founded on the simple theme, thou shalt not murder to settle political questions, with an MMM theme: Mobilization to end Mass Murder in Vietnam, with a perspective of becoming a Movement to end Mass Murder, with supporting groups like Men against Mass Murder (religious or fraternal associations), and fund-raising campaigns, Money to End Mass Murder, etc. (b) The general discussion revealed that Ivanhoe Donaldson of New York SNCC was enthusiastic about the Mobilization idea; that the Student Mobilization Committee was getting underway and was already sending out the first issue of its bulletin, the Student Mobilizer; and that the process of contacting religious and trade union leaders was continuing with hopeful prospects.

2. Forms of the Mobilization: (a) James Bevel discussed the need to structure the organization and events so that a movement will emerge out of April 15. Important in this is an international team of prominent persons who will go to Vietnam, as well as some of the concrete preparations for such a trip to follow by one or two thousand Americans, finances, a ship, etc. On the specific form of April 15, the parade should lead to the UN as a symbol of the world's people and an educational platform, with American Indians to lead the march as earlier victims of U.S. genocide, with African and Asian delegations pressed to fly flags half-mast, with mainly international speakers, as many of them colored as possible, and the presenting of a Declaration of Civilization signed by the international team and as many Nobel prize-winners as possible. (b) The general discussion raised many supplementary proposals, including a possible demand for UN sanctions against the U.S., petitions, mobile speakers' platforms, inviting delegation from North Vietnam and/or the NLF to address the rally from UN grounds, saturating the city with the anti-war visitors and planning other events for the weekend, march from Times Square in the heart of traffic, get as many people after the rally as possible to march to central Park and lie flat to dramatize what thousands of dead civilians amount to, immediate circulation of pledges to come to the mobilization, call on U Thant for use of the actual Central Plaza of the UN for the demonstration and for full facilities from the City of New York for this citizens' march. Dave Dellinger pointed to the need for putting the action at the UN in a framework understandable to Asians who have viewed the UN as a part of the bloc of western colonialism, exclusionary of China, sponsor of the Korean war, and not an instrument of peace. We go to the UN, not as an expression of

confidence in it, but as a symbol of internationalism.

A Strategy Committee was appointed, consisting of: James Bevel, Al Evanoff, Rosalind Wells, Robert Greenblatt, Abner Grunauer, Ivanhoe Donaldson, Ron Clark, Fred Halstead, Dan Berrigan (or Tom Hayes), a WSP delegate, and a Student Mobilization delegate.

3. Drafting of the Call: It was agreed that the call would deal with the issues important to the American people as well as and in relation to the atrocity and wastefulness of the war in Vietnam. All groups would be allowed to develop their own calls, have their own slogans. A draft by Herbert Hoover and a memorandum by Sidney Peck on the call had been prepared and were referred to a committee set up to draft the call consisting of: Dave Dellinger, James Bevel, and Thompson Bradley. This committee will consult with others in drafting the call and mail it out to the committee for consideration and adoption at the next meeting in two weeks.

4. Finances: Bradford Lyttle presented an initial budget of $8500 a month to start off the work but which everyone agreed would have to be increased as the mobilization got under way:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rent | $ 125 | Postage | $ 1200 |
| Staff (6 persons) | 1800 | MOBILIZER | 1200 |
| Telephone & Telegraph | 400 | Equipment | 250 |
| Transportation | 1000 | Miscellaneous | 500 |
| Printing | 1000 | | |
| | | Total: | $ 8475 |

Sidney Peck suggested having several full-time fundraisers and announced that the Cleveland mobilization was sending $2000 to the national office. He called for other areas and cities to consider this a challenge and to try to match or exceed the contribution. A fund raising committee was set up, to be convened by Norma Becker, on which Abe Weisburd agreed to serve; others will be asked to work on this committee later.

5. Staff: The staff now consists of James Bevel, national director; Bradford Lyttle, acting coordinator; and Herbert Hoover, Peter Buch, a secretary (Susan Sutheim was subsequently secured for this position). Linda Dannenberg, Gus Horowitz, and Paul Friedman are presently on the Student Mobilization Committee staff. Other organizations will be asked to provide staff forces also.

6. Structure: Dave Dellinger proposed that the policy-making committee be considered as the body present at the meeting plus those who were invited but couldn't attend, with the officers empowered to add to this committee. An administrative committee would consist of the officers and staff. Meetings of the committee would be every other week on Friday evenings. This was agreed to and the perspective was adopted of organizing a large preparatory conference in New York like the one in San Francisco on February 4 and the one in Cleveland February 11.

7. Publicity: Referred to next meeting for lack of time.

8. Next Meeting: Friday, February 3, at 7:30 PM at the office of the Committee at 857 Broadway, Room 307, in New York City.

ADJOURNMENT: At 12:15 AM.

# Muste

**A. J.**

Dean of the American Peace Movement who will have just returned from his trip to North Vietnam as one of an international delegation of venerable clergymen including Rabbi Abraham Feinberg, Pastor Martin Niemoller, and Archbishop Ambrose Reeves.

**James Bevel**

of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who has just become director of the Spring Mobilization Committee to end the War in Vietnam which is planning the massive April 15 demonstration.

**Monday Feb. 13**

**Community**
40 E. 35th St.

**Church**
New York

**at 8:00 p.m.**

**Dellinger**

Editor of Liberation. Another recent visitor to Vietnam. Chairman.

**Dave Newman**

**Grace**

Sister of Pvt. Dennis Mora, one of the three Fort Hood G.I.'s imprisoned for refusing to participate in the unjust Vietnam illegal and unjust war. She has recently returned from a trip with three other American women to North Vietnam.

designed by Mark Morris

## Hear about the Movement to Stop Mass Murder in Vietnam to Be Launched April 15

Contribution, $1 Students, 50¢

Sponsored by FIFTH AVE. VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE, 5 Beekman St., New York 10038, tel. 964-0070, A. J. Muste, chairman
Funds urgently needed. Norma Becker, Dave Dellinger, coordinators

Ruth - Transportation
Late lead

February 6, 1967

Dr. Maurice R. Green
Dr. Max Deutscher,
Co-Chairmen, Program Committee
The American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.
1790 Broadway
New York, New York 10019

Dear Dr. Green and Dr. Deutscher:

Thank you for your letter of January 24, with the enclosed completed form.

Unfortunately, due to a prior commitment, Mr. McKissick will not be able to participate in the conference. However, we would very much like to be able to assign a representative from CORE to stand in for Mr. McKissick. Please let us know if this would be satisfactory?

We very much appreciate this invitation and hope that CORE will be able to participate. In any case, please keep us abreast of the conference and its progress.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

# The American Orthopsychiatric Association, Inc.

1790 BROADWAY • NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019 • JUDSON 6-5690

Post-Conference Meeting
March 27, 28, 29, 1967
University of West Indies
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

JAN 25 1967

assign a no

44th Annual Meeting
March 20, 21, 22, 23, 1967
Washington Hilton Hotel
Washington, D.C.

January 24, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

We are enclosing the form that you sent with respect to our invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in the 44th Annual Meeting Program of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. It is a rather difficult form for us to fill out because we do not normally make any arrangements for participants in the meeting program. All participants provide for their own travel and make other arrangements, and for the most part are being sent as participants by their organization or institution.

We will fill out as much as we can of the form, but you can understand as a result why this is atypical for us.

We would hope, however, that we can still look forward to Mr. McKissick's being with us and would be very glad to answer any questions you may have if you will call at the office. Dr. Langer is answering this for us because we thought this would serve to expedite the situation.

Sincerely yours,

Maurice R. Green
Max Deutscher

Maurice R. Green, M.D. and
Max Deutscher, Ph.D.
Co-Chairmen, Program Committee

Enclosure

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Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Vice-President:
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Syracuse, New York

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Bethesda, Maryland
ROBERT L. STUBBLEFIELD, M.D.
Dallas, Texas

Executive Secretary
MARION F. LANGER, Ph.D.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

**PLACE** Washington Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.

**TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR** The session will be held on Tuesday Afternoon, March 21. from 1:15 to 4:15 P.M. (length of Conference is March 20 to 23, 1967)

**DATE**

**FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)** This will be a panel discussion based on a paper which will be read by everyone in advance.

**TOPIC** CAN RACE RIOTS BE PREVENTED?

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

1. Mode of transportation
2. Time
3. Point of Departure
4. Point of Arrival
5. Flight Number
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of persons meeting speaker (if any)

---

**ACCOMODATIONS**

1. Address:
2. Room number:

---

**AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM:**
NONE

---

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:**

1. Name Dr. Marion F. Langer
2. Phone number & Address

American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1790 Broadway, N.Y.C.
JU 6-5690

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20260

Dec.

FEB 6 1967

The Postmaster General
and
The Trustees of
The Frederick Douglass Institute of Negro Arts and History
invite you to a ceremony dedicating
the 25-cent Frederick Douglass stamp
at
Two-thirty o'clock Tuesday, February 14, 1967
Washington, D. C.

Program:
300 A Street, Northeast - Capitol Hill
(Auditorium, Faith Tabernacle Church)

Reception:
316-318 A Street, Northeast
Frederick Douglass Institute

L. L

February 6, 1967

Mr. Paseka
Apt. 4C
120 East 4th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Brother Paseka:

Thank you for your letter of October 18. I am sure that you thought I had forgotten you and our very pleasant meeting downtown. Since that time, however, I have been on the west coast visiting our chapters there and, because of the illness of our National Director, Mr. McKissick, have had to shoulder some of his duties.

I would very much like to sit down and talk to you at length not only about conditions in South Africa but what we, as an American organization, can do to help more decisively than we have in the past. I am sure that such a meeting would be mutually very beneficial.

May I suggest you call our office at 281-9650, so that we may set up such an appointment. I agree with you, Freedom for All Black People the World Over in Our Lifetime.

Very truly yours,

Lincoln O. Lynch
Associate National Director

LOL:ilh

CAW.

February 7, 1967

Mr. Gilbert Herman
2620 East 13th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11235

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Herman:

Thank you for your letter of February 2, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a meeting of the Government and Law Society of the City College of New York.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of a most rewarding and meaningful series. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

FEB 7 1967

2620 East 13th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11235
February 2, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick, National
Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The Government and Law Society of the City College of New York cordially invites you to address a meeting of our group. Our organization, one of the oldest student groups at the college, provides an impartial forum whereby noted public figures can speak before the student body on topics of their choice.

Because of your prominence in national affairs, we are looking forward to your reply. We will be meeting every Thursday at 12:30 p.m. between February 9th and May 18th, inclusive, except February 23rd and April 27th. Your reply may be sent to me at the above address.

Respectfully yours,

Gilbert Herman

Gilbert Herman

Dear Floyd -

Hope you are better.

Do you want us to make any announcements re Feb 18-19 Conference at the Feb. 13 gatherings?

By the way, Rev. Cleage will be East that weekend - in Springfield, Mass. We will announce & send a list of Guest Boys

# UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE

8906 TWELFTH STREET 313 872-8703
BOX 698 DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48206

Steering Committee
Rev. William Ardrey
Dr. Grace Boggs
Nadine Brown
Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr.
Atty. Henry W. Cleage
Clyde Cleveland
Jerry Cleveland
Loy Cohen
Rep. James Del Rio
Rev. C. L. Franklin
Dick Gregory, national chairman
Alvin Harrison
Atty. Milton R. Henry, co-chairman
Richard B. Henry
Ray Jenkins
Rev. Samuel Jenkins
Dr. Edgar B. Keemer
Henry L. King
Atty. O. Lee Molette
Rev. James H. Porter
Nelis Saunders
Phygenia Stephens
Rev. Orun Trone
Rep. Jackie Vaughn, III co-chairman
Rev. James E. Wadsworth co-chairman
Raymond A. Willis

February 7, 1967

Dear Friends:

It is now clear that on Monday, February 13, a significant section of Detroit's black community will strike - enough to shut down many plants, offices and schools, and to establish the inherent power of the general strike as a new weapon of struggle. Less than a handful of Negro leaders has dared to come out in opposition. Everywhere black people are debating the question with their friends, their co-workers, and in their own minds. "What will my family, boss, co-workers think of me if I don't strike? Equally important, what will I think of myself?" The press, radio, TV editorialize against - but they cannot completely white-out the voices of those speaking for.

In Muskegon, Michigan, the black community has been similarly mobilized --under NAACP leadership. Our information on the strike from other cities is sketchy, but in response to our first letter groups from all over the country wired support and indicated that they were considering similar action. We do know that locally and nationally CORE is participating and encouraging the united strike.

To evaluate the significance of this new weapon of struggle, to train organizers for its use on a planned, continuing as well as emergency basis, and to plan a second nation-wide strike, we are holding a Conference in Detroit on the day of the strike. As you can see from the enclosed statement and agenda, we will be discussing the strike weapon in relation to a) the organized labor movement and black workers in the plant; b) the church as a center of community action; and c) independent black political action.

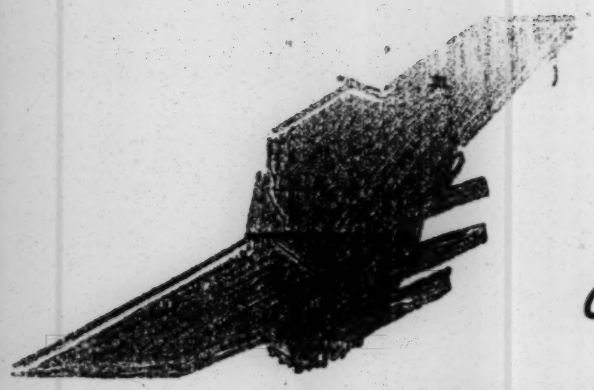
We would be glad if you and/or a representative of your organization could attend this conference which will convene at 12 noon at Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood, Detroit 48206.

Since time is short, I would appreciate your letting me know by return mail or wire what we can expect from your organization. My home address and phone number is 3061 Field St., Detroit, Mich. 48214; (313) 921 1236.

Yours for the National Strike,

Grace Boggs

Chairman, Inter-City Cooperation



# CONFERENCE

## The General Strike As a New Weapon of Struggle

Monday, February, 13, 1967

Central United Church of Christ
7625 Linwood
Detroit, Michigan 48206
Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., Pastor

## AGENDA

12 Noon — ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE

12:30 — INTRODUCTION OF STRIKE LEADERS

1 P.M. — "The General Strike as a New Weapon of Struggle"
--- Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr.

2-4 P.M. — WORKSHOPS

1. The Strike Weapon, Organized Labor and Black Workers in the Plant.
2. The Strike Weapon and the Church as a Center of Community Action.
3. The Strike Weapon and Independent Black Political Action

4-5:30 P.M. — CONCLUDING SESSION

**** Sandwiches and Beverages Available ****

# THE GENERAL STRIKE AS A NEW WEAPON OF STRUGGLE

By Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr.

Dick Gregory, Honorary Chairman of the United Strike Committee, has issued a national call for a General Strike to protest the racist lynching of Adam Clayton Powell by the U.S. Congress. Black people in more than 100 black urban ghettoes are asked to strike back on Monday, February 13, by staying home from work, keeping their children home from school, and refusing to buy.

Many people hesitate to support a strike for Adam Clayton Powell because he has been thoroughly and systematically discredited by the white press in preparation for the well-planned lynching party designed to destroy America's outstanding symbol of black political power. The attack was not upon Powell but upon black people everywhere. Frankly the Strike Committee does not take a position on the charges made against Powell. We are only concerned with the racist attack upon a black man who has been attacked because he is black. This we cannot ignore. If all the still-unproved charges against Powell were true, he would still have been seated and there would have been no question about his chairmanship if he had been white. The refusal of a white Congress to discipline white Congressman Dodd in any way makes this simple fact crystal-clear.

We strike to protest the double standard of justice which is used in all areas of American life to perpetuate white supremacy and black powerlessness. Whether or not we personally like Powell, his flamboyant behavior and his audacious arrogance is a matter of no importance. We fight on this front today because this is where we are being attacked. Yesterday it was Emmett Till, Medgar Evers, four little black girls in Birmingham, and Julian Bond. Tomorrow it may be any one of us. We choose to strike back today in the hope that we may avoid the same attack upon our homes and our persons tomorrow.

On Monday, February 13, we will take the first experimental step towards the development of the General Strike as a new weapon in the Black Revolution. The General Strike offers a new method which must be carefully analyzed and developed by leaders all across the country. The old civil rights protest methods (the sit-in, the Freedom Ride, the mass protest, the March) are as outmoded as a one-engine propeller plane in the Jet Space Age. When Stokely Carmichael screamed "Black Power" on a dusty Mississippi road, he was not launching an attack upon established civil rights organizations nor was he proposing a new black revolution. Like the little child who said, "Look, the king doesn't have any clothes on" in the fable about the Emperor's new clothes, he was merely pointing out the obvious fact that the so-called civil rights movement was dead because it had failed to come to grips with the problems of black powerlessness. During the 12 years following the Supreme Court school desegregation decision and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, black men had come to a new sense of dignity and pride which only served to heighten our frustration in the face of our inability to penetrate the impregnable armor of white supremacy by persuading white men to accept integration and voluntarily give up the prerogatives of white power. We had no real weapons for the struggle, and the white man spoke of the "Black Revolution" with tongue in cheek because he realized that no serious revolution could be waged by a powerless people using non-violent redemptive suffering as a tactic born out of the frantic helplessness of those who must beg and evoke sympathy because they dared not demand and marshall power to support their demands. The heroism of the millions of men, women and children who pitted their helpless black powerless bodies against the unspeakable brutality of white power while singing "We shall overcome some day" and hoping against hope that the hatred which grew within them like a cancer would somehow emerge as a transforming love and magically change the white man and end his brutal oppression is none the less heroic because of the simple fact that it was doomed to failure.

The General Strike which can paralyze 100, 200 or 300 cities simultaneously offers the new weapon we have been seeking. Today we use the strike in support of Adam Clayton Powell. Tomorrow we can use it against the injustice of Urban Renewal or the inequities of a draft system which results in black boys making up approximately 40% of front-line soldiers in Vietnam and 22% of the casualties.

WE ARE CALLING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OF COMMUNITY LEADERS IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN, on Monday, February 13, to develop plans and tactics for coordinating a second General Strike. WE HOPE THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO ATTEND.

Grace Boggs, Chairman Inter-City Cooperation
United Strike Committee
c/o 3061 Field St.
Detroit, Mich. 48214

I will attend the Detroit Conference on "The General Strike as a New Weapon of Struggle", Monday, February 13, 1967.

Enclosed is my registration fee of $1.00 to help cover the expenses of the Conference.

Name_____

Address_____City_____State_____

Zip Code_____Phone_____

Organization_____

Title_____

Please detach and mail promptly

---

BLACK-OWNED MOTELS AND HOTELS

Rio Gran Motel
2211 W.Grand Blvd.
Detroit, Mich. 48206
Tel: 313 Ty 4 6200
$9.10 Single; $15.00 Double

Town Motel
2127 W.Grand Blvd.
Detroit, Mich. 48206
Tel: 313 Ty 8 6353
$8.50 Single; $9.00 Double

Alamo
2700 Woodward
Detroit, Mich. 48201
Tel: 313 Fa 1 1551
$10.00 Single; $12.48 Double

20 Grand
2100 W. Warren
Detroit, Mich. 48208
Tel: 313 895 5100
$12.40 Single; $14.04 Double (King-size)

Traveler
2745 Cass at Temple
Detroit, Mich. 48201
Tel: 313 Wo 2 8030
$9.36 Single; $10.40 Double

June Acres
600 S. Oakwood
Detroit, Mich. 48217
Tel: 313 Vi 2 4755
$8.32 Single; $10 40 Double

February 7, 1967

Miss Helen B. Brown, President
The Knickerbocker International Business and
Professional Women's Society, Inc.
170-17 Foch Boulevard
St. Albans, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Brown:

Thank you for your letter of February 3, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the Knickerbocker International Business and Professional Womens Society, Inc.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful event. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

THE KNICKERBOCKER INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S SOCIETY, INC.
1964
FREEDOM FRIENDSHIP LEADERSHIP

170-17 Foch Boulevard • St. Albans 34, N. Y. • LA. 5-5398

*Helen Butler Brown*
President

February 3,1967

FEB 7 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The Officers and Members of our Society unanimously agreed at a recent Executive Board Meeting, to have you as our Guest Speaker on Monday, March 20, 1967, at the Minisink Town House, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City.

We would be very happy if you will accept this invitation and speak to us on the subject of "Black Power". If you cannot attend our Meeting, please send us a Representative.

If it is convenient for you to arrive at 9:00 P. M. and speak for twenty minutes, followed by a ten minute question-answer period, it would be greatly appreciated.

We are enclosing a copy of the Objectives of our Society, and if further information is desired, please contact our Program Chairman, Mrs. Mary Herbert, at 1370 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

Thank you so much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Helen B. Brown

HELEN B. BROWN,
President

HBB:ehw
Encl.

THE KNICKERBOCKER INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S SOCIETY, INC.

1964

FREEDOM FRIENDSHIP LEADERSHIP

# OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Society shall be to create a spirit of cooperation and good will among business and professional women throughout the world; To stimulate a desire in business and professional women to work together to break the chain of ignorance, poverty and deprivation through education on the local, national and international fronts;

To promote opportunities for business and professional women through leadership training;

To provide educationally, scientifically and culturally enriching experiences for our youth through a program of action.

February 8, 1967

Mr. Donnie Moore
Higher Education Writer
The Houston Post
2410 Polk
Houston, Texasm77001

Dear Mr. Moore:

Thank you for your letter dated January 2, 1967. The letter was sent to my Durham office and did not reach me in New York until yeaterday.

I am sorry that I did not have an opportunity to reply before you traveled to Durham, but I would like to issue an invitation for you to visit our offices whenever you are in New York.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

# THE HOUSTON POST COMPANY

2410 POLK AVENUE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001
AREA CODE 713, CAPITOL 3-3131

OVETA CULP HOBBY
Editor and Chairman of the Board

W. P. HOBBY, JR.
Executive Editor and President


FEB 7 1967

January 2, 1967

Dear Mr McKissick,

I am planning to be in Durham on Jan 17-18 and possibly the 19th and 20th. I would like very much to arrange an interview with you regarding the progress of the civil rights movement and your ideas concerning methods for securing aims.

I worked on the Durham Sun when Richard Stanley was there, and had heard often how interesting it was to work with you. I asked him several times to introduce us although he never had a chance.

Racial situations seem less tense here than there. Yet I ran the first picture of a Negro bride in The Durham Sun, and I have yet to see one in my year and a half here.

I do not work in the society department here, but am the higher education writer. I cover Texas Southern University, a predominantly Negro state school here. Consequently I am interested in the part you think college students can play in the civil rights movement.

If you think you can work me in your schedule, I would appreciate hearing from you. I will be traveling on an air tour of Southern state and land-grant universities with 19 other education writers from across the nation.

While in Durham we will be visiting Duke University, and we also have planned stops at the University of North Carolina and N.C. State College.

I devote a great deal of time and space here covering Texas Southern, but I can't remember similar coverage of North Carolina College. N.C. College is not on the tour, but Florida A & M is.

I would also be interested in any views you have regarding higher education for the Negro.

Thanks in advance for any consideration you can give me.

I am

Sincerely,

Donnie Moore

Donnie Moore
Higher Education Writer
The Houston Post
2410 Polk
Houston, Texas, 77001

dec.

February 8, 1967

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Director
New York State Careerists Society, Inc.
210 West 35th Street
New York, New York 10001

Dear Beth:

Thank you very much for your note of January 31 and for the enclosed invitation to the reception honoring Mrs. Ersa Poston, February 12, 1967.

Unfortunately, because of a slipped disc, I will be unable to attend.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

637

New York State Careerists Society, Inc.

Cordially invites you to attend a Reception

Honoring

Mrs. Ersa H. Poston, President

New York State Civil Service Commission

Sunday, February 12th, 1967 - 4-7 P.M.

Carnegie International Endowment Center

345 East 46th Street, New York City

Two Dollars

Refreshments

# New York State Careerists Society, Inc.

210 WEST 35th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001
LOngacre 5-8265

OFFICERS
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PRESIDENT
WILLIAM N. RYLES
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
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SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
SHIRLE BROWN
THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
CHAPTER COORDINATOR
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DOROTHY E. MILLER
ALBERT MITCHELL
JESSE PATE
GEORGE A. WALLS
DOROTHY P. WILLIAMS
FRANK YANCEY

HONORARY MEMBERS
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ATTORNEY
DR. HERMAN P. MANTELL
CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY
MANHATTAN BOROUGH PRESIDENT
JUDGE JAWN A. SANDIFER
JOHN D. SILVERA

FEB 3 1967

January 31, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Executive Director CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We are honoring Mrs. Ersa H. Poston, President, New York State Civil Service Commission, at a reception, Sunday, February 12, 1967, 4-7 P.M., at the Carnegie International Endowment Center, 345 East 46th Street, New York City.

We hope you will also honor this occasion with your presence as a distinguished guest. Enclosed is a ticket for your convenience. We anticipate your favorable acceptance. Thank you for your valuable assistance to the Careerists.

With every kind wish,

Sincerely yours,

Beth

Elizabeth H. Anderson
Director

Enc.

WHITTIER COLLEGE
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA 90608
213-693-0771
698-0427

FEB 16 1967

February 9, 1967 Canc.

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Regarding Mr. McKissick's February 21 visit to Whittier College, the main address will be given in First Friends' Church (Washington and Philadelphia in Uptown Whittier), at 10 a.m., an informal discussion at 11 a.m., and an informal luncheon with sixteen students from 12 to 1 p.m. I hope this procedure is alright with you.

There is a helicopter service from L.A. International to Whittier. Leaving L.A. International is one at 8:10, arriving in Whittier at 8:38. This would be the best thing to do, as it would take 1½-2½ hours to travel by car from L.A. International to Whittier. The same amount of time is involved. Or Mr. McKissic could come in the night before and we could lodge in him in a local hotel. Departure from Whittier via helicopter back to L.A. International would be at 1:12 p.m., arriving at the airport at 1:25.

Of course, we will absorb all traveling costs, lodging, etc., and pay the agreed upon honorarium. May we hear from you on this as soon as possible, and also have two glossies of Mr. McKissick.

Cordially yours,

Michael Pirot

Michael Pirot

August 30, 1966

Mr. Michael Pirot
Program Chairman
Whittier College
Whittier, California 90608

Dear Mr. Pirot:

Thank you for returning the form containing general information regarding Mr. McKissick's proposed appearance at Whittier College.

The date most convenient for Mr. McKissick is February 21, 1968. I know that he is looking forward to addressing the students and faculty of the college and I am sure that this event will be a successful one.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

Floyd B. McKissick
national director

AUG 30 1966

If the date is unworkable, we can find another. Otherwise, let me know on one of the two.
M. Pirot

August 8, 1966

Mr. Michael Pirot
Program Chairman
Whittier College
Whittier, California 90608

Dear Mr. Pirot:

Thank you for your letter inviting Mr. McKissick to address the students and faculty of Whittier College as a part of your convocations program.

Due to our financial condition, it is necessary to request an honorarium of five hundred dollars ($500.00). It is also important that Mr. McKissick's expenses be paid--and that our office receive the tickets at least three days in advance of the engagement.

In order to simplify these arrangements, I have enclosed a form. Please fill it out and return it at your earliest convenience. This information is needed before a definite commitment can be made.

Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

448 ILH

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Whittier College, Whittier, Calif.

TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR 1 hr. lecture plus 1 hr. question period & lunch

DATE Feb. 21 or Feb. 28, 1967 (both Tuesdays)

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Lecture, informal question-and-answer period

TOPIC "The Meaning of Black Power"

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time Air, helicopter from L.A. International to Whittier

3. Point of Departure

4. Point of Arrival

5. Flight Number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of ~~persons~~ meeting speaker (if any)

Michael Picot

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number:

AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM: $500.00 plus travel expenses

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name
2. Phone number & Address

file - Invitations pending

August 8, 1966

Mr. Michael Pirot
Program Chairman
Whittier College
Whittier, California 90608

Dear Mr. Pirot:

Thank you for your letter inviting Mr. McKissick to address the students and faculty of Whittier College as a part of your convocations program.

Due to our financial condition, it is necessary to request an honorarium of five hundred dollars ($500.00). It is also important that Mr. McKissick's expenses be paid--and that our office receive the tickets at least three days in advance of the engagement.

In order to simplify these arrangements, I have enclosed a form. Please fill it out and return it at your earliest convenience. This information is needed before a definite commitment can be made.

Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

AUG 8 1966

WHITTIER COLLEGE
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

August 5, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On behalf of the Whittier College convocations committee, President Paul S. Smith, chairman, and I, student co-chairman, would like to extend a cordial invitation to you to address the students and faculty of Whittier College as a part of our convocations program.

Our convocations are held on Tuesday mornings at ten. It is our hope that arrangements can be made for your appearance on the Whittier campus during the next academic year. Realizing that you have a busy calendar, we have endeavored to contact you early enough that your schedule will not already be filled. Could you consider one of the two following dates: March 7, 1967 or March 14, 1967? If you are unable to make these dates, we are willing to make any change possible to arrive a date convenient to you. The only limitation to this is that the entire student body is only free from classes on Tuesdays from 10 to 11 a.m.

Although we work under the limitations usually attending independent college budgets, nonetheless we would be able to cover your travel expenses, and provide you with an honorarium nominal, if not adequate. In hopes that your appearance, certain to be one of the year's highlights, can be arranged, I look forward to your reply.

Yours cordially,

Michael Pirot

Michael Pirot
Program Chairman

OCTOBER 7, 1966

MR. MICHAEL PIROT
WHITTIER COLLEGE
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA 90608

DEAR MR. PIROT:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 26, REQUESTING TWO GLOSSY PHOTOS OF MR. MCKISSICK AND TWO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES, IN CONNECTION WITH HIS SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AT WHITTIER COLLEGE ON FEBRUARY 21, 1967.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE PICTURES WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, SINCE THEY ARE NOW BEING REORDERED. FOR YOUR USE IN THE MEANTIME, I HAVE ENCLOSED TWO BIOGRAPHIES.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST AND COOPERATION.

SINCERELY,

IRMA L. HELLINGER
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

ILH

WHITTIER COLLEGE
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA 90608

SEP 29 1966

September 26, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

I have received your agreement to speak at Whittier College on February 21, 1967, and am glad you will be able to make it.

We can provide you the $500 honorarium plus travel expenses.

The topic suggested by myself was "Black Power". I am hoping this is alright.

May we have two biographies and two glossy photos of you sent to us at your convenience for our advertising purposes.

I look forward to your coming, and in the meantime offer my best wishes.

Yours cordially,

Michael Pirot

Michael Pirot

WHITTIER COLLEGE
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA 90608

MAR 1 1967

February 23, 1967

Irma L. Hellinger
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

This note is to confirm our new date for Mr. McKissick's appearance on the Whittier campus on April 11, 1967.

May we have confirmation on your part as time draws near the date.

In the meantime will you please send to us two glossies of Mr. McKissick for publicity purposes.

Thank you for your time in arranging this matter.

Yours cordially,

Michael Pirot

Michael Pirot
Program Chairman

Dec
WDL

February 10, 1967

The Rev. R. D. Sherard
102-18 34th Avenue
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Rev. Sherard:

Thank you for promptly returning the General Information Form regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the congregation of your church in Corona, Queens, New York.

Unfortunately, due to a prior commitment, Mr. McKissick will be unable to accept your invitation. However, Don Smith, our Director of Public Relations, will be available on that date to represent Mr. McKissick. Please let us know as soon as possible if this arrangement would be satisfactory so that we can reserve this date on Mr. Smith's calendar.

We deeply appreciate this invitation and sincerely hope that Mr. Smith will be able to represent us in addressing your congregation on "God's Revolution and the Churches Responsibility."

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Corona, Queens, New York

TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR 1½ hrs.

DATE April 30, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Sunday Worship Service, Message in Place of Sermon

TOPIC God's Revolution And The Church's Responsibility

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
   Car or Subway
2. Time
3. Point of Departure
4. Point of Arrival
5. Flight Number
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of persons meeting speaker (if any)

---

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:
2. Room number:

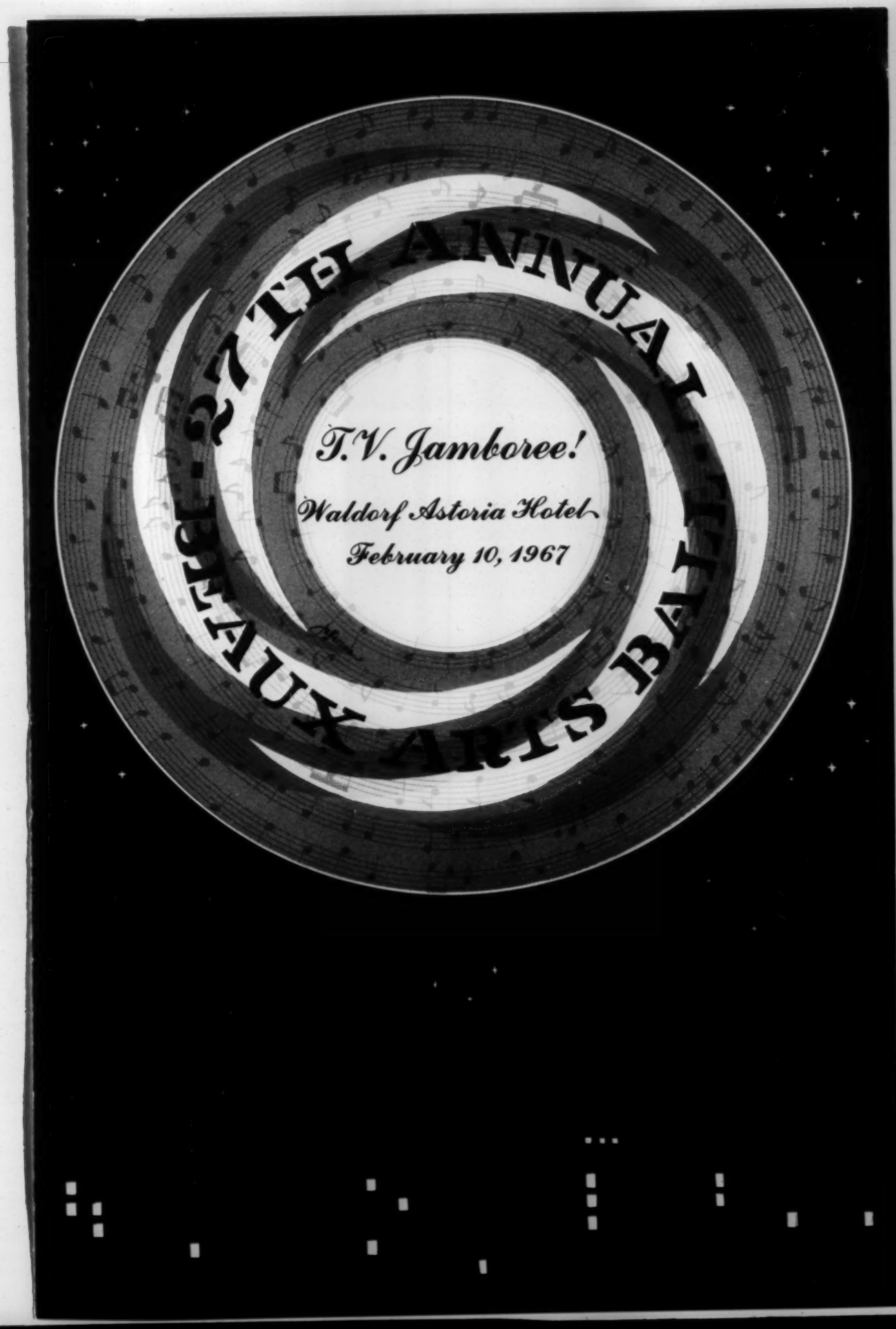
---

AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM: $50.00

---

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Rev. R.D. Sherrod
2. Phone number & Address 102-18 34th Ave. DeJ-8185


27TH ANNUAL
T.V. Jamboree!
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
February 10, 1967
BEAUX ARTS BALL

# The National Urban League Guild

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*The National Urban League Guild*
*proudly presents their*
*27th Annual Beaux Arts Ball*

# *T.V. Jamboree!*

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1967 NINE o'CLOCK

GRAND BALLROOM — WALDORF-ASTORIA

Advance subscription $10.00 Tickets at door: $12.00

Reserved Boxes and Tables
(do not include the price of the ticket)

1st Tier Boxes $100.00 (*sold out!*) Ringside Tables $100.00

2nd Tier Boxes $75.00

For ticket reservations call: Naomi Watkins — PLaza 1-0300

*Music by:* DICK VANCE

*Master of Ceremonies:* DICK CAMPBELL

Grand March begins promptly at midnight

*Costume or Evening Attire Required*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Prize | Most Beautiful . . . . | $400.00 |
| 2nd Prize | Most Original . . . . | $300.00 |
| 3rd Prize | Most Mod . . . . . | $200.00 |
| 4th Prize | Mystery Prize . . . . | $100.00 |

*Prizes donated through the courtesy of*
SCHMIDT'S of Philadelphia

All the proceeds from this ball will go to further the important work of the NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

# *National Urban League Guild*

An Interracial Volunteer Auxiliary of the

## National Urban League

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(TAX DEDUCTIBLE)


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Beatrice Wells
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Bettie Scott Whaley
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Curtis Whitney


*Cover design donated by Louise Jefferson.*

dec
Cas

February 10, 1967

Mr. James G. Martin
8012 Avenue "J"
Brooklyn, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Martin:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning, inviting Mr. McKissick'to address the Men's Group of your church.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful evening. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

Dec.

February 15, 1967

Mr. Paul E. Gibbons
Conference Coordinator
Cornell United Religious Work
Ithaca, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in a conference of the Cornell United Religious Work, in conjunction with the East Harlem Project and the Afro-American Society at Cornell University.

Unfortunately, Mr. McKissick is now scheduled to appear in Michigan on that date, and will not be able to accept this invitation. However, we would very much like to be kept informed of the progress of the conference and hope that you will send us any information you feel could be useful.

With best wishes.for a most important and meaningful conference.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

## GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Cornell University

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 24 hours

DATE Tuesday, Feb. 28 : 5:00 pm — To — Wed., March 1 — 5:00 pm

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)

He would participate in discussion seminars on Wed. A.M.

TOPIC "New Definitions of Blacks + Whites : Implications for Action" *

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

Plane — make your own arrangements to suit your schedule

2. Time Suggest: 2:00 pm (Tuesday) - LaGuardia

3. Point of Departure — LaGuardia

4. Point of arrival — Ithaca, arrive 3:21 pm

5. Flight number 403

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair Will be car to pick him up.

Name of person meeting speaker

Will let you know, if he can come

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: Collegetown Motor Lodge, Ithaca, N.Y.

2. Room number To be assigned.

HONORARIUM: None - he would participate as member of consultation along with others invited. Those invited are top level people - this is a work session as much as a public opportunity.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Paul E. Gibbons

2. Phone number & address

Anabel Taylor Hall AR 5-4225
Ithaca, N.Y.
14850

* See attached sheets

NEW DEFINITIONS OF BLACKS AND WHITES:

IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

ANNOUNCING A CONFERENCE FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS, UNIVERSITY AND STUDENT PERSONNEL AND LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR RACIAL JUSTICE, BLACK POWER, AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

February 28 and March 1, 1967

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Special participants:

STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

DOROTHY COTTON, Executive Staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

TED VELEZ, Director of the East Harlem Tenants Council, New York City

BOBBY JOE SLAUCER, Student, Colgate Rochester Divinity School

Purposes of the Conference:

1. To clarify some of the issues regarding present events, aims and roles in racial and poverty efforts.

2. To enable increased conversation and strategizing between churchmen, students, university faculty and staff, and leaders in the racial and anti-poverty struggle.

3. To evoke concern for these matters at Cornell, and challenge the campus and university to further involvment.

Suggested Issues for Consideration:

1. Differing views of the current state of anti-poverty and civil rights movements, their self-understanding, goals and aims:

   a. The Negro's self-image; the white man's self-image
   b. The white power structure and backlash.
   c. Conflicting views on goals of the movement
      --Integration, Racial Separation, Other
      --Black Power and Racial Pride, Community Power and Community Pride, Individual Power and Individual Pride
      --Civil Rights, Economic Power, Organizational Power, More Enforcement of present laws, More Government financing of existing programs, Other
      --Programs to reclaim the ghettos, or programs to eliminate ghettos

2. Differing views of the roles of various racial groups, institutions and movements within our society:

   a. Role of blacks, whites, and Puerto Ricans
   b. Role of churches, civil rights groups, universities, and students

(OVER)

Conference Program

Tuesday, February 28:

3:30 - 5:00 p.m. - Conference registration, One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall

5:00 - 7:30 p.m. - Conference supper, Anabel T lor Hall
Program:
Presentation and discussion of the East Harlem Project Report for 1966, and plans for 1967--project sponsored by Cornell United Religious Work and the East Harlem Tenants Council.

8:00 p.m. - Address by Mr. Stokley Carmichael, who has been asked to speak on "Soul in Black Power";address sponsored by the Interfraternity Council and Afro-American Society at Cornell. Bailey Hall.

Wednesday, March 1:

Morning - Seminars with special participants and invited guests from church bodies, university faculty and staff, and Cornell students. Anabel Taylor Hall.

12:00 noon - Conference luncheon, Anabel Taylor Hall.

2:00 - 3:30 p.m. - Panel presentation on conference theme by special participants; moderator: Alvin Lester ben Moring, Director for Service, Cornell United Religious Work, Auditorium, Anabel Taylor Hall. Free tickets required (due to space); may be picked up from CURW chaplains or from members of the Afro-American Society or the East Harlem Project.

3:30 p.m. - Break for coffee. One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

3:30 - 5:00 p.m. - Discussion, One World Room.

5:00 p.m. - Conference concludes.

Conference Registration:

It is important that we receive from you, no later than February 13, your registration for the conference, so that we may reserve the necessary tickets, meal space, and overnight accommodations. Tickets and conference information can be picked up at the registration desk, Anabel Taylor Hall, upon arrival. Incidentally, wives or husbands are welcome too.

Sponsorship:

The conference is sponsored by Cornell United Religious Work, the East Harlem Project, and the Afro-American Society.

NEW DEFINITIONS OF BLACKS AND WHITES:
IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

Conference at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
February 28 and March 1, 1967

Conference Registration Form

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Transportation:

Plan to arrive by (circle one): car, bus, plane?
Approximate arrival time _____ Day of arrival _____

Plane flights between Ithaca and New York City are:

Tuesday, February 28

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| 8:30 a.m., LaGuardia | 9:46 a.m. Ithaca |
| 9:15 a.m., Newark | 10:09 a.m. Ithaca |
| 9:30 a.m., Kennedy | 11:11 a.m. Ithaca |
| 2:00 p.m., LaGuardia | 3:21 p.m. Ithaca |
| 6:30 p.m., Newark | 7:24 p.m. Ithaca |

Wednesday, March 1

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| 3:45 p.m., Ithaca | 5:26 p.m. Kennedy |
| 7:35 p.m., Ithaca | 9:21 p.m. Kennedy |

Overnight Accommodations:

Collegetown Motor Lodge on edge of campus

| Cost per bed: | Number of beds desired: |
|---|---|
| Single room, $10.00 | _____ |
| Double room, twin beds, $7.50 | _____ |
| Double room, twin double beds, $8.50 | _____ |

Meal Reservations:

| | Number |
|---|---|
| Tuesday evening, @ $2.00 | _____ |
| Wednesday luncheon, @ $1.50 | _____ |

Ticket Reservation for afternoon panel:

Number _____

Seminars, Wednesday morning:

Please indicate two topics you would be most interested to discuss, either from among those suggested on the conference flier, or others that would more precisely focus your concern.

1. _____

2. _____

With whom would you wish to talk on each of these topics: churchmen, university faculty and administration, students? We will assign the special conference participants to the seminars. Topic:

1._____ 2. _____

February 7, 1967

Mr. Paul E. Gibbons
Conference Doordinator
Cornell United Religious Work
Ithaca, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Thank you for your letter of February 2, 1967, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in a conference of the Cornell United Religious Work, in conjunction with the East Harlem Project and the Afro-American Society at Cornell University.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful conference. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

# CORNELL UNITED RELIGIOUS WORK

ANABEL TAYLOR HALL ✦ ITHACA, NEW YORK

February 2, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

FEB 4 1967
FEB 6 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Cornell United Religious Work, in conjunction with the East Harlem Project and the Afro-American Society at Cornell University, is sponsoring a conference on February 28 and March 1 on the theme: "New Definitions of Blacks and Whites: Implications for Action." Our speakers and panelists include Stokley Carmichael, Dorothy Cotton of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Ted Velez of the East Harlem Tenants Council, and a student at Colgate Rochester Divinity School, Bobby Joe Slaucer.

But the structure of the conference is intended to offer an opportunity for leaders in the racial and anti-poverty movements who represent different approaches to these problems to talk seriously with religious and university faculty and student leaders about where we are and where we must now move. University, religious, and "civil rights" (using this appellation to encompass all of us involved in the struggle for racial justice and against poverty) leaders need to establish further contact with each other, not only to understand each other, but also that we may support each other and move more effectively on this common concern. Together we represent a lot of power, expertise, and varied resources.

Accordingly I am inviting certain selected persons from each of these institutions and movements nationally to this conference. Because of the position you hold, I would like you to join us in these conversations. The conference is short to enable you and others like yourself to break away from your busy schedules; if we can start or advance one step further a conversation amongst us--not worrying about trying to finish the matter--we will have fulfilled our hopes.

Please read the enclosed material and respond on the form provided whether or not you can come. We hope you can join us for the full program, beginning with dinner on Tuesday, since that meal will serve not only to introduce us to each other but also to hear a report from one effort to draw upon the resources of all these groups and interests for attacking these problems.

I look forward to hearing from you in the next few days.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E Gibbons/mrg

Paul E. Gibbons
Conference Coordinator

# NEW DEFINITIONS OF BLACKS AND WHITES:

# IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

## ANNOUNCING A CONFERENCE FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS, UNIVERSITY AND STUDENT PERSONNEL AND LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR RACIAL JUSTICE, BLACK POWER, AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

February 28 and March 1, 1967

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Special participants:

STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, National Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

DOROTHY COTTON, Executive Staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

TED VELEZ, Director of the East Harlem Tenants Council, New York City

BOBBY JOE SLAUCER, Student, Colgate Rochester Divinity School

Purposes of the Conference:

1. To clarify some of the issues regarding present events, aims and roles in racial and poverty efforts.

2. To enable increased conversation and strategizing between churchmen, students, university faculty and staff, and leaders in the racial and anti-poverty struggle.

3. To evoke concern for these matters at Cornell, and challenge the campus and university to further involvment.

Suggested Issues for Consideration:

1. Differing views of the current state of anti-poverty and civil rights movements, their self-understanding, goals and aims:

   a. The Negro's self-image; the white man's self-image
   b. The white power structure and backlash.
   c. Conflicting views on goals of the movement
      --Integration, Racial Separation, Other
      --Black Power and Racial Pride, Community Power and Community Pride, Individual Power and Individual Pride
      --Civil Rights, Economic Power, Organizational Power, More Enforcement of present laws, More Government financing of existing programs, Other
      --Programs to reclaim the ghettos, or programs to eliminate ghettos

2. Differing views of the roles of various racial groups, institutions and movements within our society:

   a. Role of blacks, whites, and Puerto Ricans
   b. Role of churches, civil rights groups, universities, and students

Conference Program

Tuesday, February 28:

3:30 - 5:00 p.m. - Conference registration, One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall

5:00 - 7:30 p.m. - Conference supper, Anabel T lor Hall
Program:
Presentation and discussion of the East Harlem Project Report for 1966, and plans for 1967--project sponsored by Cornell United Religious Work and the East Harlem Tenants Council.

8:00 p.m. - Address by Mr. Stokley Carmichael, who has been asked to speak on "Soul in Black Power";address sponsored by the Interfraternity Council and Afro-American Society at Cornell. Bailey Hall.

Wednesday, March 1:

Morning - Seminars with special participants and invited guests from church bodies, university faculty and staff, and Cornell students. Anabel Taylor Hall.

12:00 noon - Conference luncheon, Anabel Taylor Hall.

2:00 - 3:30 p.m. - Panel presentation on conference theme by special participants; moderator: Alvin Lester ben Moring, Director for Service, Cornell United Religious Work, Auditorium, Anabel Taylor Hall. Free tickets required (due to space); may be picked up from CURW chaplains or from members of the Afro-American Society or the East Harlem Project.

3:30 p.m. - Break for coffee. One World Room, Anabel Taylor Hall.

3:30 - 5:00 p.m. - Discussion, One World Room.

5:00 p.m. - Conference concludes.

Conference Registration:

It is important that we receive from you, no later than February 13, your registration for the conference, so that we may reserve the necessary tickets, meal space, and overnight accommodations. Tickets and conference information can be picked up at the registration desk, Anabel Taylor Hall, upon arrival. Incidentally, wives or husbands are welcome too.

Sponsorship:

The conference is sponsored by Cornell United Religious Work, the East Harlem Project, and the Afro-American Society.

NEW DEFINITIONS OF BLACKS AND WHITES:
IMPLICATIONS FOR ACTION

Conference at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
February 28 and March 1, 1967

Conference Registration Form

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____

Transportation:

Plan to arrive by (circle one): car, bus, plane?
Approximate arrival time _____ Day of arrival _____

Plane flights between Ithaca and New York City are:

Tuesday, February 28

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| 8:30 a.m., LaGuardia | 9:46 a.m. Ithaca |
| 9:15 a.m., Newark | 10:09 a.m. Ithaca |
| 9:30 a.m., Kennedy | 11:11 a.m. Ithaca |
| 2:00 p.m., LaGuardia | 3:21 p.m. Ithaca |
| 6:30 p.m., Newark | 7:24 p.m. Ithaca |

Wednesday, March 1

| Leaves | Arrives |
|---|---|
| 3:45 p.m., Ithaca | 5:26 p.m. Kennedy |
| 7:35 p.m., Ithaca | 9:21 p.m. Kennedy |

Overnight Accommodations:

Collegetown Motor Lodge on edge of campus

| Cost per bed: | Number of beds desired: |
|---|---|
| Single room, $10.00 | ____ |
| Double room, twin beds, $7.50 | ____ |
| Double room, twin double beds, $8.50 | ____ |

Meal Reservations:

| | Number |
|---|---|
| Tuesday evening, @ $2.00 | ____ |
| Wednesday luncheon, @ $1.50 | ____ |

Ticket Reservation for afternoon panel:

Number _____

Seminars, Wednesday morning:

Please indicate two topics you would be most interested to discuss, either from among those suggested on the conference flier, or others that would more precisely focus your concern.

1. _____

2. _____

With whom would you wish to talk on each of these topics: churchmen, university faculty and administration, students? We will assign the special conference participants to the seminars. Topic:

1._____ 2. _____

# BROOKLYN Junior Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

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1966-1967

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Feb. 15, 1967

Del.

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On Thursday, March 2, 1967, the Brooklyn Junior Chamber of Commerce will hold its Annual Distinguished Service Award Luncheon at the Granada Hotel.

The Award is presented to a young man who, through personal accomplishments, contribution to community, and demonstration of leadership ability, has distinguished himself as an outstanding individual. Two extremely deserving young men have been selected to receive this award for 1966; Commissioner Roy M. Goodman, Finance Administrator of the City of New York and Dr. Albert Crum, Chief Psychiatric Consultant, American Institute for Addictive Disorders.

We would like very much to have your guests join us in honoring these gentlemen. A table for 10 is $100.00, with individual tickets priced at $10.00. This includes a cocktail hour which will start at 12:00 noon followed by the luncheon at 1:00 P.M.

We are certain that you will find this an enjoyable affair and we look forward to the pleasure of meeting you there.

Cordially,

Edmund L. Bobbitt, III
Co-Chairman

P.S.: Please reply to:
D. Friedenberg, DSA Committee Chairman
c/o Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
177 Montague Street
Brooklyn, New York

(Chemical Bank N.Y. Trust Co.)

I hope you remember me from the Brotherhood in Action Affair sponsored by KIVA & the Westwick Shul for Boys — followed by cocktails at the Astor Bar and — Continued with Cute, Esq. & home cooked biscuits upstairs on 125th St.

dec.

February 17, 1967

NO

Rabbi Everett Gendler
435 Nassau Street
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Rabbi Gendler:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning, inviting Mr. McKissick to appear in Princeton New Jersey, at a Draft Information Center.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a very worth-while and important program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

February 20, 1967

Mr. Ron Karenga
Founder-Chairman, US
9516 Zamora Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Re: State-wide Black Leadership Conference

Dear Mr. Karenga:

Thank you for your letter dated February 7, inviting me to attend a State-wide Black Leadership Conference, February 18 and the second annual Dhabihu observance for Brother Malcolm X on February 19.

Unfortunately, your letter arrived too late for us to respond in time. We would, however, very much like to receive any information you could forward regarding this conference and the decisions made there.

I would have liked very much to have been able to participate in this important conference, but my recent hospitalization precludes travel at the present time. We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

2-19-68

"Anywhere we are, US is"

9516 Zamora Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone: 564-8778

February 7, 1967

Dear Brother/Sister:

We invite you to attend a State-wide Black Leadership Conference, February 18, 1967, and, if possible, the second annual Dhabihu (Sacrifice) observance for Brother Malcom X, February 19, 1967.

The conference will deal with the practical and theoretical aspects of mobilizing, organizing and nationalizing the black community as seen by group leaders. We would like as many groups as possible but we will of necessity have to limit the delegates from each organization to three unless there is prior notice of intent to bring more. This is done to avoid the effect and result of a mass meeting and to provide a more favorable context for productive dialogue.

Do pardon US, but in order to meet expenses including rent, literature, food, drink, etc., we are asking a registration fee of $5.00 - even from speakers!!!!!!! However, we ask not more than $10.00 per organization.

Finally, the following day we will have a Second Annual Observance of Brother Malcom X's Dhabihu (Sacrifice). This will be a mass rally in order to involve the whole community. It will be without cost to the public. Speakers are welcome to volunteer.

Enclosed is an outline of the conference and time schedule. If there are any accomodations you might need, please inform us. We await your response.

Yours blackly,

Ron Karenga

Ron Karenga,
Founder-Chairman, US

"Anywhere we are, US is"

US BLACK LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Date: Saturday, February 18, 1967

Location: Masonic Temple, 1050 E. 50th Street, Los Angeles, California

8:30 - 9:00 a.m. Registration - coffee and donuts

9:00 - 9:20 a.m. Introduction and Scope - Herb Carter, L.A. County Human Relations Committee

I. COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

9:20 - 9:50 a.m. A. Major Presentation:
"Organizational Models" - Earnest Preacely

9:50 - 10:30 a.m. B. Response:

1) Organizing and Training Youth as Leaders - Walt Bremond, Social Action Training Center

2) Techniques of Disruption - Earl Anthony, Fillmore Action Committee

3) Organizing the Student - Marianna Waddy, Black Students' Union

4) Welfare Rights Organization - Johnnie Mae Tillmon, ANC Mothers Anonymous

10:30 - 11:15 a.m. C. Workshops:
Bremond, Anthony, Waddy and Tillmon - Preacely will float

II. POLITICAL MOVEMENT

11:15 - 11:45 a.m. A. Major Presentation:
"The Black Politician: Possibilities of Power" - Willard Murray, Special Assistant to the Mayor, Los Angeles

11:45 - 12:25 p.m. B. Response:

1) The Black Party: An Alternative or Myth - Ken Simmons, Black Independent Political Action Party

2) Alliances and Coalitions: Left and/or Right - Danny Gray, N-VAC

3) Third World Relations: Possibilities and Realities - Robert Brock, Self-Determination Committee

12:25 - 1:30 p.m. C. Workshops and Lunch:
Simmons, Gray, Brock - Murray will float

** Lunch will be served in the workshops to save time!!!!!!!

III. ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

1:30 - 2:00 p.m. A. Major Presentation:
"Towards a United Black Fund" - Robert Reynals, Department of Labor

2:00 - 2:40 p.m. B. Response:

1) Co-operatives: An Economic Alternative - Lou Smith, CORE

2) Job Development: The Bootstrap Model - Robert Hall, Operation Bootstrap

3) Young People in Poverty Agencies: Burdens and Benefits - Tommy Jacquette-Halifu, SLANT

2:40 - 3:40 p.m. C. Workshops and Coffee Break (10 minutes)
Smith, Hall, Jacquette-Halifu - Reynals will float

IV. CULTURAL MOVEMENT

3:40 - 4:10 p.m. A. Major Presentation:
"A Theory of Black Revolution: A Cultural Approach" - Ron Karenga, Founder-Chairman of US

4:10 - 5:10 p.m. B. Response:

1) Black Literature: Protest and/or Communication - Abdul Karim, Black Dialogue

2) The Black Theatre: Revolutionary Possibilities - Frank Greenwood, Afroamerican Cultural Association

3) The Black Actor: Catchin' Hell in Hollywood - Ivan Dixion, noted and accomplished black actor, star of Hogan's Heroes

V. CONCLUSION

5:10 - 5:20 p.m. A. "A Move to Action"

B. Announcements

VI. ADJOURNMENT

VII. AFTER SET (Party, gig, etc.) -------- Until!!!!!!!

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

US' SECOND ANNUAL DHABIHU OBSERVANCE FOR BROTHER MALCOM X

Date: Sunday, February 19, 1967

Location: Masonic Temple, 1050 E. 50th Street, Los Angeles

Time: 2:30 - 4:30 p.m.

Some Speakers Invited:

Roy Ballard, Black Panther Party, San Francisco
Tommy Jacquette-Halifu, SLANT
Bob Simmons, Young Men for Total Democracy
Robert Brock, Self-Determination Committee
Ernie Smith, Afroamerican Citizens Council
Doug Allen, Soul Students
Abdul Karim, Black Dialogue
Ron Karenga, US

and many more who wish to show honor and reverence for Brother Malcom X who gave the greatest sacrifice (Dhabihu)

PUBLIC INVITED

FEB 23 1967

*The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art*

COOPER SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 ALGONQUIN 4-6300

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE
ADULT EDUCATION DIVISION
MUSEUM FOR THE ARTS OF DECORATION

DIVISION OF ADULT EDUCATION
*Johnson E. Fairchild, Director*

February 20, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick,
National Director
C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We are looking forward to your visit to the Great Hall of The Cooper Union on Monday evening, March sixth, 1967 at 8:30 p.m.

We would appreciate your filling in the enclosed release so that we may include your talk - CIVIL RIGHTS AND MARCHES - in the series which is tape-recorded for possible subsequent broadcast on W N Y C and National Educational Radio (NAEB). A stamped-addressed envelop is included for your convenience.

The Cooper Union Forum lectures usually last from fifty to fifty-five minutes and are followed by a twenty to thirty minute question period. Dress and proceedings are informal.

Would like to meet you in the Green Room, at the right rear of the stage, at about eight-fifteen.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Johnson E. Fairchild
Director

Enclosures

Floyd B. McKissick

Professor Johnson E. Fairchild, Director
Division of Adult Education
The Cooper Union for the
Advancement of Science and Art
Cooper Square
New York, N. Y. 10003

I hereby grant permission to The Cooper Union to

distribute the tape recording of my lecture entitled

" CIVIL RIGHTS AND MARCHES "

delivered under the auspices of the Cooper Union Forum on
Monday, March 6,1967, to those educational
institutions, organizations, students and other persons it
deems qualified, on the condition that said recording will
not be used for commercial purposes nor for publication.

Signed_____

Dated_____

can.

February 21, 1967

Mr. Arthur James
Box 496, Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to appear at Lincoln University.

Unfortunately, due to a prior commitment, Mr. McKissick will not be available on April 6. However, Don Smith, our Director of Public Relations, would be available to represent Mr. McKissick.

Please let us know as soon as possible if this arrangement would be satisfactory. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

Don

Suggest substitute
She is going to Lincoln 2/21
You might in March.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Lincoln University

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR

DATE April 6, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Lecture - concerning the Racial problems of the Black community - question and answer period afterwards

TOPIC Left up to Mr. McKissick

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation Train or Bus to Philadelphia (were can we provide transportation to Lincoln.)
2. Time train or bus leaving around 5 o'clock
3. Point of departure from Philadelphia (about 6:30)
4. Point of arrival Lincoln University — 7:30
5. ~~Flight number~~ Transportation will be provided from Lincoln to Philadelphia →
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair car

Name of person meeting speaker

Arthur James

ACCOMODATIONS if necessary -

1. Address: New Guest House, Lincoln University -
2. Room number

HONORARIUM: We hope fifty dollars will be sufficient." in addition to transportation

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Arthur James
2. Phone number & address Box 496 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa. 19352

February 7, 1967

Mr. Arthur James
Box 496, Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your letter of February 1, regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the students of Lincoln University.

Please accept my apology for neglecting to enclose the General Information Form. That form is enclosed herewith.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

FEB 2 1967

Movement For The Advance-
ment Of Black Brotherhood
And Culture
Box 496
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pa. 19352
Febuary 1, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director of CORE

Re: Speaking Engagement- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Hellinger,
I am sorry that I have not answered your letter until now, but final examinations were not over until January 30th.

I would like to inform you the General Information Form was not enclosed in your reply to my letter. I would appreciate you sending me the form so that it can be filled out and sent immediately to you.

Thanking you kindly,
Arthur James
Box 496
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pa. 19352

December 29, 1966

Mr. Arthur H. James
Movement for the Advancement of
Black Brotherhood and Culture
Box 496
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania 19352

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. James:

Thank you for your letter, received December 27, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in your week-long educational and cultural program.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We wish to express our appreciation for your invitation to Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most rewarding and purposeful event. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

Movement For The Ad-
va ncement Of Black
Brotherhood And Cul-
ture,
Box 496
Lincoln University,
Lincoln University, Pa. 19352

Mr. Floyd B. Mc kissick
National Director Of CORE
200 w. 135th St.
New York, N.Y.

DEC 27 19.

Dear Mr. Mc Kissick,

We the members of MABBC would a ppreciate your coming to Lincoln University during our week-long educational and cultural program to speak to an announced auditorium assembly.

The purpose of our organization is to get the endowment of Lincoln University dependent upon Black funds. In doing so, we hope to interest the alumni of Lincoln in its financial responsibilty to the students that follow them. Secondly, our program is one in which we hope to stimulate the interest of the potential Black leaders of tommarrow. The Black Movement for your Human Rights does not souly depend on the efforts of Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael, or yourself to perpetuate its goal, but on the conscientious endeavors of every Black man to fight the problem using his own tools. Thirdly, we hope to stimulate the interests of the students in their cultural heritage, that is, our African Heritage.

I recently had the privilege of talking to Walter S. Brooks and Mr. Prerot of your Baltimore Target city Project. They expressed their enthusiasm about having you come and speak to the students. Mr. Brooks asked me to send him a copy of this and I plan to do so,

Our organization is composed of va rious other university organizations, a mong them the Student Government Association. We hope that we can count on your appearance during our week-long program.

Our program starts April 3, 1967 ands ends April 8, 1967 with a benefit show given by Nina Simone. I would hope to hear from you as soon as possible so that the necessary prepamations be made.

Thanking You Kindly,
Arthur H. James
Box 496

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BERNARD W. LEARMAN
*Secretary & Director of Development*
MORTON I. DAVES
*Property Director*

MAR 1 1967

**Planned Communities, Inc.**

Continuing the work of Modern Community Developers

51 East 42nd Street, Suite 211
New York, N.Y. 10017
212 MU 7-6553

**February 23, 1967**

dec

**TO: All Pc Board Members**

**Dear** Floyd,

**PC Board Members voted to have board meetings quarterly timing them so as to make it possible for maximum attendance from board members around the country. The next quarterly PC Board meeting will be Tuesday, April 4, 1967 at 6p.m. at the Roger Smith Hotel. We will meet for dinner and then be in session from 8-10 p.m., continuing the next morning until lunch and ending at 2 p.m. (N.B. - A summer meeting will probably be called later. Please hold Tues. Sept. 12, 1967, 6 p.m. to Wed. Sept. 13, 1967, 2p.m. for fall board meeting).**

**Please let us know, on the enclosed postcard, that you plan to be with us. It means a great deal to us to know early.**

**GOOD NEWS: Over 20% of M-REIT's first 2,000 investors have increased their investments -- most doubled; some tripled or increased five-fold. We now have 3,000 investors who have put in $2.4 million.**

**I hope that by the time of the April meeting we will be far ahead of these figures,**

**Meanwhile, mark the date on your calendar now so you can be with us.**

**Cordially,**

Morris Milgram

**MM/cd**

**P.S. The Roger Smith Hotel is located at 47th St. & Lexington Ave. NYC. (755-1400)**

Personnel and Executive Committee Meeting 2/8/67

**Present:** Max Delson, Morris Milgram, Tom Gaines, Jon Blum, Andrew Norman. Also, William Brill.

The following people were interviewed in this order, beginning about 9:45 a.m., when Max Delson, Tom Gaines, and Morris Milgram interviewed the first person. Others came in later.

1. Al Fassalino 2. Walter S. Wolfson 3. John H. Beeman
4. Sheldon Evans 5. Sol Fromer.

After a discussion, it was agreed the top candidates were Evans, Fromer and Wolfson. This was not changed by the interviewing later of a sixth candidate, Jim Rome of Washington, D.C.

Morris Milgram reported Scull's letter about salaries, etc. (Scull could not come; Loescher was out of the country.) Milgram reported Tom Klutznick's feeling that the decision should be held up until the next meeting of the M-REIT board, tentatively set for March 7th. There was general disagreement with this by Bill Brill and others, and it was agreed we should call Tom Klutznick and urge him to come, at M-REIT expense, to New York. Or, we could have the top candidate see him in Chicago.

There was discussion of salaries for staff and it was agreed that this item should wait a final decision until the M-REIT board meeting, probably March 7th.

Mailings: Milgram reported about the results of mailings that were done to various lists, including ACLU, etc., for preliminary indications of interest. When we had the original two preliminary prospectuses (which did not show a going business), over $1 million was secured in indications of interest, and more than half of that amount came in in cash as a result of mailings to these lists and personal follow-ups. It was agreed that if the ACLU list or other lists that had proved useful were available, that we would mail the preliminary prospectus.

This represents a change from previous plans, but previous plans had not envisioned a hiatus where we would not have a final prospectus. Based upon that, we would have a smaller body of people to whom we could go for final cash payments, rather than trying to reach substantial groups whose interest was not yet clear. It was agreed that every effort should be made to avoid duplication in lists that are mailed. Bill Brill requested more reporting on travel plans by staff.

Milgram reported the merger of PC and MCD had gone through after approval by state agencies, as of about December 30, 1966, and that a letter to PC stockholders was on its way to the printer, as well as the new PC stock.

The problems of fractional shares was discussed and it was agreed that for stockholders who feel they want to pay the difference we will accept $3 from any holder of one share of PC Common to entitle him to one of the new PC stock, rather than losing his 2/5 of a share.

Milgram reported there had been some interest in the sale of the Forty-Second Street apartment house, and that he was in close touch with the Pratt family on this.

He reported on a conference with Frank Montero who had indicated unwillingness to accept renomination for the board. Frank met with the board while Milgram was engaged with Dick Schwarzstein on legal matters, and it was agreed that Tom Gaines would get in touch with Montero again to see of he could clarify his willingness to continue serving on PC's board.

Respectfully submitted,

Morris Milgram

2/28/67

# The Urban League of Philadelphia

PENN SQUARE BUILDING • JUNIPER & FILBERT STREETS • PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107 • PHONE: 215 LOcust 9-3636

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The Honorable Charles Wright

FEB 27 1967

February 23, 1967

Mr. Floyd Mc Kissick
C. O. R. E
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Mc Kissick:

The Philadelphia school system is launching a massive building program which can cement segregation for decades to come.

We have urged the Board of Education to build a system of education parks in Philadelphia. Working with a committee of people, the Urban League devised a prototype plan for a system of parks for Philadelphia.

The U. S. Office of Education funded the Philadelphia Board of Education for a feasibility study of parks. The study opposes the city-wide approach. (Under separate cover you will receive a copy of the report and our analysis and critique of it). Philadelphia's Board of Education will most likely build one dispersed park in a university area which will do nothing for the majority of Negro and white children in the City. Moreover, the dispersed park will contain neighborhood primary schools which will be segregated, segregated middle schools, and an elite high school for youngsters already achieving in science and math.

We feel that there must be a national movement for educational parks and that Philadelphia should be a prime target for national focus. The reasons for choosing Philadelphia are, 1) it is in the midst of a building program, 2) a "feasibility study" has been made opposing a city-wide approach to parks, 3) the study was funded by the U. S. Office of Education and will be used by other cities as an excuse not to have a comprehensive approach, and 4) a prototype plan has already been made for Philadelphia.

We are inviting you, other national civil rights leaders, several educators and sociologists who share our concern about educational parks, and some local leadership to an all-day meeting. The meeting will be held Thursday, March 16, 1967, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the offices of our Philadelphia Urban League. The purpose of the meeting is to initiate national concern for an educational park movement and to plan strategy if concensus is reached.

It would be appreciated if you would contact us immediately to let us know whether or not you can attend.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Meek

(Mrs.) Sylvia Meek
Director of Education
Philadelphia Urban League

Frank Stanley

Frank Stanley, Jr.
Associate Director of Education
National Urban League

S.M.: F.S. Jr.: a.c.

# The National Civil Liberties Clearing House

*invites you to attend its*

**19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**MARCH 21 AND 22, 1967**
**HOTEL SHOREHAM**
**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

# PROGRAM

## Tuesday, March 21

The Diplomat Room

1:00 p.m. *Registration desk opens*

2:00 p.m. Call to Order.....LAWRENCE SPEISER,
*Chairman, National Civil Liberties Clearing House;*
*Director, Washington Office, American Civil Liberties Union*

THE ECONOMICS OF EQUALITY:
CIVIL RIGHTS IN TRANSITION

Chairman.....HAROLD C. FLEMING,
*Executive Vice President, The Potomac Institute*

THE HONORABLE SAMUEL C. JACKSON
*Member, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission*

REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS B. CURTIS
*House Ways and Means Committee*
*Joint Economic Committee*

JACK T. CONWAY
*Executive Director, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO*

Conference Discussion

6:15–
6:50 p.m. Reception — Diplomat Room

7:00 p.m. Dinner Meeting — Palladian Room

*Mr. Speiser, presiding*

Address by

THE HONORABLE RAMSEY CLARK
*Acting Attorney General of the United States*

## Wednesday, M

The Diplomat

9:00 a.m. *Registration desk opens*

9:30 a.m. WHAT'S HAPPENING TO

Chairman.....
*Executive Director,*

MONROE H
*Professor of Law, National L*
*University; Chairman, AC*

JACK
*Pres*
*National Association of Defe*

ARLEN
*District Attorne*

Conference

The Palladian R

12:30 p.m. Luncheon Meeting.....

EXTREMISM
DOUBLE THREAT

Chairman.....

*Indust*

DR. FRANKLI
*President, Iowa*
*Chairman, Institute for*

DR. JOHN A
*Assistant Exec*
*National Association for the A*

TOM
*Executive*
*League for Indu*

Conference

4:30 p.m. Adjournment

ay, March 22

lomat Room

G TO YOUR RIGHT OF PRIVACY?

.....LEON SHULL,
*irector, Americans for Democratic Action*

NROE H. FREEDMAN
*ional Law Center, George Washington*
*an, ACLU Committee on Privacy*

JACK G. DAY
*President,*
*f Defense Lawyers in Criminal Cases*

ARLEN SPECTER
*Attorney of Philadelphia*

nference Discussion

adian Room

.....MR. SPEISER, *presiding*

MISM AND RACISM:
HREAT TO DEMOCRACY

.....JACOB CLAYMAN,
*Administrative Director,*
*Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO*

RANKLIN H. LITTELL
*Iowa Wesleyan College;*
*itute for American Democracy*

JOHN A. MORSELL
*nt Executive Director,*
*r the Advancement of Colored People*

TOM KAHN
*xecutive Director,*
*or Industrial Democracy*

nference Discussion

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Lowell Beck, Sanford Bolz, Olya Margolin,
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Japanese American Citizens League
Jewish Labor Committee
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
Law Students Civil Rights Research Council
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Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
Leadership Conference on Civil Rights
League of Women Voters of the U. S.
Library of Congress
Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod
Lutheran Human Relations Association of America
Maryland Office of Economic Opportunity
Methodist Church, Board of Christian Social Concerns
Methodist Church, Women's Division
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Metropolitan Washington Housing Program
Motion Picture Association of America
National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
National Association of Social Workers
National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union
National Capital Clearing House for Neighborhood Democracy
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
National Catholic Social Action Committee
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Commitee against Discrimination in Housing
National Committee on Tithing in Investment
National Community Relations Advisory Council
National Conference of Christians and Jews
National Consumers League
National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Churches
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Negro Women
National Education Association
National Farmers Union
National Housing Conference
National Jewish Welfare Board
National Lutheran Council
National Service Board for Religious Objectors
National Sharecroppers Fund
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Potomac Association
Potomac Institute
President's Crime Commission, D.C.
President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
Protestant Episcopal Church, National Council
Quaker Project on Community Conflict
Redevelopment Land Agency, D. C.
Republican National Committee
Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Southern Education Foundation
Southern Regional Council
Synagogue Council of America
Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO
Twentieth Century Fund
Union of American Hebrew Congregations
Unitarian Universalist Association
Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice
Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation
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United Church of Christ
United Church Women
United Nations Association
United Negro College Fund
United Planning Organization
United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
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## The National Civil Liberties Clearing House

. . . is a voluntary association of national organizations for the promotion of knowledge, the development of understanding and the dissemination of factual information and educational materials in the fields of civil liberties, civil rights, intellectual freedom and human rights.

. . . is limited both in its continuing program and its annual Conferences to the promotion of education and information in these fields. It is in no sense an action organization, and is prohibited by its constitution from adopting positions or making policy statements on any issues.

. . . aims in its annual Conferences and monthly meetings to bring together representatives of its associated groups and other invited agencies for free, full and informed discussion and analysis of current issues in its fields, and for consideration of ways to help strengthen and preserve our constitutionally-guaranteed freedoms.

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*For further information, write or telephone the*

**NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE**

**1637 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.** **Washington, D. C. 20036**

**Dupont 7-6300**

*(Contributions to the National Civil Liberties Clearing House are tax-exempt)*

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1637 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

DUPONT 7-6300

REGISTRATION *for the 19th* ANNUAL
NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE CONFERENCE

From: Organization_____

Address_____

The following will attend the conference at the HOTEL SHOREHAM in Washington, D. C., on March 21 and 22, 1967. *Check covering the registration fee of $8.50 per person, plus cost of meals checked below for each, is enclosed.*

| Name and Address | Registration Fee $8.50 | Dinner March 21 $7.50 | Luncheon March 22 $5.50 | *Special Rate $20.00 |
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*SPECIAL RATE *for entire conference, covering registration ($8.50), dinner ($7.50), and luncheon ($5.50) . . . . . $20.00*

*Single-session registration for afternoon meeting, March 21, or morning, March 22 . . . . $2.50*

Those coming from out-of-town are asked to make their own hotel reservations. For the convenience of those who may want to stay at the conference hotel, a room reservation card for the Shoreham is enclosed.

Each registrant's tickets will be held in his name at the conference registration desks.

*Your early registration will be appreciated. Payment of registration fees and for dinner and luncheon reservations must be made in advance.*

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20008

NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE

MARCH 21st & 22nd, 1967

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Bedroom and Bath | $18, $20, $22.00 Daily |
| Twin Bedroom and Bath | $22, $24, $26, $28.00 Daily |
| Parlor One Bedroom Suite | $35, $45, $55, $62.00 Daily |
| Parlor Two Bedroom Suite | $55, $67, $75, $125, $150.00 Daily |

Reservations Received After MARCH 7, 1967 Cannot Assured Accommodations.

ARRIVAL DATE ..... TIME ..... DEPART .....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

# National Civil Liberties Clearing House

1637 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036 • DUPONT 7-6300

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*Counsel*
EDGAR B. MAY

•

*Executive Director*
MARY ALICE BALDINGER

MAR 1 1967

February 24, 1967

dec.

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick,
Executive Director,
Congress of Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick,

I am enclosing a copy of the program for the nineteenth annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, to be held at the Hotel Shoreham here on March 21 and 22.

I thought it might be of interest to you since so much of the subject matter is related to the concerns of your office.

We cordially invite you to attend, or to designate someone from your staff to represent you at our meeting.

Sincerely,

Mary Alice Baldinger

Mary Alice Baldinger,
Executive Director.

YOUNG
SOCIALIST
ALLIANCE
P. O. BOX 471 COOPER STATION
NEW YORK, N. Y., 10003 YU9-7570

MAR 1 1967

dec.

February 26, 1967

Dear Mr. McKissic,

Enclosed are two tickets to an upcoming Young Socialist Alliance conference. We thought that you might be particularly interested in attending the session where John Hulett, from the Lowndes County Freedom Party, will be speaking. He will be speaking on " The Black Panther Looks to '68 ". I am enclosing a leaflet that gives information as to the time and place of the conference. If you would like any further information please call me. You can reach me at 982-6051 or CI 6-2348.

Yours very truly,
Wendy Reissner
Wendy Reissner
Young Socialist Alliance

# EAST COAST SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

## SPONSORED BY THE COLUMBIA YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

## MARCH 3, 4, 5

**PLACE: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Broadway and 116 Street, New York**

## SCHEDULE

**FRIDAY, March 3, 8:30 pm Columbia: Schermerhorn Hall (501)**

### THE BLACK PANTHER LOOKS TO '68

**SPEAKER: JOHN HULETT**
**CHAIRMAN OF THE LOWNDES COUNTY FREEDOM (BLACK PANTHER) PARTY**

A discussion of the meaning and recent developments of the struggle for political power in Lowndes County, Ala.

**Saturday, March 4 Columbia: Harkness Theater (Butler Library)**

**10:30 am: VIETNAM AND WORLD POLITICS**

Why Johnson is committed to winning the war in Vietnam; the relation of Vietnam to the global strategy of U.S. imperialism.
**Speaker: DICK ROBERTS**—Managing Editor of the International Socialist Review and staff writer for The Militant.

**1:30 pm: A TRIBUTE TO MALCOLM X**

An evaluation of the effect of the ideas of Malcolm X on the Afro-American struggle and politics in general.
**Speaker: BETSEY BARNES**—National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance.

**3:30 pm: WHICH ROAD TO POLITICAL POWER?**

An evaluation of the political programs of the Communist Party, DuBois Clubs, Progressive Labor, SDS, and the Young Socialist Alliance. The concepts of Community Organizing, Student Power, and Electoral Action will be discussed.
**Speaker: BARRY SHEPPARD**—Editor of The Militant.

**SUNDAY, March 5 873 Broadway (at 18th St.)**

**11:00 am: RADICAL YOUTH AND THE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT**

The accomplishments and potential of the antiwar movement and the role of socialist youth.
**Speaker: LEW JONES**—National Chairman of the Young Socialist Alliance

**PARTY** SATURDAY NIGHT, March 4, 8:30 pm 873 Broadway (at 18th St.)

FOR INFORMATION

BOSTON: c/o Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Avenue, Room 307, Boston
MIT: Nat London, tel. 354-1999
Harvard-Radcliffe: tel. 868-3021
PHILADELPHIA: c/o John Benson, 440 N. 38th Street, tel. EV 6-7699
WASHINGTON DC: Leon Fredrich, 1116 25th St. N.W. #3, tel. 965-8986
NEW YORK: 873 Broadway, N.Y. 10003 tel. 982-6051
Queens College: Dave Frankel, tel. OL7-9182
Columbia: Peter Seidman, tel. 666-4917
City College: Wendy Reissner, tel. CI6-2348

**REGISTRATION:** Entire weekend: $2.50
Friday Night Session: $1.00
Other Sessions: 25c
Party: $1.00 (free refreshments)

Dec

February 28, 1967

Mr. Edward Boatner
76 West 69th Street, Apt. #2N
New York, New York 10023

Dear Mr. Boatner:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 20, inviting me to be your guest at Constitution Hall to witness the presentation of "Freedom Suite."

I would very much like to go but I do have another commitment for that date. I will attempt to change my schedule so that I will be able to join you for this important event.

Again, thank you for your thoughtful invitation.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

FEB 24 1967

February 20, 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick,

They are going to present "Freedom Suite" at Constitution Hall on Monday Eve., April 3rd at 8:30 P. M. I'd like you to be my guest and go with us on our chartered bus. The bus will leave at 1:00 P. M.

Many of my friends are going down. I am going to take at least 9 at my expense. Please give your answer by the first of March.

Your friend,

Edward Boatner

Edward Boatner

EB:sa

Edward Boat
76 W. 69th S
New York, N

Boatner
9th St. #2N
rk, N. Y., 10023

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick

% CORE

~~307 West 125th Street~~

New York City, N.Y.

200 W 135 ST

February 28, 1967

Mr. Stewart D. Meacham
Staff Assistant to the Executive Minister
189 South Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Dear Mr. Meacham:

I regret the delay in answering your letter of January 27, but I have been hospitalized and under a doctor's surveillance for the last three weeks and, as a consequence, have been greatly restricted in my activities.

I am certainly in agreement with you that further contact among us would be of value and welcome your suggestion. There is a good liklihood that I shall be unable to appear personally before the Social Action Committee of the Vermont Council of Churches, but would like to ask for the opportunity of a member of my staff to represent me the second Tuesday in March.

Unfortunately, our financial resources are presently extremely limited and earmarked for special emergency and programmatic purposes. It would be most helpful therefore if travel expenses for such a representative might be able to be met by your organization.

We look forward to hearing from you regarding this matter and we are certainly hopeful that we will be able to share our views with you in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

VERMONT COUNCIL of CHURCHES

REV. ROGER LYNCH ALBRIGHT
Executive Minister

189 S. Winooski Avenue
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Telephone 802-864-7723

JAN 30 1967

Ruth

January 27, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick,
National Director, CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of November 30, 1966. Rev. Albright suggested that I follow up your letter and passed it along to me for that purpose.

First let me apologize for any injury we may have inadvertently caused you. It was certainly not our intent to take shots at CORE or any other Civil Rights organization, much less any individual. In fact, just the opposite was the case. Nor was there any thought in our mind to exclude the views of CORE or anyone else in the formation of the Social Action Statements of the Council of Churches. Frankly, it never occurred to us that a busy person such as yourself, engaged in your important work, could possibly be prevailed upon to come and help us with the formation of our views in Vermont. Let me hasten to add that we did avail ourselves of people locally who have been interested in the Civil Rights Movement.

For this reason alone, I am distressed that together we seem to have substantial areas of misunderstanding. Now I think also your idea of further contact a very good one. In order that that might be facilitated, I would like to invite you or your representative to appear before the Social Action Committee of the Vermont Council of Churches on a date at your convenience, for the purpose of discussing areas of mutual concern with particular reference to the Black Power slogan. The Social Action Committee drafts the statements (a copy of which is in your possession) that are then submitted to the General Assembly of the Council for action. The Committee meets at mid-day on the second Tuesday of each month, in the State Capitol, which is Montpelier, Vermont.

Remembering all good things can happen with the love of God, I await with interest the continuation of this correspondence.

Respectfully yours,

Stewart D. Meacham

Stewart D. Meacham
Staff Assistant to the Executive Minister
and Liason with the Social Action Committee

fwr
dec

February 28, 1967

Mr. Ollie Leeds
30 Montrose Avenue
Brooklyn 6, New York

Dear Ollie:

Enclosed you will find a letter addressed to you, from Charles Saunders, on behalf of Nu Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Lincoln University. It was sent care of this office.

Thanks very much, Ollie, for stepping in on such short notice and for being so helpful in making the necessary arrangements.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger

ILH
enc. (1)

Nu Chapter

# Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

Lincoln University

Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

2/23/67

FEB 28 1967

215-932-3800.
Charles Hamilton
215-932-3164

Dear Miss Hellinger,

Please see that Mr. Leeds recieves this note of appreciation. We appreciate your efforts in securing him for the engagement. However, you must be advised that due to the financial status of our organization, we at this time do not feel that we will be able to provide the $250 honorarium stated in the form. Will $100 be acceptable to you and Mr. McKissick?

Since the date of the engagement is March 18, we would like to know as soon as possible what your disposition is on this engagement. Again we thank you and Mr. Leeds for helping to make Negro Culture Week a success.

Yours truly,

Charles R. Saunders

February 28, 1967

del

Mr. Gilbert Herman
2020 East 13th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11235

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Herman:

Please forgive the delay in replying to your letter of February 16. Unfortunately, as Mr. McKissick, for reasons of health and time, is accepting very few speaking engagements, he will be unable to participate in the program of the Government and Law Society of the City College.

However, we would very much like to be represented. It may be possible to set a date with Lincoln Ol Lynch, our Associate National Director or Don Smith, our Director of Public Relations.

Please let us know as soon as possible if this would be satisfactory. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

FEB 20 1967

2620 East 13th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11235
February 16, 1967

Mrs. Irma Hellinger, Special
Assistant to the National
Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y. 10030

Dear Mrs. Hellinger:

Thank you for your response of February 7th to our invitation to Mr. McKissick to address a meeting of the Government and Law Society of the City College. Enclosed is the form with the pertinent information concerning the speaking engagement.

We have made tentative arrangements with the NAACP to participate in a debate on "Black Power". The speaking engagement is not, however, limited to this format or this topic. As I suggested in my previous letter, Mr. McKissick may address a meeting of our group on a topic of his own choice. If it is not possible for Mr. McKissick to appear, we would be pleased to accept another representative of CORE.

We sincerely appreciate the consideration you are giving to our invitation. The members of the Government and Law Society look forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

Gilbert Herman

Gilbert Herman

## GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE City College, 133 Street & Convent Ave., New York

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR Thursday, 12:30 - 2:00p.m.

DATE at your convenience till May 12, excluding Mar2 2 & April 27.

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Planned debate with a representative of the NAACP

TOPIC "Black Power"

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
   to be arranged
2. Time
3. Point of departure
4. Point of arrival
5. Flight number
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker
Gilbert Herman

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: does not apply
2. Room number

HONORARIUM: none

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Gilbert Herman
2. Phone number & address NI 6- 4277
   2620 East 13 Street
   Brooklyn, N. Y. 11235

# AMSAC NEWS

For further information contact:
AMSAC, 401 Broadway
New York, New York 10013
226-5363

March 1, 1967

decl.

DR. THOMAS M. FRANCK, JR.

LECTURES ON ZAMBIA AND RHODESIA

Dr. Thomas M. Franck, Jr. will offer a current assessment of events in Zambia and Rhodesia in a lecture on TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1967, at 8 P. M. at the CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT BUILDING, 46th STREET and UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK.

Dr. Franck is a Professor of Law and Director of the Center for International Studies at New York University. In Africa as a lawyer, teacher of law, and writer, Dr. Franck is well known. Among his books are EAST AFRICAN UNITY THROUGH LAW and LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE UNITED NATION'S ACTION IN THE CONGO. Dr. Franck's incisive paper on Southern Rhodesian Nationalism appears in the AMSAC edited volume, SOUTHERN AFRICA IN TRANSITION.

This lecture is the third in an AMSAC series of lectures entitled "CURRENT APPRAISALS AND ASSESSMENTS IN AFRICA," the first two of which were on Ghana and Nigeria. The fourth lecture on Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania will be held April 11; the final one on French speaking West Africa, May 9. Both lectures will be at 8 P. M. in the Carnegie Building, the site of Dr. Franck's lecture.

The lectures are free and open to the public.

* * *

**LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

**ROY WILKINS,** Chairman
**ARNOLD ARONSON,** Secretary
**JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.,** Counsel
**CLARENCE M. MITCHELL,** Legislative Chairman
**MARVIN CAPLAN,** Director Washington Office
**J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS,** Special Consultant

**2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036** phone **667-1780** • New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400

MEETING NOTICE

TO: Washington Representatives and Heads of Participating Organizations

The Leadership Conference

meets

Thursday, March 2

2 P.M.

in the first floor conference room, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

Report on current status of the

Civil Rights Act of 1967

and plans for our next moves

Marvin Caplan

# COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
A. M. E. ZION CHURCH
ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY
ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY & MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
AFL-CIO
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH FOUNDATION
B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
CHRISTIAN FAMILY MOVEMENT
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN SERVICE COMMISSION
CITIZENS LOBBY FOR FREEDOM & FAIR PLAY
COLLEGE YCS NATIONAL STAFF
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY
EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
FRONTIERS INTERNATIONAL
HADASSAH
HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
IMPROVED BENEVOLENT & PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD
INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT — AFL-CIO
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS
IOTA PHI LAMBDA, INC.
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
LABOR ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA BOARD OF SOCIAL MINISTRY
MEDICAL COMMISSION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL & FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE WOMEN
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC.
NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, USA
NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL BEAUTY CULTURISTS LEAGUE, INC.
NATIONAL CATHOLIC SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES — COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PUERTO RICAN VOLUNTEERS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS, INC.
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURAL LIFE AND LABOR
NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL FARMERS UNION
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC COLLEGE STUDENTS
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF SETTLEMENTS AND NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS
NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL NEWMAN STUDENT FEDERATION
NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MEXICAN-AMERICAN SERVICES
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
NATIONAL STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
NORTH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS
NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT
OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY, INC.
PHI BETA SIGMA FRATERNITY
PHI DELTA KAPPA SORORITY
PIONEER WOMEN
PRESBYTERIAN INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH — DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP
RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPARTMENT STORE UNION
SOUTHERN BEAUTY CONGRESS
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION — COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST WOMEN'S FEDERATION
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, COMMITTEE FOR RACIAL JUSTICE NOW
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
UNITED HEBREW TRADES
UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD & ALLIED WORKERS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COMMISSION ON RELIGION & RACE
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OFFICE OF CHURCH AND SOCIETY
UNITED RUBBER WORKERS
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES YOUTH COUNCIL
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA
UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.A.
ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY

decl.

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Pittsburgh, Pa.

TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR See attached

DATE 2-4 March 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) See attached

TOPIC Ms. McKissick's choice

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
   See attached
2. Time
   "
3. Point of Departure
   "
4. Point of Arrival
   "
5. Flight Number
   "
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of persons meeting speaker (if any)
Charles Bailey, Richard Cohen, + others

ACCOMODATIONS Private home - details will follow.

1. Address:

2. Room number:

AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM:
1. All EXPENSES 2. $250.00 3. 60% OF ALL Collections AFTER 1.+2. ARE TAKEN OUT. We estimate our Honorarium to be from $350-$700.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Charles Bailey
2. Phone number & Address
   Pgh. Friends of CoFo
   1811 Blvd. of Allies
   Pgh. PA.
   Phone: (412)-471-5842

DRAFT #1

Draft number 2, which will include most of the specifics will be mailed to you on 6 Feb. The choice of topics is yours.

## VISIT OF MR. FLOYD B. MC KISSICK TO PITTSBURGH

### THURSDAY - 2 MARCH 1967

TWA Flight 115 (we will mail tickets)
JFK 10:30 A.M. Pittsburgh 11:53 A.M. (met at airport by several Pittsburgh leaders)

1-2 P.M. Press Conference
3-4 P.M. Talk at local University* Point Park
8-10 P.M. Talk at church in Homewood (Progress Through Action)
Holy Rosary. (lower-class, Negro neighborhood)

### FRIDAY - 3 MARCH 1967

9:15 A.M. Cut video tape for W.Q.E.D. (Educational T.V. Station)
11-12 A.M. Talk at local University* (Black Power Concept)
2-3 P.M. Talk at local University* (Future and Direction of Civil Rights in U.S.)
8-10 P.M. Talk at church in Hill District (The Road to Freedom and Dignity)

### SATURDAY - 4 MARCH 1967

1-3 P.M. Talk at local University* (What Can the Individual Do)
8-12 P.M. Cocktail Party Reception - 50-60 Pittsburgh Leaders

### SUNDAY - 5 MARCH 1967

TWA Flight 72
11:30 A - 12:31 JFK Would he prefer to leave Saturday evening?

* Local universities: University of Pittsburgh; Carnegie Tech; Duquesne University; St. Vincent College; Chatham College✓; Mt. Mercy College; Point Park College✓

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March 3, 1967

Dear

Miss Mayy Ann Weissman
Youth Against War and Facism
58 West 25th Street
New York, New York 10010

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Weissman:

Thank you for your telephone call of earlier this afternoon, at which time you invited Mr. McKissick to participate in a program regarding the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency in Indonesia, on May 9 at Town Hall in New York City.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

March 3, 1967

Dev

Mr. Robert Houser
Church & Society Committee
Princeton Theological Seminary
Princeton, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Houser:

Thank you for your telephone call of March 2, 1967, at which time you invited Mr. McKissick to appear at Princeton Theological Seminary, in Princeton, New Jersey.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the required information.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

# UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION

OF CHURCHES AND FELLOWSHIPS IN NORTH AMERICA

*25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 — Area Code 617 742-2100*

MRS. J. ROBERT REYNOLDS
*Secretary*


dec'

Dear Friend:

On March 5, 6, 7, the National Workshop for Religious Liberals presents what we think is one of the most exciting programs in its ten year history.

As in past years the Workshop begins late Sunday afternoon and extends thru Monday and Tuesday. We hope you can come this year and stimulate others in your church or community to attend.

I'm enclosing the program of events.

Cordially,

Robert Edwards Jones
Program Coordinator

Rev. William R. Moors
Workshop Chairman

Encl.
REJ/pmc

come to the

# NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR Religious Liberals

**TENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERALS**

**WILLARD HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA AND FOURTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.**

**SUNDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 6, 7, 1967.**

**Theme: "The Right of Dissent-Are There Limits?"**

**SCHEDULE**

**SUNDAY, MARCH 5**

**2:00** Registration in lobby, Willard Hotel - coffee for delegates

**3:45** Focus of the Workshop - Robert E. Jones, Director, Washington Office, Department of Social Responsibility

**4:00** Panel on "The Intricacies of Federal Power" - U.S. TARIFF COMMISSIONER DAN H. FENN, JR.; RON M. LINTON, Director of Special Projects; URBAN AMERICA; B. CRAIG RAUPE, Vice President, EASTERN AIRLINES

**7:00** BANQUET - "An Evening with Paul and Emily Douglas"
Crystal Room, Willard Hotel
Master of Ceremonies: Dr. Duncan Howlett
Greetings: DR. DANA M. GREELEY, Pres. Unitarian Universalist Assn
Addresses: Former SENATOR PAUL H. DOUGLAS AND MRS. DOUGLAS

**MONDAY, MARCH 6**

**9:00** Briefing by BLUE CARSTENSON, Assistant Legislative Director NATIONAL FARMERS UNION; and ROBERT M. PENNINGTON, Chief, Special Project Section, U.S. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

**9:30 -12:00** Visits to offices of government agencies and social action groups -Justice Department, OEO, HUD, HEW, Bureau of Indian Affairs, NAACP, ACLU, ADA, National Catholic Rural Life Conference, AFL-CIO, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, NEA, Disarmament Agency, State Department & Selective Service.

**12:30** LUNCHEON - Crystal Room, Willard Hotel
Address: REV. PHILIP F. BERRIGAN, S.S.J. - "The Right of Dissent: Are There Limits?"

2:00 Auditorium, New Senate Office Building
SENATOR PHILIP A. HART ( D.-Mich.) "Abolition of Capital Punishment"

Dinner on the town

TUESDAY, MARCH 7

8:00 Breakfast -Room 1202 New Senate Office Building
U. S. SENATOR JOSEPH S. CLARK (D-Pa) - "Disarmament and Foreign Policy" U.S. Rep. THOMAS B. CURTIS (R- Mo.) - "A Voluntary Army?"

9:30 -11:00 Visits to Capitol Hill

11:00 Auditorium, New Senate Office Building
U. S. SENATOR SAM J. ERVIN, JR. -"Church, State and the First Amendment"

12:30 Luncheon at Willard Hotel
"How to Organize for Social Change Back Home"
MRS. NELSON BURGESS, Exec. Director, UUWF
REV. WILLIAM R. MOORS, Chairman, Greater Washington Area U-U Social Action Committee

3:00 Reports from visits to Capitol Hill

3:30 Evaluation of Workshop

4:00 Adjournment

---

REGISTER NOW

NAME _____ STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

I enclose $18.00 for full registration (including Sunday banquet and Monday, Tuesday luncheons) ____

Register me. I will pay my full registration upon arrival ____

Banquet ticket only to "Evening with Paul and Emily Douglas" -$6.00 ____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO "NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR RELIGIOUS LIBERALS"

Send this blank to : Mrs. Sharon Baechler, 104 Williamsburg Dr. Silver Spring Maryland 20901, by March 1, 1967.

Sponsored by: The Department of Social Responsibility, Unitarian Universalist Association, with the cosponsorship of the Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation and the Laymen's League (Unitarian Universalist)

March 6, 1967

Dear Friend,

I know you will be happy to hear that the dinner last Friday night at the Hotel Americana was a most unusual event.

The high quality of the program, the many wonderful people who attended, and the generosity of the contributions, made the affair a most heartwarming experience which I shall always remember.

Perhaps the most rewarding aspect of the evening for all of us is knowing that the money raised will help to further the fight for a decent America.

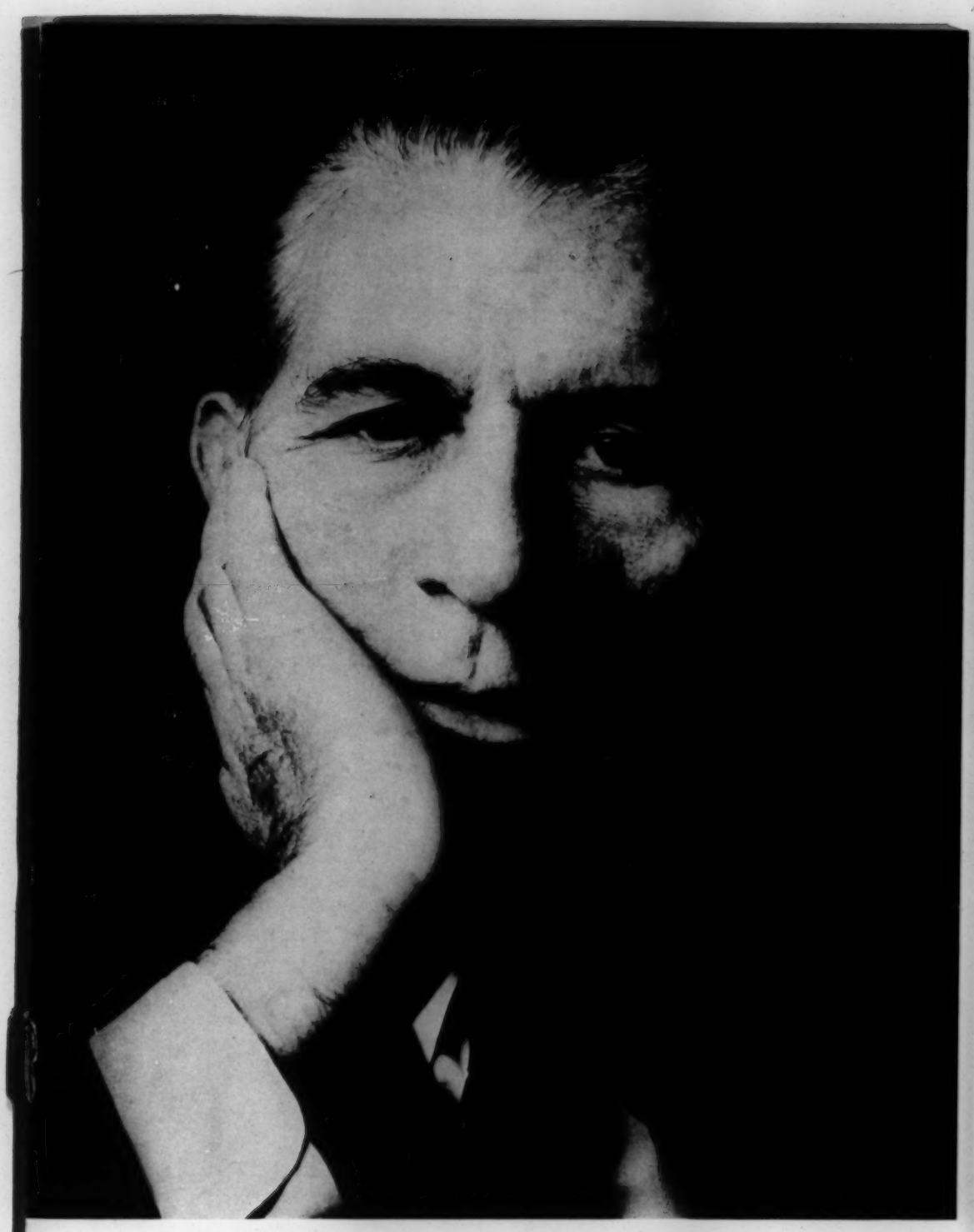
I am sending you this brochure which was distributed as a souvenir at the dinner.

Cordially,

Stanley Faulkner

Stanley Faulkner

sf/ff



Edward K. Barsky, M. D.

*Dinner*

*in tribute to*

# *Dr. Edward K. Barsky*

*on the Thirtieth Anniversary*

*of the War in Spain*

*Friday, February 24th at 6:30 o'clock*

*Imperial Ballroom, Hotel Americana*

*New York City*

*1967*

*I am greatly honored to join in paying tribute to our dear friend, Dr. Edward Barsky. His name is high on the roster of those who over the years have done so much to help the Spanish people in their long struggle for democracy and peace. To the younger generations of Spain today, Dr. Barsky, along with the volunteers of the International Brigades, is a symbol of friendship and solidarity in the continuing struggle against the Franco dictatorship.*

Dolores Ibarruri

Dolores Ibarruri.

*Deepest thanks for your gallant contribution to the struggle in Spain. The brave men who fought there will always remember. For this was a struggle not only for the Spanish people, but for all humanity. Always, all my best.*

Paul Robeson

*There will always be a special bond among those of us who were enrolled with the Federal Bureau of Prisons during the early 1950's, and I can think of no matriculant of that era who has won more love and respect than Ed Barsky.*

Ring Lardner Jr.

*For reasons of health I am spending some weeks in Puerto Rico and shall miss the dinner in Dr. Barsky's honor—to my great regret. I hope, and assume, that several colleagues on the Committee for a Democratic Spain will be there and will express my feelings as part of their own. But I want also to send my personal regards and deep sense of the immense contribution Dr. Barsky made to the Loyalist cause—and, by his example, to the standing of our country in that great test. The war in Spain isn't over yet!*

Freda Kirchwey

*Dr. Barsky is inseparable from the fight of the Spanish people for the freedom and genuine democracy, just as the fight of the Spanish people is inseparable from the great era of liberation that marks all parts of our century.*

*Dr. Barsky was and is for all of us anti-fascist Spaniards, a comrade-in-arms and a friend to whom we feel everlasting gratitude for his noble work in Spain during the war. His name is joined to that of the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade who know that on each of my visits to New York I have had great pleasure in being with them and informing them on events in Spain.*

*I would have been very happy to be able to share your enthusiasm when Dr. Barsky rises to speak at this well-deserved tribute being given him. I am positive that what would be most wonderful for him would be to hear that the cause for which he fought is at this moment on the main road to victory. The following, among the hundreds of hopeful signs of this last month, gives an idea of the present spirit of the Spanish people, and the perspectives for victory.*

*On January 27, called by the anti-Franco opposition "The Great Day," 100,000 workers from Madrid and its environs demonstrated in spite of the prohibitions of the police, Five hundred were arrested. On January 28, with the support of the students, 30,000 strikers demanded freedom for the workers who were detained the day before. The Barreiros truck factory and the Galafe aeronautics construction firm were occupied by the workers. On January 30, there were 55,000 strikers in Madrid, 15,000 in Asturias, 12,000 in Barcelona and several thousand in Seville, all supported by students, demanding that the arrested workers in Madrid be liberated. On January 31, the Franco government freed them. A victory for the united front of workers and students. Good news for Dr. Barsky. With a warm embrace from*

Alvarez del Vayo

*How does one physician pay tribute to another? What can I say about Doctor Edward Barsky that you do not know? You know that 30 years ago he identified himself with the cause of the Spanish Republic; that he joined the medical service of the International Brigades where, with his great colleague Norman Bethune, he pioneered in the use of whole blood in transfusion, and the operation and maintenance of mobile operating theaters.*

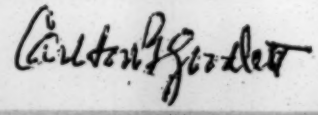
*I have met many of Dr. Barsky's patients of some 30 years ago, men whose lives he preserved on that distant battlefield; the way they describe the man would do credit to a saint rather than a simple surgeon, and saint is what Ernest Hemingway called him. This is, of course, embarrasing to him—and it should be.*

*But it is not too far from the classical description of how a physician should behave, as set down in that celebrated creed that is still administered in some medical schools to graduating doctors: the Hippocratic Oath. "The regimen I adopt," says the Oath, "shall be for the benefit of my patients according to my ability and judgment, and not for their hurt or for any wrong. . . .Whatsoever house I enter, there will I go for the benefit of the sick, refraining from all wrongdoing and corruption. . . ."*

*But a doctor also needs to behave in a positive manner, and Dr. Barsky's regimen, whether on the battlefield or in the civilian operating theater, has been the product of a keen, incisive and positive mind which not only refrained from doing wrong but also had the capacity of knowing the right and doing the right, irrespective of personal consideration.*

*For his dedication to the Spanish people and the international fighters who came to their assistance, he has been persecuted; he has suffered; he has been jailed . . . and he has risen above his persecution and his personal suffering to resume his ministration to the sick and the injured, with all his dedication and with all his internationally famous skill.*

*This, dear friends, is a* doctor, *a word which Ed Barsky . . . has given a special coloration and a special aura.*



The tall, lean doctor swayed slightly and removed his surgical mask revealing a gaunt face, deeply lined with fatigue. Drawing hungrily on a cigarette, he gazed down at the unoccupied operating table and wearily tried to remember how many seriously wounded men had been placed upon it in the thirty-nine, or was it forty, hours since the first ambulances had arrived from the front.

Major Edward K. Barsky's "operating theatre" was a small corner of an unfinished schoolhouse in Romeral del Toledo, a village southeast of Madrid. The schoolhouse, lacking running water, electricity or a heating system, was the site of the first American hospital in Spain. The American Medical Unit, headed by Dr. Barsky, had been in Spain less than a month when in February 1937 Generalissimo Francisco Franco's rebel troops mounted a massive offensive across the Jarama River in an attempt to cut the vital highway linking Madrid to Valencia. The Americans had been ordered to find a location, set up their hospital and be prepared to receive wounded in forty-eight hours.

Dr. Barsky, (third from right in rear row) with doctors and nurses of the first American Medical Unit shortly after his arrival in Spain.

The school, construction of which had been interrupted by the outbreak of the fascist rebellion the previous July, had been selected and readied in time with the help of the *alcalde* and the townspeople, and the wounded, French, Spaniards, Americans, British and Germans, inevitably poured in—abdominal cases, skull fractures and brain injuries, open chest wounds, fractured limbs—demanding all the skills of Dr. Barsky and his staff of doctors, nurses and technicians.

This was the American Medical Unit's baptism of fire in the war for democracy in Spain. In the grueling months ahead, the scenes of those long agonizing hours at Romeral would be repeated over and over again—the endless stream of wounded men, the scrubbing up in icy water between each operation, heating frigid operating rooms by burning alcohol in enamel surgical basins, or simply enduring the overpowering heat of a Spanish summer—and always the haunting, infinitely pitiful cry of the young, wounded Spanish soldiers—*"Ay-e mi madre!"*

Who was this war surgeon dressed in the uniform of the Spanish Republican Army whose unit had just gone through the agony of its first action?

Dr. Edward K. Barsky had, by the end of 1936, already achieved prominence as a New York surgeon. Attached to the staff of Beth Israel Hospital, he had built a considerable private practice.

A debonair New Yorker, Dr. Barsky is as typical of the city in which he was born and raised as was Al Smith, Jimmy Walker and Grover Whalen. One of a family of four boys and two girls, he attended public elementary schools in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Townsend Harris High School and the City College of New York. He received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University and then joined the staff of Beth Israel.

Dr. Barsky's choice of a career in medicine was perhaps predictable. His father, Dr. Joseph Barsky, was a founder of Beth Israel Hospital and his older brother, Michael, was

a physician. Another brother, Dr. Arthur J. Barsky, is a plastic surgeon.

"Medical practice," he once observed, "'is in the Barsky blood. The first word I learned to pronounce was 'doctor.'"

Laconic, wry, with a face which can be as impassive as an Apache's and a manner that can border on the brusque, Dr. Barsky is a difficult man to know. But his friends and intimates are aware that beneath his strictly business facade lies the charm and warmth of a generous, compassionate, humorous and committed man.

Success in his chosen profession in the city he loves was not enough for "Eddie" Barsky. In July 1936, the world trembled to the march of fascist boots in Europe. Hitler and Mussolini, with confident arrogance, made their bid to dominate the world by aiding Franco's fascist military uprising.

## *Spanish Aid Organized*

Dr. Barsky was one of a small, informal group of New York physicians who, moved by the attack on the democratic Republic of Spain, founded the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy as an adjunct of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. The Medical Bureau set to work to send help to the embattled Spanish people and won an immediate response from Americans in all walks of life. Ambulances were donated by trade unions, nationality groups, university students and faculties, artists and writers, personalities from the Broadway stage and from Hollywood. During the summer and fall of 1936 close to $1,000,000 was raised by the Medical Aid Bureau for supplies and equipment.

The decision to send a fully-equipped American hospital staffed by American doctors, nurses and technicians to Spain was reached in November. Hectic weeks of gathering medical supplies and equipment and recruiting the volunteer staff followed.

Doctor Barsky with staff members at the front. The ambulance was a gift to the Spanish people from the American Artists Union.

When his colleagues on the Medical Aid Bureau proposed that he head the unit, Dr. Barsky confessed, later, that he had felt during all the months of preparation that he would be the one selected. Asked why he accepted the assignment in view of the availability of less established physicians, he shrugs the question off with a curt embarrassment.

"Someone had to head the unit," he says.

On January 16, 1937, a week after he was chosen to lead the group, Dr. Barsky, accompanied by four other physicians, eight nurses, technicians, ambulance drivers and other personnel sailed for France. With them went a 75-bed hospital including supplies and equipment ranging from safety pins to a special operating room light run on a dry-cell battery. In one month the hospital would be installed in Romeral del Toledo.

In Spain, Dr. Barsky took on a forbidding work load under formidable conditions. The tall surgeon with the close-cropped mustache soon became the symbol of American medical aid to the Spanish Republic.

Never far from the battle, he moved his field hospitals from one front to another, operating for long hours at a time, frequently under attack from fascist aircraft. He or-

ganized the medical corps on both battalion and brigade levels, whose members so ably served the American volunteers of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade on all the fronts.

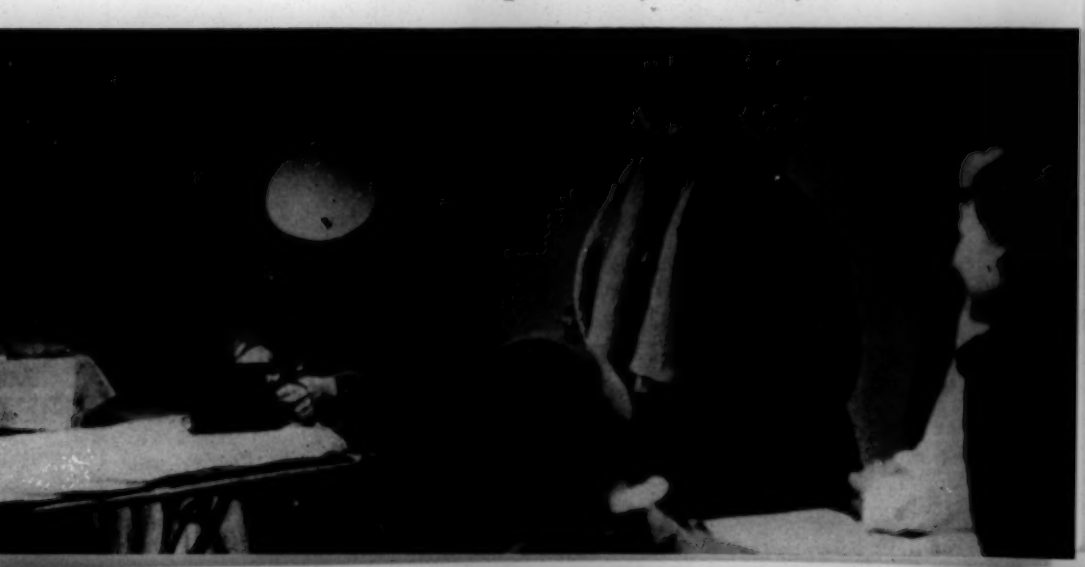
While proud of the cool efficiency the physicians in his command displayed under fire, Dr. Barsky's admiration for the American nurses who served in Spain is unbounded.

Praising their fortitude and ability to withstand the rigors of frontline nursing, he would later say: "They constantly amazed me. You would be operating in a tent somewhere close to the front with enemy planes dropping their loads a few hundred yards away and these girls, sometimes close to exhaustion, could still give the impression that they were assisting in a hospital in New York. Their devotion and untiring efforts gave strength to the rest of us."

Along with setting up frontline field hospitals, Dr. Barsky supervised the establishment of 1,000-bed base hospitals and a number of convalescent homes. The list of towns which housed American hospital facilities reads like a Spanish geography lesson—Tarancon, Villa Paz, Castillejo, Murcia, Benicasim, Mataro, Vich.

Dr. Barsky's first field hospital, set up in tents near Pozoblanco, on the Cordoban front in the south, was followed by dozens of others all over the country. In a pe-

The setting-up of a field hospital near the Teruel Front is supervised by Dr. Barsky.



riod of twelve weeks on the Aragon front the American unit set up ten separate frontline hospitals. Operations were performed in tents, cellars, specially-equipped, camouflaged trucks, in monasteries and schools. In January 1938 on the Teruel front, dubbed "The North Pole" by the Americans, the Medical Unit operated continuously for 50 hours in sub-zero temperatures.

Commenting on the misery of war, as a surgeon tending shockingly wounded men sees it, Dr. Barsky says: "Always there is the rage against war. I don't suppose a soldier ever wonders what happens to a bullet he fires against the enemy. But we doctors and nurses and people working in the hospitals saw so clearly and so vividly just what happens when that bullet smashes through tissue. We always felt so close to the horrors and the death."

Leaving the front early in 1938 to attend an international conference in Paris, he was asked by the Medical Aid Bureau to return to New York briefly to report to Americans on the medical aid being rendered the Spanish people.

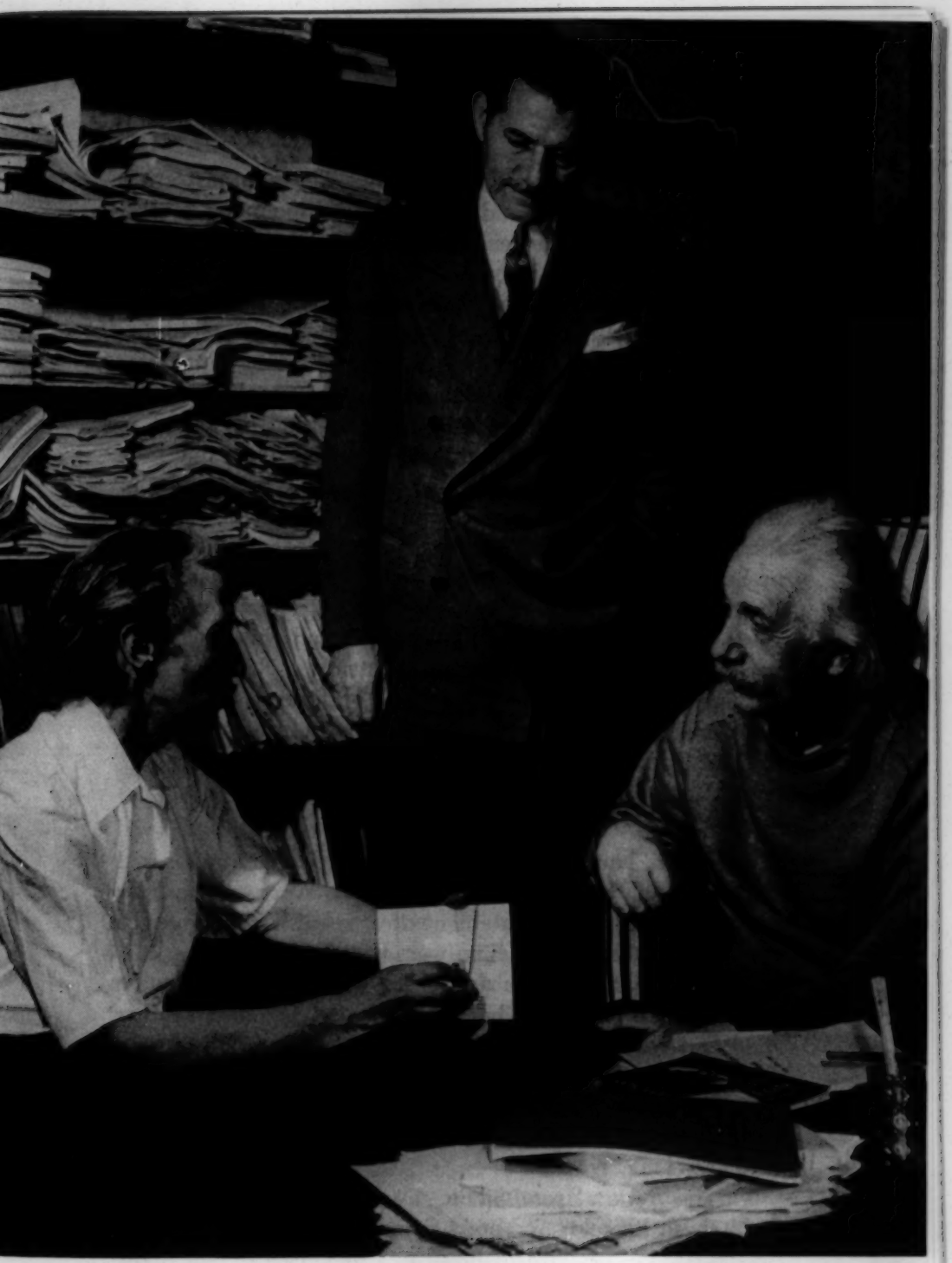
Although as ranking American medical officer in Spain he had been aware of the generous support the American people were giving to the Spanish Republic, he was nevertheless overwhelmed by the reception he received.

## *Americans Support Spanish Republic*

Despite the U.S. government's embargo on arms to Spain which, because of German and Italian intervention, directly aided Franco's rebellion, the American people were deeply, emotionally involved in the conflict on the side of the Spanish Republic.

Years later Dr. Barsky would say: "There was something about the struggle in Spain that tugged at the basic decency of Americans."

Shortly after his return to Spain while bivouacked on the Ebro front, Dr. Barsky was shifted to Barcelona and appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the International Sanitary Service with responsibility for twenty-two International



Dr. Barsky with Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie, renowned French physicist, and Professor Albert Einstein.

hospitals scattered throughout Spain. The administrative details were staggering and soon to be compounded by the fascists' hard drive toward the Mediterranean to cut Republican Spain in half.

When the order finally came to evacuate the hospitals in the southern part of the country, the new Surgeon-in-Chief was given 96 hours to find, somewhere in Catalonia, enough buildings, bedding, food and other supplies to care for 4,000 wounded soldiers and 1,000 hospital personnel.

During the months in Catalonia, traveling from one hospital to another, Dr. Barsky became keenly aware of the terrible plight of the refugees from the war zones. As the fascist armies closed in relentlessly, hundreds of thousands of Spaniards fled to the areas of the Republic adjacent to the French frontiers. They were soon to pour over the Pyrenees, one-half million men, women and children, to be herded into barbed wire encampments.

With the Republican withdrawal of foreign volunteers, Dr. Barsky left Spain in January 1939 to return to his work in New York.

## *Fight to Save the Refugees*

At home, haunted by the conditions he had witnessed in Catalonia, he plunged into refugee work, powerfully moved by the simple statement of a Spanish child refugee in London. Asked to define war, the child said:

"A war is when troops rush in the street and Father went away and didn't come back and bombs fell and Mother died and we have nothing to eat and Brother went out too and said he was going to meet Father and he didn't come back. And Aunt Catherine and I were put on a train and brought here where we don't know anyone and can't speak and are alone."

On his return from Spain, Dr. Barsky, determined to help those homeless, trapped people, served on the executive board of the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. Its purpose was to give aid to the half-million refugees of the Spanish War in the camps spread

over southern France—an aim that was blunted by the advent of World War II a few months after the defeat of the Spanish Republic. Some members of the board felt that in view of the war it would be unseemly to continue pressure on the French government to alleviate the distressing conditions of the Spanish refugees. Dr. Barsky disagreed and resigned.

His principled position was supported by large chapters of the organization all over the country which quickly formed a new group, the United Spanish Aid Committee, with Dr. Barsky as its chairman. The United Spanish Aid Committee was later to form the nucleus of the more influential Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee under Dr. Barsky's leadership.

For the next ten years, despite the demands of a busy professional life and countless calls on his time by American veterans of the war in Spain for medical aid, Dr. Barsky played the leading role in rallying Americans to save the Spanish Republicans. Thousands were rescued from the camps in France and brought to Mexico and other Latin American countries which provided visas for them. Many were snatched from the tottering Vichy government before the Nazis occupied the entire country.

During those years when he toured the country to raise funds for the Committee's work, or licked stamps and sealed envelopes in the Committee's office, his name became synonymous with "Aid the Spanish Refugees." Vast sums of money were raised and expended, principally with the cooperation of the Unitarian Service Committee through its field services abroad.

During the years of World War II, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee continued to help refugee Spaniards and former International Brigaders wherever they could be reached. On Dr. Barsky's initiative, the Committee organized a Western Hemisphere Conference to Aid Spanish Refugees. The conference, held in Mexico, in turn formed the Latin-American Coordinating Committee which was so instrumental in securing visas for the refugees to settle

in Central and South American countries.

In Mexico City, with money furnished by the Committee, the exiled Spaniards founded, equipped and staffed a hospital which they appropriately named the Edward K. Barsky Hospital. It has since been taken over by the Mexican government.

Associates who worked closely with him during this period speak glowingly of his love and deep concern for fellow veterans, fellow anti-fascists, fellow human beings. Attesting to this is the affection and esteem in which he is held by the humble people and those of high rank in countries all over the world. A number of former members of the International Brigades who were saved by the Joint Anti-Refugee Committee's work today hold leading posts in the governments of their countries.

## *Cold War Target*

With the end of the war against the Axis and the onset of the cold war, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, in 1946, became a principal target of those in the United States government who wanted to enlist Franco in the cause of global anti-communism. The Committee's executive board, led by Dr. Barsky, was called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities then headed by J. Parnell Thomas, later to be sent to prison for misappropriating government funds. The House unit demanded that the board members turn over to it all of the organization's documents and records.

Holding that to make public the names of refugees would place relatives in Spain at the mercy of the Franco government and that contributors, including hundreds of government workers, would be smeared by the Un-American Committee once it possessed the records, Dr. Barsky and the fifteen-member board stood firm and refused to comply with the order.

The entire board was cited and convicted in Federal Court of contempt of Congress. Ten members were sen-

tenced to three months in prison. Dr. Barsky was given a six-month sentence.

In the course of the lengthy legal battle, the case aroused widespread indignation and drew support from people everywhere but this was the black period of the ascendency of Senator Joe McCarthy and after the U.S. Supreme Court twice refused to review the convictions, the eleven went to prison. Dr. Barsky entered the Federal Penitentiary in Petersburgh, Va., on June 6, 1950, his birthday.

The following excerpt of a letter from a New York dentist typifies the mail that flooded in during his imprisonment:

"There are many people like myself around who are not sleeping easily while you and other patriotic Americans are being jailed for defending democracy. . . . Your self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of liberty is an inspiration to many like myself and I pledge to you that I shall step up my work to take up some of the slack resulting from your enforced absence. Be of good cheer. This period is a severe trial, but every great man has had to suffer and struggle for his convictions. Your suffering is not in vain because people everywhere draw courage and understanding from your steadfastness."

Following his release from prison, Dr. Barsky ran head-on into an attack from still another quarter. The petty men of the New York State Board of Regents moved to suspend his license to practice medicine for six months on the grounds that he had been convicted of a "crime." In taking this spiteful action, the regents overruled its own discipline committee which had recommended only censure.

## *Civil Rights Struggle*

Dr. Barsky appealed the decision to the courts and another celebrated civil rights battle was drawn. At stake was the right of a physician to practice medicine despite his support of democratic Spain and his outspoken defiance of the star-chamber methods of the House Un-American

Activities Committee. In his three-year court fight, Dr. Barsky had overwhelming backing from his professional colleagues, eloquent testimony to the esteem in which he is held. A total of 1,626 New York physicians filed a brief of Amici Curiae with the New York State Court of Appeals. In their brief, the doctors stated:

"The facts establish that Dr. Barsky is threatened with suspension of his license for a period of six months solely because he took a stand upon a matter of constitutional principle. . . .

"If Dr. Barsky can be punished by suspension for exercising his rights as a citizen in connection with a then unsettled constitutional matter, wholy unrelated to his integrity as a physician, to his medical practice or to his professional relationships, other doctors may be similarly punished simply for insisting upon what they honestly believe to be their rights in community and legislative matters. . . .

"Unless this order suspending Dr. Barsky is reversed, physicians will be denied the fundamental right to participate in the democratic process without being subject to the threat of reprisal directed against their right to practice."

## *Justice Douglas Dissents*

The Appeals Court upheld the suspension and subsequently so did the U.S. Supreme Court in a six-to-three decision. This prompted dissenter Justice William O. Douglas to write in a caustic brief:

"Neither the security of the state nor the well-being of her citizens justified this infringement of fundamental rights. . . . When a doctor cannot save lives in America because he is opposed to Franco in Spain, it is time to call a halt and look critically at the neurosis that has possessed us."

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch,* editorializing on the Supreme Court ruling, said:

"The Barsky decision will not in our judgment stand.

In calmer times, the interpretation of 'due process' which underlies the dissents in this case will become the majority view of the court, and the protection of individual rights will again be elevated to its proper constitutional place."

## 33 *Years of Devoted Service*

It has been 30 eventful years since the American surgeon led his unit to that small village southeast of Madrid. Years that always found Dr. Barsky on the frontline. Years in which he dedicated all his strength and skill and mind to ease people's miseries—physical and social.

As a member of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, formed a few years ago, he added his considerable prestige and experience to the Committee's efforts to provide protection and care for student civil rights workers and the development of rural health centers and mobile health units in the South.

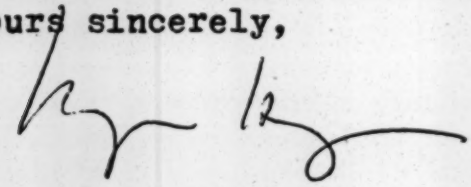
He is enormously proud of, and takes strength and inspiration from his family—his wife, Vita, a tireless fighter in her own right, and an adored teen-age daughter, Angela.

Summing up more than 30 years of dedicated, selfless service to people is a tall order and perhaps Dr. Barsky is best described in the words of an old friend and colleague, Dr. Benjamin Segal. A fellow-founder of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy and one who helped organize the first medical unit sent to the Spanish Republic, Dr. Segal says:

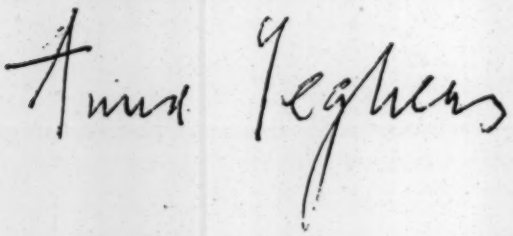
"We doctors, nurses and hospital workers who have been associated with Eddie Barsky over the years hold him in the very highest regard. As a surgeon, he is deeply committed to his patients. As a man, he is deeply committed to his fellow-men. He likes to give the impression of being a tough hombre, but his heart is really soft. Underneath is an extraordinary warmth. To speak of Barsky is to speak of a doctor and a man of the first order."

*I don't see how I can help you much from this end in your endeavor to pay homage to Dr. Barsky and to keep alive the issues for which so many good people fought in Spain. But perhaps you can give my heartfelt greetings to Dr. Barsky on the occasion of the dinner. Here in the German Democratic Republic, many thousands of people, millions indeed, work so as to prevent another war coming from this end of the woods. If this struggle is not always easy—when was it?*

**Yours sincerely,**



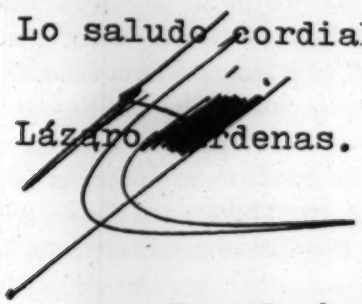
*Having the highest esteem for Dr. Barsky and his work I am happy to join his many friends in paying tribute to him. For obvious reasons, I cannot attend the dinner in his honor but please extend to him my warmest greetings.*



Stefan Heym and Anna Seghers are writers living in the German Democratic Republic.

*The homage paid to Dr. Edward K. Barsky is indeed merited. Thirty years ago he crossed the Pyrenees to direct the medical aid program of the International Brigades, which fought on the side of the Republic of Spain for the independence of the Spanish people. The contribution of his scientific knowledge, his high humanitarian spirit and his courage in defense of a just and noble cause make this a well-deserved tribute. I am deeply honored to join in sponsoring the occasion.*

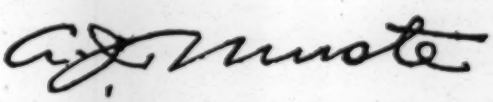
Lo saludo cordialmente



Lázaro Cárdenas.

Former President of Mexico.

*The Spanish Civil War was one of the crucial and decisive events in the history of our age. It is eminently appropriate to honor Dr. Barsky for his service in that struggle and also that the funds which may be raised in appreciation of his services should be devoted to helping the contemporary struggle for freedom, justice and peace, which is now going through a critical and probably decisive stage in the context of the American war in Vietnam.*

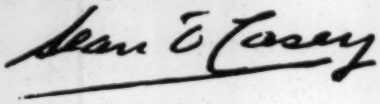


The Rev. A. J. Muste, a veteran fighter for peace, died Feb. 11, shortly after writing this message.

*In 1950, Sean O'Casey, famed Irish dramatist, wrote the following to Dr. Barsky:*

*"I wish every success to your appeal for funds, to help those wounded in the fight against fascism, and to provide means to oppose and defeat any attempt to sanction the fascist spirit, evil spirit, in any effort, office, or activity linked with the life of man. Out of the flame and dust of fascism's fall, a few wriggling things have crept, which in dark corners, hope to grow again to influence and power. Wherever they show themselves, these new-born fascist wrigglers should soon become the newly-dead. Indeed, it is a shame to think that fascism's foster parent, Franco, should still sit at peace, sunning himself in the orange groves of lovely Spain; the abiding wretch who trained at Guernica, the apprentice hands of Hitler and Mussolini, and made them proficient in the fuller destruction of Europe. There must be no admission to life of another breeder of what we now know fascism to have been; no other breeder of such an evil while time lasts and men live. . . .*

*"We must be able to put our arms round our children, when it is time for us to go, and say unto them: Looka, young ones, we hand life over to you better and stronger than when we found it, because we have lived through it thoroughly and well."*



*The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade are proud to join in the tribute to our comrade-in-arms, Dr. Edward K. Barsky, on this 30th anniversary of our participation in the war for democracy in Spain.*

*Many of us owe our lives and health to the courage, the dedication and the superb skills of Dr. Barsky and the medical personnel he commanded in Spain.*

*His devotion to the cause of Republican Spain and his outstanding leadership in the world-wide struggle to save the hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Franco dictatorship inspired and involved millions of our fellow Americans in support of the Spanish peoples continuing struggle against fascism and Franco.*

Moe Fishman

Executive Secretary
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

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*The Permanent Representative of Ghana to the United Nations*

*and Mrs. F. S. Arkhurst*

*request the pleasure of the company of*

Mr. Floyd Mckissock

*at a Reception*

*on* Mon. 6th March 1967

*at* 6.30 - 8.30 *o'clock*

*R.S.V.P.*
*Murray Hill 2-1635*
(Regrets Only)

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New York, N. Y. 10035

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The Federation of Negro Civil
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—o—

Life Member of N.A.A.C.P.

March 6th, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Executive Director
Congress on Racial Equality
414 West 149th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Captain Edwin Potter, President, and the members of the Correctionaires, Inc., of the Department of Correction, City of New York, cordially invite you to join us in celebrating our: TWENTY EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY DANCE - ON FRIDAY EVENING- APRIL 7th, 1967, FROM 10 P.M. to 3 A.M. IN THE ALBERT HALL BALLROOM of the AMERICANA HOTEL, 52nd Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues, Manhattan, New York. Music by KING CURTIS and HIS ORCHESTRA and CLAUDE "FATS" GREENE and HIS ORCHESTRA.

Invited guests will meet with Captain Potter, being escorted therein from the Main Floor, in the "Hospitality Room" (hours 9:45 P.M. to 11 P.M.) and will then proceed to the Ballroom.

Kindly return acknowledgment on or before March 25, 1967.

R.S.V.P. CARD ENCLOSED.

If members of your organization, your friends or your family, desire to attend this affair, they may secure tickets on a first come-first served basis, from our Business Manager LIONEL WALES (Home Phone 538-3158), or other duly authorized representative on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by calling the Club Rooms (SA 2-9304) between the hours of 8:30 P.M. and 10 P.M., prior to March 25th, 1967. Tickets are priced at $8.00 each--and include-an individual seat at a table, as well as a chance at the DOOR PRIZES, which are two(2)tickets to EXPO-67 in CANADA. No packages will be permitted; and there will be no ticket sales at the door that night.

Make all checks and money orders payable toP

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Sincerely yours,

Joseph H. Burns Jr.

JOSEPH H. BURNS Jr.
First Vice President

Encl. 1

LLOYD VON BLAINE

SELWYN JOSEPH

MAR 8 1967

# Frank's

315 WEST 125TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10027

PHONE 749-7070

file dec

March 7, 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick:

For the past year, I have been a member of the Greater Times Square Committee. This committee was formed by a group of businessmen and associations involved in the Times Square area in an effort to improve the image in the public's mind and also, by improving conditions in the area, improve business.

Mayor Lindsay and various department heads have given this committee one hundred per cent cooperation. There has definitely been a noticeable improvement, and at a meeting of the committee this past week it was unanimously decided to continue with this good work. A similar project was conceived in the Greenwich Village area. This also has met with success.

I feel that it is now time, using the experience gained by these two other projects, for the businessmen and community-minded citizens here in Harlem to join with the City officials. I am sure that we can accomplish a great deal.

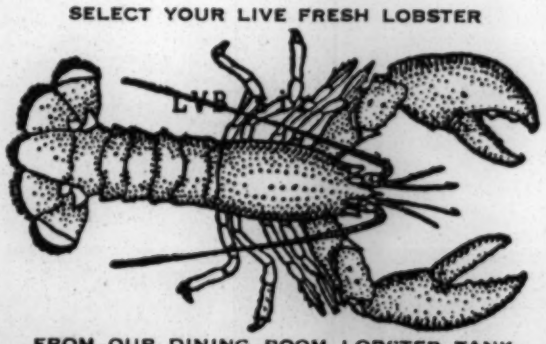
I am writing this letter to you for the purpose of inviting you to a meeting which will be held on Thursday, March 16th at 2 P.M. in the Board Room of the Freedom National Bank, 275 West 125th Street. Mayor Lindsay has already established a liasion with this committee and has offered us one hundred per cent support. Your participation in this project for our community will greatly enhance its success.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd Von Blaine

MID HARLEM IMPROVEMENT ASSOC.
Lloyd VonBlaine
Temporary Chairman

SELECT YOUR LIVE FRESH LOBSTER



FROM OUR DINING ROOM LOBSTER TANK

MEMBER NEW YORK STATE RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

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Mrs. Robert B. Wolf
The Honorable Charles Wright

MAR 9 1967

March 8, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 W. 135th St.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Just a reminder about the Thursday, March 16th meeting in Philadelphia, 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Because of the excellent response we are getting, we decided that our conference room would be too small and stuffy for an all-day meeting. We will, therefore, meet at the Warwick Hotel, 17th and Locust Sts. (The suite number will be listed on the hotel board.)

We need your support and help in planning strategy for a movement for educational parks and for a victory in Philadelphia. The meeting is not being publicized. It is, in a sense, "confidential," so that we can have a real working session.

Enclosed is an agenda for the meeting.

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Sylvia Meek

(Mrs.) Sylvia Meek, Director of Education
Philadelphia Urban League

Frank Stanley, Jr.

Frank Stanley, Jr., Associate Director
National Urban League

SM/sm
Encl.

**AGENDA**
**March 16, 1967**
**10:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.**
**Warwick Hotel**
**17th and Locust Streets**
**Philadelphia, Pa.**

**Chairman:** **Father Jesse F. Anderson, Chairman**
**Education Committee, Philadelphia Urban League**

**EDUCATION PARKS - Significance for national-local education goals ...**

| | |
|---|---|
| **10:00 A. M. - 12:30 P. M.** | **1. Opening remarks - Frank Stanley, Jr., National Urban League** |
| | **2. Background - Philadelphia Public Schools and present status of capital program - Father Jesse F. Anderson** |
| | **3. Slide presentation of educational park plan for Philadelphia - Mrs. Sylvia Meek** |
| | **4. Discussion** |
| **12:30 P. M. - 1:45 P. M.** | **Lunch-break** |
| **1:45 P. M. - 3:30 P. M.** | **5. Planning - strategy and tactics**<br>**a. Role of national civil rights groups**<br>**b. Building a coalition nationally and locally**<br>**c. Local response and indication of movement** |
| **3:30 P. M. - 5:00 P. M.** | **6. Delegation of responsibility**<br>**a. National leadership**<br>**b. Local leadership** |

March 9, 1967

Dec.

Mrs. Barbara Martin
41 Koeppel Place
Hempstead, Long Island, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Lincoln O. Lynch

Dear Mrs. Martin:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning, inviting Mr. Lynch to participate in a program sponsored by your school.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. Lynch to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

# Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF)

EASTERN OFFICES
SUITE 412, 799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 • Area Code 212 475-8775

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MAR 10 1967

March 9, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Nat. Dir., C.O.R.E.,
200 West 135th Street,
New York, N. Y. 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick,

SCEF would like to provide you in CORE with two complimentary reservations for our dinner in honor of Mr. Julian Bond on Monday evening, March 20, at the Hotel Roosevelt, and, if you care to do so, to have you select one person to sit on the dais as a representative and to take a bow at the time of the introduction of guests.

To facilitate the arrangements, it would be helpful if the name of the individual who will be on the dais could be mailed or telephoned to our office at your earliest convenience.

We are appreciative of the sponsorship of this dinner by yourself and Mr. Lynch.

Cordially,

Wm. Howard Melish

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March 15, 1967

Mr. Edwin Fabre, Chairman
Education Committee, Black Power Conference
The Onyx Society, City College, Finley Student Center
Convent Avenue at 133rd Street
New York, New York 10031

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Fabre:

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 1967, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in a Black Power Conference at the City College on April 15, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and important event. We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hädlinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

CITY COLLEGE NEW YORK

onyx

Finley Student Center
Convent Avenue at 133 Street

March 9, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National CORE Headquarters
220 West 135 Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On Saturday, April 15, 1967, the Onyx Society of City College is presenting a Black Power Conference. The central theme of the conference is: "Black Power: Organizing and Developing the Potential." The areas to be discussed and developed are: politics, economics, improvement of self-image, the education of Black people, and the Black student.

The timetable for the conference is: 11AM-12 Noon, a symposium; 12-1 PM, lunch; 1-5 PM, two series of workshops; 5:15-6:30 PM, summation.

Your name was chosen because of the particular competency and level of awareness that you have brought to your field of endeavor. We are asking you first, to prepare and deliver a brief (three minutes) statement concerning the need for economic unity and organization by Black people and how you feel this goal can best be attained. Second, we are asking you to serve as a panel member in the workshop dealing with the need for economic unity and organization by Black people. This will convene at 1 PM and adjourn at 2:45 PM. It is hoped that out of your workshop will come a sense of direction and plan of action for the economic advancement of Black people.

We hope that you will be able to attend. We would like to hear from you on or before Friday, March 17, 1967.

Respectfully,

Edwin Fabré

Edwin Fabre, Chairman
Education Committee

Daniel Limerick, cof

Daniel Limerick, Chairman
Community-Interaction Committee

## THE ONYX SOCIETY

The Onyx Society of City College is an organization dedicated to the projection of a positive image of the Black Student on campus and in the Black Community. The ongoing programs of the Society include: 1. tutorial services for CCNY students and for the Harlem community; 2. providing scholarship, fellowship and loan information for college and pre-college students; 3. providing cultural programs and educational forums which point up the accomplishments of Black people.

The Onyx Society is presently conducting a drive to collect money, clothes and appliances for thirty Harlem families whose homes were destroyed by fire. This drive is in cooperation with the Harlem Neighborhood Corps which is under the auspices of HARYOU. Last November, the Onyx Society presented Mr. Franz J.T. Lee of the Alexander Defense Committee and held a fund-raising campaign for the defense of Black liberation fighters in South Africa.

The Onyx Society hopes to build a bridge between the College and the Black community in which it lies and to develop a positive working relationship which will be beneficial to both the students and the residents of the community.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY — OXFORD, OHIO 45056

March 15, 1967

MAR 20 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director of Core
200 W. 135 St.
New York 38, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Because Mr. McKissick did not use the airline ticket sent to you via registered mail we did not pay for the ticket. The ticket agency is now claiming we owe for the ticket, which of course makes sense.

Could you please return this ticket by return mail so that we may close out this account.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Strippel

Robert E. Strippel
Coordinator of Religious Activities
Adviser, "Voices of Dissent"

P.S. Could you please send it via registered mail since it is valuable to anyone

**Hertz, Neumark & Warner**

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
TWO BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10004 • HA 5-8000

MAR 21 1967

March 15, 1967

Dear

Mr. Floyd Mc Kissick
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I am engaged in a project, the subject of which you have expressed concern for.

I would appreciate the opportunity to discuss this matter with you. I am sure you will find it of great importance to the interests to which you have admirally committed yourself.

Trusting you can arrange an appointment for me in the near future, I remain

Yours truly,

James R. Foster, Jr.

JF:re

March 15, 1967

dec

Mr. M. Steven Lubet
President, NUSDS
Box 31
2305 Sheridan Road
Evanston, Illinois

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Lubet:

Thank you for your letter of March 10, 1967, inviting Mr. McKissick to appear at a Teach-In on Vietnam on April 13 in Northwestern University.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and important occasion. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

MAR 13 1967

Students for a Democratic Society
Box 31
2305 Sheridan Road
Evanston, Illinois
March 10, 1967

Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick,

To increase our understanding of the day's events, the Northwestern University chapter of Students for a Democratic Society will sponsor a Vietnam Teach-In on April 13 as its part in the national Week of Mobilization April 8-15.

In view of your commitment to democratic ideals and world peace, we invite you to speak. If you are able to attend, please reply by March 27; the date for the Teach-In is only a little more than a month away, and a program and publicity have still to be arranged.

We hope you will be able to attend. If transportation or housing will be a problem, please contact us as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

M. Steven Lubet by OS

M. Steven Lubet
President, NUSDS

MEDIA WORKSHOP
Invites You To A Groovy Movie Party
At The Little Carnegie
146 West 57th Street, New York City

To See

LEROI JONES' "DUTCHMAN"

Starring

SHIRLEY KNIGHT
and
AL FREEMAN, JR

THURSDAY, 16 MARCH, 1967, AT 9:50 P.M.

After The Filming: A Demi Tasse Reception

Featuring Awards To
The Writer, Performers and Producers

TICKETS: $2.50
and $5.00 (which includes Award Reception Admission)

PROCEEDS TO GO TO THE

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

R.S.V.P. Flo Kennedy
8 East 48th Street
Suite 3C
PL 9-3223

March 16, 1967

Mr. Clarence Irving, Editor
The Voice
P.O. Box 95
San Diego, California 92112

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Irving:

Thank you for your letter of March 6, 1967, inviting Mr. McKissick to be a guest speaker and panelist at the Second Annual Negro Unity and Leadership Conference, to be held in San Diego, April 14th and 15th.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and important conference. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

# The *VOICE* News

P. O. BOX 95, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. 92112 - PHONE: 239-1359


MAR 16 1967

March 6, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

You are cordially invited to be a guest speaker and panelist at the Second Annual Negro Unity and Leadership Conference, to be held in San Diego, April 14th and 15th.

This Conference is designed to broaden citizenship concepts and to more fully understand events, past and present, which affect black people.

As background, you might be interested in knowing that our conference is exclusively Negro. We do not invite Caucasians to speak or attend. This has been successful in encouraging frank, dynamic, progressive discussions of our common and pressing problems.

Sponsoring the conference are diverse elements of this community, including The Voice Newspaper, our community leaders, organizations such as CORE, NAACP, Citizens of Concern, Soul Brothers, and various church bodies. The general tenor of our conference is activistic and realistic, and we know, considering your record, that you will welcome this.

All members of our black community can and do attend these conferences, but the accent is on the youthful approach to our problems, realizing the shortcomings of the past.

We know that you will be able to stimulate those in attendance and that you will enjoy this dialogue.

Would you please let us know at the earliest possible date if you can participate? We hope the answer is yes.

Very sincerely yours,

Clarence

Clarence Irving, Editor
The Voice

March 16, 1967

Mr. Daniel G. Hill, Director
The Ontario Human Rights Commission
74 Victoria Street
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. Hill:

Thank you for your letter of March 10, inviting CORE to participate in the 19th Annual Conference of Commission on Human Rights in Toronto, Ontario from July 7 to 8, 1967.

Unfortunately, due to our current financial condition and the fact that we are under-staffed, it will not be possible for us to be represented at this conference. However, we are intensely interested in the subjects which will be under discussion and would be very appreciative if you would forward any minutes and other materials which might result from the conference.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

ONTARIO

# THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

WINDSOR-CHATHAM REGIONAL OFFICE
2149 UNIVERSITY AVENUE WEST
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
CL. 6-8278

74 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO
365-4218

LAKEHEAD REGIONAL OFFICE
235 BAY STREET
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO
345-2101

MAR 16 1967

Toronto, Ontario,
March 10, 1967.

Mr. F. McKissick,
The Director,
Congress on Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York.

Dear Sir:

The 19th Annual Conference of Commissions on Human Rights will be held in Toronto, Ontario from July 4 to 8, 1967. The purpose of this letter is to tell you that we hope you will set aside these dates and send representatives of your organization to the conference.

The conference planning committee has developed an over-all theme for the conference, "Human Rights Agencies and Alienated Communities," with special emphasis on three aspects: "The Catalytic Role of Commissions in Alienated Communities," "Administrative Problems," and "New Tools (Laws, etc.) Which are Required." A day of the conference will be devoted to each topic. A copy of the preliminary program is enclosed.

Excellent hospitality and social acitivites are being arranged along with opportunities for delegates to take advantage of the entertainment and dining facilities available in this cosmopolitan city.

. . . 2

Many persons who will be attending the conference are planning a family vacation trip in Canada following the conference. Under separate cover, you will receive a brochure describing EXPO 67, the international exhibition which is being held in Montreal, Quebec, next summer, within a few weeks, also, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau will send you a package of material about Canada. As 1967 is the centennial year of Canadian Confederation, a number of special events will be taking place throughout the country and it will be an exciting year to visit Canada.

Further information about the conference and the names of speakers, panelists and other participants as well as registration fees, conference, costs and accommodation will be available shortly. In the meantime, we wanted to be sure that you knew the dates of the conference in the hope that you could plan to send representatives to Toronto in July.

Yours sincerely,

Daniel G. Hill

DGH:aa
Encls.

Daniel G. Hill,
Director.

1967 CCHR CONFERENCE

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

"Human Rights Agencies and Alienated Communities"

Tuesday, July 4, 1967

Afternoon and Evening - Registration

8:30 p.m. - Hospitality

Wednesday, July 5, 1967

9:00 a.m. - Opening greetings--Hon. J. P. Robarts, Q.C., Prime Minister of Ontario.

- Plenary meeting - paper on "The Catalytic Role of Commissions in Alienated Communities"

10:15 a.m. - Coffee

10:45 a.m. - Panel of respondents to paper

12:30 p.m. - Lunch

2:00 p.m. - Workshops (8 groups meeting concurrently)

5:00 p.m. - Province of Ontario Reception

8:30 p.m. - Boat ride or other organized social activity

Thursday, July 6, 1967

9:00 a.m. - Plenary meeting - paper on "Administrative Problems"

10:15 a.m. - Coffee

10:45 a.m. - Panel of respondents to paper

12:30 p.m. - Lunch

2:00 p.m. - Workshops (8 concurrent groups)

6:00 p.m. - Reception

7:00 p.m. - Official banquet

Friday, July 7, 1967

9:00 a.m. - Plenary meeting - paper on "New Tools (Laws, etc.) Which are Required"

10:15 a.m. - Coffee

10:45 a.m. - Panel of respondents to paper

12:30 p.m. - Lunch

2:00 p.m. - Workshops (8 concurrent groups)

4:00 p.m. - Business Meeting

5:30 p.m. - "Night on the Town"

Saturday, July 8, 1967

9:00 a.m. - Business Meeting (Continued)

12:30 p.m. - Lunch

March 16, 1967

Miss Arlene Krebs
Bard College
Annondale on Hudson
New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Krebs:

Thank you for your telephone call of this afternoon, inviting Mr. McKissick to appear at Annondale-on-Hudson, in late May.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and returnit to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most rewarding program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

March 16, 1967

Mr. Willie Logan
2515 13th Street North West, Apt. 406
Washington, D.C.

can.

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Logan:

Thank you for your telephone call of this afternoon, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam at Howard University on April 12, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We wincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful event. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

March 20, 1967

Mr. Jay Coughtry
SUNY at Geneseo
Geneseo, New York 14454

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Coughtry:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in a panel discussion, "Is Civil Rights Dead?".

Unfortunately, due to a prior commitment, Mr. McKissick will be unable to accept this invitation. I know that this is a disappointment to him and we are hopeful that in the near future a similar opportunity will arise for him to exchange ideas with the students on your campus.

Thank you for your interest anddcooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

## GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE S.U.N.Y. at Geneseo

TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR 12:00 noon til 5:00 P.M.

DATE 4/1/67

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)

½hour talk and panel discussion

TOPIC Is Civil Rights Dead

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

Plane

2. Time

3. Point of Departure

Rochester

4. Point of Arrival

5. Flight Number

College Car

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of persons meeting speaker (if any)

Jay Coughtry

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

SUNY GENESEO if requested

2. Room number:

AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM: $ 500.00

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Jay Coughtry
2. Phone number & Address CC-65
SUNY at Geneseo
Geneseo, New York 14454

OVER

the 5 hour period will be used as an educative process to inform the student body and local citizenry of the present state and future of Civil Rights in the United States. The plans now include at least 1 film, speeches by on campus professors, at least one outside speaker (hopefully Mr. McKissick), a panel discussion, and entertainment. It has not been designed as a debate between the divergent points of view in the Civil Rights field.

Jay Coughtry

January 27, 1967

Mr. Jay Coughtry, Committee Chairman
Northern Student Movement
State University College
Geneseo, New York

Dear Mr. Coughtry:

Thank you for your letter of January 20, inviting Mr. McKissick to speak at a Civil Rights Teach-in at Geneseo, New York.

Presently, Mr. McKissick is hospitalized with a slipped disc and will remain so for a minimum of two weeks. It is therefore difficult to make any definite commitments at this moment.

However, in order to simplify the arrangements in the meantime, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We are sincerely appreciative of this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful event. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

JAN 25 1967

January 20, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The Northern Student Movement of the State University College at Geneseo, Geneseo, New York, would like to extend an invitation to you as one of our guest speakers at a Civil Rights Teach-In to be held on April 1, 1967.

The Northern Student Movement, on the Geneseo campus, was once an affiliate of the national organization. until last year, when the national organization disbanded. We, at Geneseo, decided to retain the name, and work on a smaller scale in Rochester, Geneseo, and areas in between. Our major aim is to inform campus and community of the various developments occuring in the realm of Civil Rights. This is also the aim of our up-coming program.

Your presentation may concern itself with the present situations in Civil Rights, and what your particular organization is doing, or anything of that nature.

Tentatively, our program will include entertainers, professors from the State University, films, and plays, as well as other guest speakers. The program will be held in the day, and will last approximately six to nine hours.

We would appreciate a prompt reply, because we are limited in our planning time, and also an estimate of cost, for purposes of planning our budget.

Respectfully yours,

Jay Coughtry
Committee Chair.
Barbara Bourne
Barbara Bourne
Pres. of N. S. M.

# Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

NEW YORK AREA OFFICE
SUITE 412, 799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 ● Area 212 475-8775-6

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dcc.

To: Civil Liberties, Civil Rights, Peace, and kindred organizations

We are holding the annual fund-raising event for the Southern Conference Educational Fund in the Grand Ball Room of the Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue and 45th Street, on the Evening of Monday, March 20, 1967.

We shall be grateful if you will undertake not to schedule any major competitive event on this same date.

Gratefully,

Wm. Howard Melish

Wm. Howard Melish
Assistant Director

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INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
National Office • 110 East 23rd Street, Suite 400 • New York, New York 10010 • Area Code (212) 777-3190

March 20, 1967

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Charles T. Williams
Seymour D. Wolf
Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Dear Members and Friends:

The Interracial Council for Business Opportunity cordially invites you to attend its Third Annual Awards Dinner on Wednesday evening, April 19.

The dinner will be held in the Hotel Biltmore, 43rd Street and Madison Avenue here in New York. It starts at 6 P.M., with a complimentary cocktail reception to be followed by dinner, entertainment and a few brief talks.

For those involved in the I CB O's many program activities, the Annual Dinner offers an opportunity to share a most friendly evening with other business and professional people and to honor an outstanding Negro businessman who has gained national recognition on the American business scene.

This year, we present our award to Berry Gordy, Jr., President of Motown Record Corporation, Detroit, Michigan. Since Motown was founded in the late 1950's by Mr. Gordy, the company under his leadership has become, according to the NEW YORK TIMES, "a hugely successful company that sells more single records than any firm in the country." With such entertainers as The Supremes, The Temptations and Brenda Holloway, Motown has captured the nation's musical imagination through the promotion of the Detroit sound.

In past years, we have honored other Negro business leaders. At our first dinner in 1965, the award was presented to Asa Spaulding, President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and, last year, it was given to Henry G. Parks, Jr., President of H. G. Parks, Inc. The selection of Mr. Gordy follows in that spirit as we honor the founder of this multi-million dollar recording and entertainment company.

The I CBO will present a new award at the dinner. It will be given to an I C B O client who has made the greatest progress in business during the past year. We honor here a business that has developed and matured under the guidance of the business and professional assistance furnished by our volunteer consultants.

A reply form is enclosed with this invitation. Space is also provided on this form for you to suggest friends and associates who would like to share this enjoyable evening with you. We look forward to seeing you at the dinner and we thank you again for your personal assistance to our many I CB O activities.

Sincerely,

Rodman Rockefeller
Rodman C. Rockefeller
Co- Chairmen

Harvey C. Russell
Harvey C. Russell

Enclosure ( I )

THIRD ANNUAL I C B O AWARDS DINNER

THE BILTMORE HOTEL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1967

Reply Form

☐ I enclose a check or money order in the amount of $_____ to cover reservations for the following persons: (Reservations are $15.00 per person. All contributions to I C B O are tax deductible.)

1. _____
2. _____
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☐ Please send an invitation to the person (s) whose names and addresses are listed below:

| Name | Address |
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Signature: _____

Date : _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM ON OR BEFORE FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1967 TO

MR. RODMAN C. ROCKEFELLER
MR. HARVEY C. RUSSELL
INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
110 East 23 Street - Suite 400
New York, New York 10010

MR. RODMAN C. ROCKEFELLER
MR. HARVEY C. RUSSELL
INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
110 East 23 Street — Suite 400
New York, New York 10010

*The Southern Conference Educational Fund cordially invites you to attend a Dinner to launch its program for the new period of Reconstruction in the nation, and — as a symbol of the younger generation that is galvanizing the South — to pay tribute to:*

*The Hon. Julian Bond*

Member of the Legislature
of the State of Georgia

The Southern Conference Educational Fund is the oldest interracial organization at work in the South to end all forms of segregation, discrimination, and injustice.

Today, SCEF is building a unity of the generations — combining the efforts of Southerners with long years of loyalty to the movement with the energies of many young adults who are blazing new paths of action.

Together, we in SCEF — young and old — see the movement around the black-power slogan as a challenge. It presents the opportunity to mount new efforts to reach the white community and work for genuine coalitions of black and white around common need.

The truth is that now, for the first time, it is possible to think of such coalitions in practical terms. They are possible in the South today — and are actually beginning to occur — precisely because a movement of black strength has developed and because the work of recent years has cracked open the "closed society."

Over the years, SCEF has broken fresh ground and contributed many successful pilot projects. Now, events challenge us to undertake anew the task of changing the mind-set of the white community and organizing at the grass roots level that coalition of black and white which will have the strength to bring about a truly democratic society.

*Chairman*

DON WEST

Georgia-born poet

Director, Appalachian Associates

NANCY HODES

Field Worker, Operation Open Debate

"The Developing Peace Movement in the South"

JOY FENSTON

Journalist

"The New Role of the 'Southern Patriot' "

MRS. VICTORIA GRAY

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

"The Challenge of the Sunflower Elections"

*The Guest of Honor*

THE HONORABLE JULIAN BOND

Member of the Legislature of the State of Georgia

Member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund

*Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt*

*Madison Avenue at 45th Street*

*Monday Evening, March 20, 1967*

*Cocktails at six o'clock* *Dinner promptly served at seven*

COUVERT $8.50
R. S. V. P.

S.C.E.F.
799 Broadway, Suite 412
New York, N. Y. 10003
Tel: (212) 475-8775

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# INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

National Office • 110 East 23rd Street, Suite 400 • New York, New York 10010 • Area Code (212) 777-3190

March 20, 1967

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Hope R. Stevens, Esq.
Charles T. Williams
Seymour D. Wolf
Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Dear Members and Friends:

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Sincerely,

Rodman C. Rockefeller
Co- Chairmen

Harvey C. Russell

Enclosure ( I )

THIRD ANNUAL I C B O AWARDS DINNER

THE BILTMORE HOTEL
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1967

Reply Form

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| 10. _____ | _____ |

Signature: _____

Date : _____

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM ON OR BEFORE FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1967 TO

MR. RODMAN C. ROCKEFELLER
MR. HARVEY C. RUSSELL
INTERRACIAL COUNCIL FOR BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
110 East 23 Street - Suite 400
New York, New York 10010

March 20, 1967

Miss Katherine Kingsley
Civil Rights Organization of Smith
c/o Susan A. Miller
Gillett House, Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts 01060

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Kingsley:

Thank you for your letter of March 8, received March 16, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in a conference on the role of the white person in the civil rights movement during the week of April 3 to 7.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement wihtout the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most regarding and informative program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

MAR 13 1967 MCK

March 8, 1967

Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Gentlemen:

The Civil Rights Organization of Smith is planning a week of lectures and discussions on the role of the white person in the Civil Rights Movement during the week of April 3 to April 7. We plan to approach opportunities for summer vacations, for full-time service in the years immediately following graduation, and in later years as parents in middle class communities.

In addition to speakers and experienced students, we want to use literature as a means of informing students about both general and specific opportunities in the field. If you publish information about CORE, we would like to buy 100 copies of each piece that you think would be of interest. Could you please have this material sent to:

Civil Rights Organization of Smith
c/o Susan A. Miller
Gillett House, Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts 01060

Many students at Smith have been asking especially what summer programs there are in which personnel is both needed and wanted, specifically projects in tutoring. Extensive information regarding summer work would be very helpful.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Katherine Kingsley

Katherine Kingsley, Member
Civil Rights Organization of Smith

March 20, 1967

Miss Dianne Bilander
3304 Gunther Avenue
Bronx 69, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Bilander:

Thank you for your letter of March 14, inviting Mr. McKissick to address one of the educational forums of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, this school term.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

MAR 20 1967

DIANNE BILANDER
3304 GUNTHER AVENUE
BRONX 69, NEW YORK

March 14 '67

Dear Mr. McKissick

The W.E.B. DuBois Club of CCNY is sponsoring a series of educational forums this term. Our next topic is BLACK POWER and we would be very happy to have you speak to us. We are also inviting Stokely Carmichael, Blyden Jackson & James Jackson.

We are hoping for a large turnout, for there are many students at City who are very interested in the concept of Black Power and what relevance it has to the Civil Rights and Peace Movement today.

The forum is scheduled to take place Thursday, March 23, from 4-6 P.M. We'd appreciate your contacting us as soon as possible at the City-wide Office of the Dubois Club - 889-4124

We hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely yours,
Dianne Bilander
Educational Director of CCNY DuBois Club.

March 21, 1967

Mr. Charles R. Saunders
Box 195, Lincoln University
Lincoln University, Pennsylvania

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Saunders:

As you know, Mr. McKissick was scheduled to address the student body of Lincoln University this past Saturday, March 28. All last week, we attempted to reach you, both by telephone and by mail, but were unable. Therefore, we could not confirm, time and place and transportation.

Friday, not even the switchboard answered, so we assume that the snow prevented the University from functioning normally. Please let us know the details, and perhaps we can reschedule Mr. McKissick's appearance.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

FM

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Chapel, Lincoln University

TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR 3:00 - 4:00 PM

DATE March 19, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Speech followed by question and answer session

TOPIC The Black College as a Birthplace for Black Awareness

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

Automobile

2. Time

8:00 AM

3. Point of Departure

New York City

4. Point of Arrival

Lincoln Univ., via Route 1 South

5. Flight Number

Place of Affair is on Campus

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of persons meeting speaker (if any)

Charles R. Saunders

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number:

AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM: $250

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Charles R. Saunders
2. Phone number & Address

932-9979
Box 195 Lincoln Univ.
Lincoln University, Pa

Foldout

March 21, 1967

Dr. Mary Bazalon
1425 4th Street, South West
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sissy:

On May 14, I plan to be in Washington to speak at the Church of the Redeemer. From our point of view, it would be great if you could arrange to have a cocktail party for CORE on the evening of Friday, May 13. Would bhis be at all convenient for you?

Please let us know as soon as possible. In any event, I hope we will be able to get together when I'm in town. I am looking forward to seeing you again.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

xxxxxx 200 W. 135th St.

November 22, 1966

Dr. Mary Bazalon
1425 4th Street South West
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sissy:

It was really nice seeing you again and knowing that you are still in our corner. We are especially pleased that you plan to give a cocktail party for CORE this January.

If you can let me know the date, Val and I will be happy to come down. If there is anything we can do to assist you, don't fail to call upon us.

May I suggest that you contact the Washington chapter of CORE. They may be able to help with arrangements for the party.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

March 22, 1967

Mr. Edwin Fabre, Chairman
Education Committee
Onyx, Finley Student Center
Convent Avenue at 133rd Street
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Fabre:

Thank you for your letter of March 20, with the enclosed General Information form regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the Black Power Conference planned by the Onyx Society of City College for April 15.

Unfortunately, due to a prior commitment, Mr. McKissick will be unable to participate. We are indeed sorry that he will not be available and I know that Mr. McKissick is looking forward to future opportunities to exchange ideas with the students on your campus.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

MAR 22 1967

CITY COLLEGE NEW YORK

onyx

Finley Student Center
Convent Avenue at 133 Street

March 20, 1967

Mr. Floyd Mc Kissick
National Director Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Sir:

In regard to the form we received requesting information about the Black Power Conference to which Mr. Mc Kissick was invited, we have filled out all the information requested and we would like to add the following points:

We would like Mr. Mc Kissick to appear at 11 A.M. to address a symposium on the topic of economics. (The areas to be discussed and developed are: politics, economics, the improvement of self-image, the education of Black people, and the Black student.) The symposium will adjourn at 12 noon. Following this there will be a one hour lunch break.

At 1 P.M. we are asking Mr. Mc Kissick to serve as a panelist in the economics workshop. This workshop adjourns at 2:45 P.M.

The entire conference will adjourn at 6:30 P.M. Yet, understanding the tight schedule of Mr. Mc Kissick, we are only asking, if possible, that Mr. Mc Kissick might attend between 11A.M. and 2:45 P.M. Of course, we would be honored if he could remain for the entire duration of the conference.

We will be able to donate twenty-five dollars to the organization or speaker.

Respectfully yours,

Edwin D. Fabré - mp
Edwin Fabre, Chairman
Education Committee

Daniel Limerick - mp
Daniel Limerick, Chairman
Community-Interaction Committee

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE The John H. Finley Student Center : City College 133rd - Convent Ave.

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 11:00 A.M. - 6:30 P.M.

DATE April 15, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) 1. Symposium ; 2. Lunch ; 3. Work shop series

TOPIC Black Power : Organizing & Developing the Potential

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

Edwin Fabré, Dan Limerick and Claire Pickens

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: $25.00

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Edwin Fabré

2. Phone number & address
726 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Murray Sussman
1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036

Please make____reservations for the dinner in honor of Charles C. Bassine, Monday evening, May 8th at 6:45 o'clock in the Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.

Name_____
Firm_____
Address_____

Please make checks payable to The National Conference of Christians and Jews
Subscription: One Hundred Dollars per plate $1000 table of ten
No Solicitation of Funds Please list guests on reverse side

| | |
|---|---|
| *Name* | *Name* |
| *Firm* | *Firm* |
| *Address* | *Address* |
| *Name* | *Name* |
| *Firm* | *Firm* |
| *Address* | *Address* |
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| *Firm* | *Firm* |
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| *Address* | *Address* |
| *Name* | *Name* |
| *Firm* | *Firm* |
| *Address* | *Address* |

*Mr. Murray Sussman*
*E. J. Korvette*
*1180 Avenue of the Americas*
*New York, N. Y. 10036*

declined

# E.J. Korvette

A DIVISION OF SPARTANS INDUSTRIES, INC.

*1180 Avenue of The Americas, New York, N. Y./10036 · LT 1-2900*

MAR 27 1967

March 22, 1967

Gentlemen:

This year Mr. Charles C. Bassine, our Board Chairman, will be honored at the annual dinner for the National Conference of Christians and Jews on Monday, May 8th, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews has for many years worked to develop a stronger spirit of brotherhood and understanding among the diverse religious and ethnic groups in our country. The Conference has made progress, but a great deal of work still remains to more fully accomplish their most worthy goals.

I am writing to solicit your support and participation in this dinner. Subscription is $100.00 per person, $1000 per table of ten. There will be no solicitation of funds at the dinner.

For your convenience, you will find enclosed a reservation card. Please list those in your organization who will attend. The check is to be made payable to the National Conference of Christians and Jews, and send same to my attention here at Spartans Industries, Inc.

Many thanks.

Very truly yours,
SPARTANS INDUSTRIES, INC.

Murray Sussman
President

MS:MS

March 22, 1967

Mr. James H. Sills, Vice President
Wilmington NAACP Chapter
107 East 9th Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Sills:

Thank you for your letter of March 20, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a special public meeting in Wilmington devoted to the topic "New National Trends in Civil Rights."

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and informative program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

WILMINGTON BRANCH

# NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

107 E. 9th Street « Wilmington, Delaware 19801 » Phone OLympia 5-0998

March 20, 1967

MAR 22 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Office of Core
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On Sunday, April 23, 1967 at 3:30 P.M., the Wilmington N.A.A.C.P. Chapter will sponsor a special public meeting to explore the topic "New National Trends In Civil Rights". This letter is to request your presence as the principal speaker for this important community affair.

This particular public meeting is being held for the purpose of helping the Wilmington public and our local N.A.A.C.P. general membership (2,600 members) to maintain an interest in and to keep informed of the continuous struggle for racial equality in this country. Your reputation as a leader in the civil rights movement is well-known in this area. Having you share some of your personal experiences and viewpoints as the national leader of the Congress Of Racial Equality would be especially pertinent at this time.

We would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience, and no later than March 31st, as to whether or not you can be present as the principal speaker for this N.A.A.C.P. affair. If it is possible to secure your services, please inform us relative to your fee and anticipated personal expenses. With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

James H. Sills

James H. Sills, Vice-President
Wilmington N.A.A.C.P. Chapter

JHS/sm

March 23, 1967

Mr. Harold Kantrowitz
1427 Madison Avenue, Apartment 2S
New York, New York 10029

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Kantrowitz:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a Conference on the Draft, scheduled for Hunter College on April 10, 1967.

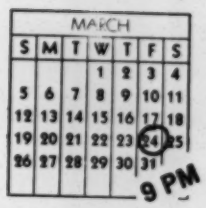
In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and informative program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form




**SNCC at Smalls**

**2294 Seventh Ave., N.Y.C.**

**Chairman: Julie Belafonte**

**Donation $10** **Packages Permitted**

**(Please present this ticket at the door)**

F. McK's

With our

Compliments

MAR 27 1967

BLACK UNITED ACTION FRONT
139 WEST 125th Street Rm. 4
New York, N.Y. 10027

March 24th, 1967

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

cane.

Re: Speaking Engagement--Lincoln Lynch

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you very much for getting the consent of Mr. Lynch to speak at the rally we proposed for April 1st, 1967.

However on Friday, March 17th, the Black United Action Front decided not to have the rally. The main reason being that we felt it would dissipate our energies and best efforts towards having a successful march from Harlem and turnout at the United Nations on April 15th.

On the morning of April 15th at 11am., we plan to gather at 135th st. and Lenox Ave.-march south to 110th st.--then west to Columbus Ave.--then south to 67th st.--and east to Sheeps Meadow, Central Park to join the rest of the Mobilization. It seems very likely that the Baptist Ministers Conference will be supporting this march and we would like to have the aid and support of National Core in planning and participating in this endeavor.

The Black United Action Front has meetings every Monday at 8pm.

Yours for FREEDOM
Paul B. Boutelle
Paul B. Boutelle

March 20, 1967

Black United Action Front
139 West 125th Street, Room 4
New York, New York

Attention: Paul Boutelle

Dear Mr. Boutelle:

Today, we received a message from our operator that you had telephoned to report that the scheduled April 1 Harlem Rally to Protest the War in Vietnam had been canceled.

We would appreciate it if you could drop us a note to that effect, for our files. Thanks for your cooperation and for your courtesy in helping to make the original arrangements.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

File
canceled
3/29/

March 15, 1967

Black United Action Front
139 West 125th Street, Room 4
New York, New York

Attention: Paul Boutelle:

Dear Mr. Boutelle:

As per our conversation of this afternoon, this is to confirm that Lincoln O. Lynch, our Associate National Director, will speak at the Harlem Rally to Protest the War in Vietnam, on April 1, 1967.

This will also confirm, that CORE agrees to allow the use of its name as a sponsor of the rally. Please send us more specific information regarding the rally as soon as possible, particularly the exact time and place.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

March 8, 1967

Mr. Paul Boutelle
1919 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10026

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Boutelle:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a Harlem Rally on April 1, 1967, to Protest the War in Vietnam.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most significant program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

file - cancelled

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE 116th & 7th Ave (Alternate Church) (Dewey Square)

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 2:00

DATE April 1 - Saturday

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)

TOPIC

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Paul Bouchelle

2. Phone number & address

[redacted]

# VOTE
# SOCIALIST WORKERS

## PAUL BOUTELLE
## For Attorney General

Paul Boutelle, 32 years old, has lived his entire life in Harlem. He was a founding member of the Harlem Freedom Now Party, and helped to organize the Afro-Americans Committee Against the War in Vietnam. He works as a taxi driver, and was the SWP candidate for Manhattan Borough President in 1965.

## Socialist Workers Party

# STATEMENT BY PAUL BOUTELLE

I am running for Attorney General against the Democrats and Republicans as a candidate of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party believes that the capitalist system is responsible for the poverty and racism which bring misery to the black people of this country.

Capitalism wages war against the peoples of the world – like the racist war against the people of Vietnam.

There cannot be complete freedom, peace or equality until the cancer of capitalism is removed and replaced with socialism.

"BRING OUR BLACK GI's HOME." Paul Boutelle speaks out in Harlem against this society which has no jobs for our young black men and instead ships them off to fight and die for white power – white imperialist power – in Vietnam.

## THE SYSTEM

As Malcolm X put it, "It's impossible for a chicken to produce a duck egg . . . A chicken just doesn't have it within its system to produce a duck egg. It can't do it. It can only produce according to what the particular system was constructed to produce.

"The system of this country cannot produce freedom for an Afro-American. It is impossible for this system, this economic system, this system, period. It's impossible for this system to produce freedom right now for the black man in this country. And if a chicken did produce a duck egg, I'm quite sure you would say it was certainly a revolutionary chicken."

Throughout the world, oppressed people are fighting for freedom. They are rejecting capitalism, which enslaves them, and are taking steps toward socialism. The Socialist Workers Party supports their struggles.

## A BLACK PARTY

The capitalist system will not be abolished here in 1966, but a big step forward can be made right now if the movement for black power is organized into an independent black political party. I am going to do my best in this campaign to advance the idea of independent black political action.

Take, for example, the question of schools. It is the Democratic and Republican parties – the parties of white capitalist power – which rule this country and are responsible for maintaining inferior schools for black children – poorer education, segregated education.

If we had political power – control of our community and equal representation at all levels of government – we could use that power to fight to make sure black children get a first-class education. We could prepare them for this new technical age. And black children would learn the truth about the history of black people.

Black people form a large and compact part of the population in every major city throughout the country. The power potential of the black masses is enormous. Yet this potential is fragmented and unorganized. Black people must organize and control some political power in every neighborhood, every city where black people live and work.

When you have no power and no control over politics, you have no control over

anything. Then you have to go around begging, trying to work on Uncle Sam's "conscience," sympathy, sense of fair play, or guilt feelings. And that "ain't nowhere."

The way to get our fair share of political power is to organize our own political party.

If we had our own political party, we could have a voice in the selection of police officials and have a real civilian review board representing us, with the power to do something about club-happy cops.

We could fight to get rid of taxes on incomes $7,500 and under, and sales taxes which hit the poor hardest.

We could fight for equal rent for equal housing; for enforcement of housing codes; for the construction of low-rent public housing for people now in slums.

To combat unemployment, which hits black people the hardest, a black political party could fight for a shorter work week with no loss in pay to spread the work; for a massive construction program of housing, parks, playgrounds and day nurseries; for a $3 hourly minimum wage; for unemployment insurance at full union wages for everyone 18 and over, regardless of whether they have worked before or not; for an end to discrimination by either employers or unions.

With our own political party, we could fight to stop the criminal wasting of lives of black youth in Vietnam. Uncle Sam's war of aggression in Vietnam is a war to impose U.S. white power – white imperialist power – on the Vietnamese.

We could fight effectively for these and other demands to combat racism and poverty if we had our own political party.

* * *

There is no such thing as winning black political power through the Democratic or Republican parties. Negro Democrats and Republicans have been elected, and black people are still powerless.

Any Negro who runs for the Democrats or Republicans is a pawn of those parties. He is powerless to do anything that gets to the heart of the problems of the people in the ghettos.

Take, for example, your boss and you. He tells you what to do, right? When you refuse to do what that boss tells you to do, he replaces you. The same thing is true for that Negro who runs for the Democrats and Republicans. His job is to keep Negroes in line for his white capitalist bosses. That's his job, no matter how militant he sounds, even if he claims to support "black power."

The Democrats and Republicans have ruled this country for 100 years. They are responsible for the conditions which exist. We have to break with them. Black people need their own party.

## THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The black workers and farmers in Lowndes County, Alabama, have organized their own party – the Black Panther Party. They are running their own candidates against the Democrats and Republicans, and plan to take over their county.

We need that kind of party here, and everywhere you see *us*. That's the only way to get real black power.

Organizing our own party is the responsibility of those organizations and individuals who really are for black power. With our own party, with our own leaders elected by the black people, we could begin to win black power, and begin to change the conditions black people are forced to live under. And, we would be an example for all oppressed and working people to break with the parties of the white capitalist rulers.

The formation of an independent black political party will be a step toward the complete destruction of the power of the white capitalist rulers and towards a new society – a society of freedom, justice and equality – socialism.

# Vote Socialist Workers

- Stop the war in Vietnam – Bring our men home now.
- Support the right of GIs to discuss the war and say what they think about it.
- Organize a national referendum of the people to decide whether the U. S. should get out of Vietnam.
- End capitalist conscription – No draftees for dirty wars like in Vietnam.
- Support the black people's fight for freedom, justice and equality – the fight for black power.
- Support labor's fight against inflation. No freeze on wages. For union escalator clauses to compensate for rises in the cost of living.
- Repeal all witchhunt and anti-labor laws. No laws against the right to strike.
- For a crash program to build decent, low-cost homes for the millions who need them.
- For independent anti-capitalist political action. For an independent black political party. For a labor party based on the trade unions.
- For a planned, democratic socialist America.

..... Clip and mail to .....

Socialist Workers Party Campaign Committee
873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

☐ Please send me more information.

☐ I want to help the SWP election campaign.

☐ Enclosed is $..... to help pay campaign expenses.

☐ I am interested in Socialism.

Name ..... Phone .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....



# The Other

Judy White, 28, is the SWP candidate for Governor. A leading opponent of the Vietnam war, she was a founder of the Greater Boston Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which organized the major Boston-area protests against the war. Until she moved to New York, she was co-chairman of the committee. She is co-editor of the "Bring the Troops Home Now Newsletter."

# her Socialist Workers Party Candidates Are:

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Ralph Levitt, 28, is running for Controller. He is one of the three Indiana University students who were indicted in 1963 because of their socialist beliefs. The students received wide support in their fight against this witchhunt, and the case is now pending before a three-judge federal panel. Levitt is a member of the Washington Heights Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Richard Garza, 38, is the SWP candidate for Lt. Governor. He has worked as a seaman and restaurant worker, and is a member of the Dining Room Employes Union. Garza, who was raised in New York's Puerto Rican community, was SWP candidate for Governor in 1962, and he made "Hands Off Cuba" his number one issue in that campaign.

Hedda Garza is the SWP candidate for Congress from the 17th Congressional District. She is 37, and the mother of four. Former chairman of the East Side Fair Play for Cuba Committee, she ran for Controller of New York City in 1965. Mrs. Garza is an editorial worker.

# Join the Mobilization

## TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

## Saturday, April 15

**Assemble** 11 a.m. Central Park Sheep's Meadow

**March** at noon with thousands of others through midtown to the U. N.

**Rally** at the U. N. at 3 p.m.

ORGANIZED BY

THE SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

as part of the national mobilization centered in New York and San Francisco

Rev. A. J. Muste, Founding Chairman

Vice Chairmen:

Edward Keating, Publisher of RAMPARTS
Cleveland Robinson, Sec'y-Treas. District 65, AFL-CIO
Dave Dellinger, Editor of LIBERATION
Prof. Sidney Peck, Western Reserve University
Prof. Robert Greenblatt, Cornell University

National Director: Rev. James Bevel
(organizations for identification purposes only)

This Leaflet Issued By

FIFTH AVENUE VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE

Dave Dellinger and Norma Becker, coordinators

Please Clip and Mail To:

Fifth Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee
5 Beekman St. New York, N.Y. 10038
telephone: 964-0070

___/ I will march on April 15th to end the war in Vietnam
___/ Call me to help with the mobilization
___/ I enclose a contribution of _____ to help pay the costs

Name_____Phone_____

Address_____Zip_____

# This is SOUTH AFRICA

"R. B. I. is referred to as Hell Head Quarters and that if they survive this ordeal one must expect other place like Hell. Only Robben Island is such a place." - Smuggled from Robben Island.

Here, on South Africa's "Devil's Island," political prisoners are delivered over to the unrestrained aggression of sadistic guards and warders. Here, beatings, assaults, humiliation, and solitary confinement constitute men's daily lives.

The condition of these prisoners is symbolic of the fate of all of South Africa's thirteen million Non-Whites. Africans are deprived of all political rights. They are barred from land ownership except in the small, infertile portions of the country set aside as "native reserves." Driven from the land, they are brutally exploited on the farms and in the mines and cities. They are denied the right to move freely within the country. In the Transkei - called a "Bantu homeland" by the ideologues of apartheid - Africans can be arrested and detained indefinitely at the whim of police officials.

Africans are prisoners in their own land.

---

issued by: ALEXANDER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

(Over)

OFFICERS

PAUL B. BOUTELLE
Chairman
ROBERT H. LANGSTON
Executive Secretary
BERTA GREEN
Corresponding Secretary
DAVE DELLINGER
Treasurer

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PROF. STAUGHTON LYND
CONRAD LYNN, ESQ.
JANE McMANUS
JULIAN MAYFIELD
REV. WILLIAM H. MELISH
O. LEE MOLETTE, ESQ.
CAPTAIN HUGH MULZAC
GEORGE B. MURPHY, JR.
REV. A. J. MUSTE
TRUMAN NELSON
PROF. REINHOLD NIEBUHR
GEORGE NOVACK
DR. LINUS PAULING
PROF. ALAN RHODES
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN
JOHN R. SALTER
MARC SCHLEIFER
PETE SEEGER
DR. PAUL M. SWEEZY
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS
DANIEL WATTS
DR. HOWARD ZINN

And anyone, Black, White, Coloured, or Indian, who opposes the oppression will be persecuted by harassment, banning imprisonment, or death.

Dr. Neville Alexander, a brilliant young Coloured scholar, and ten of his comrades are now serving sentences ranging from five to ten years on Robben Island. Their crime: They had begun to organize study groups to consider possible ways of conducting the struggle against apartheid. For this they were convicted of sabotage, although the state admitted that they had committed no act of violence, nor even planned one.

Mr. Leo L. Sihlali and Mr. Louis Mtshizana have fought the tyranny for many years in the ranks of the Unity Movement of South Africa. After a decade of ever more intense persecution; after their careers had been wrecked - Mr. Sihlali was a teacher and Mr. Mtshizana a lawyer; after having been jailed and released and again jailed; after having been banned and placed under house arrest; after all this and more, Mr. Sihlali and Mr. Mtshizana have been sentenced to prison terms of two and a half and four and a half years, respectively.

It may be possible to appeal the convictions of Sihlali and Mtshizana. To initiate an appeal, funds are urgently needed. While no further legal steps are possible in the Alexander case, the families of the victims are destitute and these cases must be publicized as widely as possible. Not only these brave men and women, but the thousands who will follow them into the dungeons of South Africa must have the assurance that their families will be cared for and that their plight and their cause will not be forgotten. International action must continue until they and the thirty five hundred other political prisoners in South Africa are once again free to maintain their families in dignity and to work for a new and better South Africa; until Africans are no longer prisoners in their country.

---

To: Alexander Defense Committee
P.O. Box 345, New York, N.Y. 10013

I would like to receive more information about the A.D.C. ☐

Enclosed is my contribution to aid the victims of South African racism. ☐

Name:_____ Street:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

dec.

March 25, 1967

Mrs. Marjorie M. Cohen
The City of New York Commission on Human Rights
80 Lafayette Street
New York, New York 10013

Dear Mrs. Cohen:

We received a letter from Mr. William Booth, Chairman of the City of New York Commission on Human Rights, dated March 15, informing us of a planned conference dealing with unrest in our cities, on May 3, 4 and 5, 1967.

We are most interested in the subjects which will be discussed at this conference. Therefore, Mr. McKissick has assigned Toye Brown, of our staff, to represent National CORE at this conference.

Please let us know, as soon as possible, the time and plaae of the conference, as well as other details. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

The City of New York

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
80 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10013
Telephone: 566-5050

WILLIAM H. BOOTH, *Chairman*
DAVID H. LITTER, *Vice Chairman*

Bye on Joycelyn

March 15, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick, National Director
CORE
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The City of New York Commission on Human Rights and the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University, are calling a conference dealing with unrest in our cities. The meeting will take place in New York City on May 3, 4, and 5, 1967. I am enclosing the Conference Call.

We plan to convene in small groups governmental officials in the field of civil rights, enforcement officers with responsibility for maintaining civil peace, and individuals who have been involved in communities where unrest exists and in some of which outbursts have taken place.

We are also inviting one representative from each of a number of the national agencies concerned with Civil Rights. I cordially invite you to attend the meeting. If you are unable to attend, would you be good enough to designate someone from your organization to represent you.

Please advise Mrs. Marjorie M. Cohen of my staff whether you will be able to attend or if you have any questions you might like to ask.

I hope sincerely you will be able to join us for what we expect will be a productive conference.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Booth

WILLIAM H. BOOTH
Chairman

Enclosure

CONFERENCE ON NEIGHBORHOOD VALUES

NEW YORK CITY

MAY 3, 4, 5, 1967

THE YEAR 1967 MARKS A TURNING POINT IN THE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL RIGHTS. THE NORTHERN GHETTO DWELLER HAS FOUND THAT THE PROTESTS OF THE PAST DECADE AND THE PASSAGE OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS LAW HAVE MADE LITTLE APPRECIABLE DIFFERENCE IN HIS WAY OF LIFE. HIS EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE AS LIMITED AS THEY EVER WERE; HIS FORMER MOOD OF RISING EXPECTATIONS HAS CHANGED TO ONE OF FRUSTRATION AND BITTERNESS.

AS THIS MOOD HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN WATTS, IN ROCHESTER, IN HARLEM, IN CLEVELAND, A REACTION HAS MATERIALIZED IN OTHER SECTORS OF THE COMMUNITY. THE ELECTIONS OF 1966, THE FIRST ACTIONS OF THE NEWLY ELECTED CONGRESS, THE VOTE IN NEW YORK CITY AGAINST A CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD, ALL REFLECT THIS REACTION.

MEN OF GOOD WILL ARE FACED WITH A SERIOUS DILEMMA: HOW CAN THE LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES OF A LARGE SEGMENT OF OUR POPULATION FIND EFFECTIVE EXPRESSION WITHOUT RESULTING IN VIOLENCE? HOW CAN THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE PEACE FULFILL THEIR OBLIGATIONS WITHOUT CURTAILING THE RIGHT OF PROTEST AND ACTION TOWARD THE SOLUTION OF GRAVE INEQUITIES?

THE CITY OF NEW YORK COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN COOPERATION WITH THE LEMBERG CENTER OF BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY IS CALLING A CONFERENCE ON MAY 3, 4, AND 5 OF A NATIONWIDE CROSS-SECTION OF THOSE PEOPLE WITH EXPERIENCE IN AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR EITHER THE OBTAINING OF FULL EQUALITY FOR ALL OR THE MAINTAINING OF LAW AND ORDER. THIS IS TO BE A WORKING CONFERENCE DISCUSSING IN CONCRETE TERMS THE METHODS OF DEALING WITH PROTEST TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF THE NEGRO, PUERTO RICAN AND SIMILARLY SITUATED COMMUNITIES. WE HOPE THAT THIS MEETING WILL PRODUCE A SET OF GUIDELINES THROUGH WHICH WE CAN ACHIEVE EFFECTIVE PROTEST AND DOMESTIC PEACE.

THE HERITAGE COMMITTEE

OF

CENTRAL UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Albert B. Cleage, Jr., Pastor

request the honor of your presence

at the unveiling of

**"THE BLACK MADONNA"**

an Oil Painting by Glanton Dowdell

in the Church Sanctuary

7625 Linwood at Hogarth

EASTER SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1967

11:30 O'CLOCK A.M.

7625 Linwood
Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, MICH.
AM

5c U.S. POSTAGE

Mr. Floyd McKissick
C. O. R. E.
200 W. 135th
Harlem, N. Y.

Lincoln
dec

March 27, 1967

Mr. Shelby Lewis E
Executive Director
The Council of the African-American Institute
866 United NationalPlaza
New York, New York 10017

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of March 23, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the Council of the African-American Institute on April 4, 1967.

Unfortunately, Mr. McKissick will be unable to attend, due to another commitment. We are indeed sorry that he will not be able to participate and I know that Mr. McKissick is looking forward to other opportunities to work with your organization and, especially, to again meet with Mr. Brutus.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

No

The Council of
THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 • (212) 421-2500 • CABLE: AFRAM

MAR 24 1967

March 23, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress on Racial Equality
200 West 135 Street
New York, N.Y. 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On Tuesday, April 4, 1967 The Council of the African-American Institute is holding the second lecture in the series on Southern Africa. Mr. Dennis Brutus will be the main speaker.

We would be pleased if you would appear on the program along with Mr. Brutus and Mr. Apollo Kironde, Special Assistant, Dept. of Political and Security Council Affairs at the United Nations. In a telephone conversation with your secretary we were given tentative agreement that you would speak on our April 4th program. We certainly hope that you are able to confirm this arrangement.

Enclosed is the current Council Newsletter and a flyer on the program for Mr. Brutus.

We look forward to seeing you on April 4th as well as on March 31, 1967 at our luncheon for Assistant Secretary of State, The Hon. Joseph Palmer, 2nd.

Sincerely yours,

Shelby Lewis
Executive Director

Enc.

THE COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN - AMERICAN INSTITUTE

invites you to the second lecture in the

series on Southern Africa.

MR. DENNIS BRUTUS

speaks on

"PRISONERS OF APARTHEID"

Tuesday, April 4, 1967
7:00 p.m.

St. Charles Church
211 West 141 Street

AAI *Notes From*
THE COUNCIL OF THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA • NEW YORK 10017 • NEW YORK • 421-2500 • CABLE: AFRAM

March 21, 1967

On February 23rd, the Executive Board of the Council met and elected the following officers: Vice-Chairman, Mr. Jay Jacobson; Secretary, Mrs. Christine Clark and Treasurer, Mr. R. Harcourt Dodds. The following terms of tenure were selected: Three year terms - Mr. John Spencer, Mr. William Booth, Mrs. Christine Clark, Mrs. Virginia Inness-Brown, Mr. Jay Jacobson, Mr. Christopher Thoron; two year terms - Mr. Peter Buttenweiser, Mr. R. Harcourt Dodds, Mr. Frank Ferrari, Mr. Michael Iovenko, Mr. Perezi Kamunawire, Mr. Robert Scrivner; one year terms - Miss Judith Dollenmayer, Mr. Clayton Jones, Mr. Erasmus Kloman, Mrs. Zelia Ruebhausen, Mr. Gilbert Weinstein.

The Executive Board also voted to move ahead with a proposed IN SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM ON AFRICAN CULTURAL THEMES. This program calls for thirteen sessions for seventy-five teachers from the New York City education system. The sequence is aimed at helping teachers to present more effectively the tradtional arts and the current cultural changes in Africa. The proposal has the preliminary endorsement of the New York City Board of Education and is projected to begin next fall. The possibility of expanding the usefulness of this project through closed circuit television or the filming of some sessions is being investigated along with a search for adequate funding.

The Council is pleased to welcome Miss Shelby Lewis as the new Executive Director. Miss Lewis is originally from Plain Dealing, Louisiana. She is a graduate of Southern University and did graduate work in Political Science at the University of Massachusetts. For two years she was Director of Guidance at the Comprehensive Secondary School in Tororo, Uganda and she taught at a senior secondary school in Mbale, Uganda. Miss Lewis has been doing a very fine job for the Council for the past three months and the Council is very proud of her.

* * * *

Friday, March 24, 8:30 pm Dr. Mburumba Kerina, Coordinating Secretary of the South West Africa National United Front (SWANUF) and representative of SWANUF at the United Nations, will speak at the Militant Labor Forum, at 873 Broadway (near 18th Street). Dr. Kerina, who has been exiled from his native South West Africa as a result of his recent organizing activities, will describe THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA. Contribution $1.

Friday, March 24, 9 pm to 3 am The Western Nigerian Students Organization for National Progress invites you to their EASTER SEASONAL DANCE at the Palm Gardens Ballroom, 310 West 52 St. at Eighth Ave. The music will be by Joe Mensah and the African Stars. The contribution is $2.50 in advance and $3.00 at the door - bottles are permitted. For tickets contact: Lolade Osode, 638-0144; Mrs. Stella Olatunji, 852-4571 or Dapo Adenekan, 831-8991.

Saturday, March 25, 9 pm to 2 am Gloria Parker "Princess of the Marimbas" and the Afrikan Knights Orchestra will play HIGH-LIFE DANCES at the New Yorker Hotel (Terrace Room), at 34th Street and Eighth Ave. Admission $3.50.

Thursday, March 30, 9 pm to 1 am The International Center in New York, Inc. will hold its SPRING DANCE at the Park-Sheraton Hotel Ballroom, at 55th Street and Seventh Avenue. Admission is $2.00 and tickets are on sale at the Center, 18 West 48th Street, CI 5-4131.

Friday, March 31, 12 noon LUNCHEON FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS, THE HONORABLE JOSEPH PALMER II, sponsored by the Council of The African-American Institute. The luncheon, with remarks by Mr. Palmer, will be in the Ballroom of the Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Avenue and 45th Street. Contribution for guests is $8.25 and for members of the Council, $6.75.

Tuesday, April 4, 7 pm The Council will present DENNIS BRUTUS, South African poet and ex-prisoner, who is here on a speaking tour sponsored by the American Committee on Africa. The talk will be held at the St. Charles Church Auditorium, 211 West 141st Street.

Tuesday, April 11 The African-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc. will sponsor a full day featuring the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE TRADE MISSION. The six-member team has recently returned from Ghana, Congo, Kinshasa and Zambia and will give reports on investment and trade opportunities in those countries. The morning session begins at 9 am and is open to the public without charge. The luncheon (featuring a prominent speaker) and afternoon session in which guests may meet with the members of the mission require $10.00. The day will be on the Roof of the St, Regis Hotel, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.

Tuesday, April 11, 8:00 pm The American Society for African Culture (AMSAC) will present Dr. Martin Kilson in the third lecture of the series CURRENT APPRAISALS AND ASSESSMENTS IN AFRICA. Dr. Kilson will discuss Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. On May 9th, another prominent speaker will cover French-speaking West Africa. Both lectures will be at the Carnegie Endowment Building, 345 East 46 Street.

An African once said, "Africa is simply outside of the American consciousness. Your communications have patronized this continent, conveyed a few exotic images, ignored our humanity and simplified our politics." In response, the American Broadcasting Company, Inc, has made an exhaustive effort to film Africa in human terms. The AFRICA PROJECT will involve the facilities of various ABC departments and divisions in a documentation of Africa, its peoples, and their evolving societies. Africa Project will be presented as a three-and-a-half hour prime-time color program in April.

MR. JOSEPH F.K. ACQUAYE, Assistant Curator, Ghana National Science Museum arrived in the United States on March 3rd. He is here on a 120-day grant from the Smithsonian Institute to study museum administration.

IN AFRICA

THE GULU FESTIVAL at Gulu, Northern Uganda, September 1967.
The Gulu Festival was founded by novelist Okot p'Bitek two years ago. The first Festival was three days long and included 300 dancers and many varieties of traditional music. Last year the Festival lasted eight days, included 600 dancers, poetry-reading in both English and vernacular and competitions in original music compositions. The 1966 Festival was attended by 6000 people.

While you are in Uganda, say hello to Gloria Lindsey, our ex-Executive Secretary now teaching at St. Mary's College Namugunga, Lugazi, Uganda.

If you manage a swing up to Cairo, give greetings to our ex-Membership Committee Chairman, Don Stewart who is Associate Director of the Ford Foundation there.

Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria are heading a plan for a TRANS-AFRICAN AIRPOOL. Transportation between east and west coasts would be improved with this kind of international cooperation. The airpool is scheduled to begin in April.

THE GHANA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR was held in February successfully. The Fair occupied 120 acres in the outskirts of Accra and included seminars for foreign businessmen interested in establishing new enterprises in Africa.

Because of the high cost of installing and maintaining conventional wire communications systems in Africa, Checchi & Co. has begun research into the possibility of a new INTRA-AFRICAN COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. Surveys started in January for a micro-wave telecommunication to link Ghana with other West African countries.

SPANISH EQUATORIAL GUINEA is a territory composed of Fernando Po and other smaller islands in the Gulf of Guinea and Rio Muni just below the southern border of Cameroon. The area covers 10,852 square miles with a population of 125,000. Spanish Guinea is presently administered by an autonomous government consisting of a parliament and a cabinet headed by President Bonifacio Ondo Edu. Spain handles defense, foreign relations and economic administration. Pressure for independence in 1968 has been growing, and the relocation of the Secretary-General of the National Movement for Liberation, Anastasio Ndong Miyone, to the Canary Islands has increased the belief that independence is near. However, Franco prefers making Fernando Po a part of metropolitan Spain after the rest of Spanish Guinea becomes independent.

## BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Economic Development in Tunisia, The Impact and Course of Government Planning by Ghazi Duwaji, to be published in March by Frederick A. Praeger, $15.00. This analysis of the Tunisian economy compares the country's economic development of the 1950's with that of the 1960's, when government organization and decision-making began to play an important role.

Boston University Papers on Africa - Transition in African Politics, edited by Jeffrey Butler and A.A. Castagno, was published in February by Praeger, $15. Most of the papers in this volume were given at a faculty seminar on African Politics at BU's African Studies Center. Its aim was to provide scholars with an opportunity to present original research conclusions to a critical audience. Lucy Behrman, Harvey Glickman, Terence K. Hopkins, Joseph S. Nye, Jr. and Donald Rothchild deal with political parties and political theory, mainly in East African countries. Robert H. Edwards and Leslie Durbin write about legal and constitutional developments in two African states. George Jenkins covers corruption and machine politics in Ibadan. Victor C. Ferkiss studies the relationship between religion and politics. William H. Friedland, Dorothy Nelkin and Arnold M. Zack analyze rade unions and trade unionism.

Out of Hiding by William J. Weatherby published by Doubleday & Co., $4.95. The protagonist, Abu, is a student from South Africa. He wears his robes at first to prove that he is not "one of your American Negores to be pushed around." Once Abu disrobes, he discovers Harlem and the revolutions going on there. He also discovers the professional Africa lovers engaged in the "scramble for Africa." "He solves few of the problems he encounters, but he learns and he grows. He finds how much he is different from African-Americans and how much he is the same." John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor of Freedomways Magazine, has given an excellent review in the March 5th issue of The New York Times Book Review.

This Africa: Novels by West Africans in English and French by Judith Ellsley Gleason is published by Northwestern University Press, $6.50. This study of the African novel is both a literary history and a survey in descriptive terms of this art today. The author outlines the novels of Chinua Achebe, Cyprian Ekwensi, Camara Laye and many others. She demonstrates her theory that African novels evolved from the brief but intensive imposition of European authority and ideology.

Northwestern University Press is distributing the publications of the Mbari Artists' and Writers' Club of Ibadan, Nigeria, in the United States. Mbari is an Ibo word designating the erection of an earthen temple dedicated to the earth diety and filled with mud sculptures which subsequently are returned to the original earth by rain and wind. From time to time this newsletter will list Mbari publications available from Northwestern. Volumes No. 4-15 of the high quality magazine Black Orpheus are presently available at $2.00 an issue. This magazine is an invaluable source for those concerned with the rapidly emerging literary history of black Africa and is published approximately three times a year. The subscription rate is $4.50 from: Northwestern University Press, 1840 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Illinois.

The Afro-Unionist is a journal of research news and contemporary African affairs published by the Pan African Students Organization in the Americas, Inc. (PASOA). The annual subscription rate for four issues is $2.00. PASOA has also published a book, In Search of An African Ideology, which is a report on the fifth and sixth annual conferences of PASOA. The cost for this book is $2.00 and it takes the place of the fall and winter issues of the journal mentioned above. Copies of these publications may be obtained from PASOA, Box 338, Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y.

* * * *

"Notes From the Council" is a service bulletin for members of the Council of the African - American Institute. Items in the newsletter come from individuals and organizations. In this issue we are indebted to Current African Publications, Inc. (Modern Africa, January 1967) for the information on Spanish Guinea, the Trans-African airpool and the intra-African communication system. Also, the information on the Gulu Festival comes from Cultural Events in Africa, a publication of The Transcription Centre in London.

If you have any comments, suggestions or items of interest on subjects relating to African culture, commerce, politics, personalities and programs, please write: Council of the African-American Institute, 866 UN Plaza, 421-2500.

Barbara Arrington Dodds
Editor

*ANNOUNCING*

# DENNIS BRUTUS

POET

TEACHER

SPORTSMAN

SPEAKING ON:

I WAS A PRISONER

ON

ROBBEN ISLAND

and

TOPICS RELATED TO APARTHEID

# ABOUT MR. BRUTUS

Dennis Brutus, South African Poet, Teacher, Sportsman, tempered by the furnace of racial oppression and brutality, is, above all, a dedicated fighter for freedom.

As one of South Africa's "Coloreds" (people of mixed race), he speaks about the South African situation with a knowledge and understanding derived from his own long and bitter experience.

In 1961 he was banned from the classroom after 14 years of teaching for daring to believe in the equality of all children, white and black.

In 1962 he was banned from publishing any of his own writings. A long-time member of anti-apartheid organizations such as the Coloured Peoples' Congress, he and other leading Non-white sportsmen formed the South African Non Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) to fight racial segregation in sports.

In 1962, while President of SANROC, he was banned from membership in this and all other organizations, banned from meetings, from speaking and from any political activity.

In 1963 he was arrested, but escaped to Swaziland while on bail in an attempt to reach an Olympic meeting in Germany, where he hoped to organize international opposition to segregation in S. A. sport. Traveling through Mozambique, on a valid Rhodesia passport, he was illegally arrested by the Portuguese Secret Police and handed over to the South African Security Police. They brought him back to Johannesburg under armed guard. "No one," he says, "knew that I was back in South Africa. The police could have done anything to me — no one would have known." In a desperate escape bid he jumped from the police car in a crowded city street, was shot in the back and rearrested.

Sentenced to 18 months at hard labor, he spent that time on *Robben Island* — the notorious political prison and concentration camp where men such as Nelson Mandela are now serving life sentences for their opposition to racial oppression. "Prison condition were as grim and barren as they could be," he says, "with a great deal of brutality from the warders".

On his release in 1965 he was served with fresh bans and was placed under house arrest. He could not support his wife and seven children under these conditions, nor was it possible for him to continue his fight against apartheid. He was, therefore, eventually forced to leave South Africa on an exit permit — a document which prevents him from ever returning home.

Presently Dennis Brutus is living in London, working on the staff of the International Defense and Aid Fund there. His single aim: to help other South African leaders tell the world about conditions in South Africa so that with political and material support the battle for freedom will at last be won.

## PURPOSE OF THE TOUR

1. *To acquaint Americans* more closely with the present situation in South Africa, and particularly to present the condition of the 5,000 political prisoners through the personal experiences of Mr. Brutus, himself confined for 18 months on Robben Island.
2. *To inform sport-loving Americans* and sport organizations of the color discrimination practiced in South Africa, and to urge their cooperation in a world boycott of South African athletes and their refusal to compete against all-white South African teams.
3. *To raise money* to bring practical assistance to the victims of South Africa's racism through the AFRICA DEFENSE and AID FUND of the American Committee on Africa (U.S. affiliate of the International Defense and Aid Fund). Large sums are needed, not only for the legal defense of those who continue to be charged under the apartheid laws, but also for *basic aid to their families:* aid so they will not be dispossessed for non-payment of rent; aid so black children will have the fees that keep them in school; aid so there will be enough food to keep them alive.

*SPONSORED BY*

**AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON AFRICA**

The

Officers and Trustees

of Freedom House

cordially invite you to attend

the presentation of

the Freedom Award by

**Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey**

to

**Roy Wilkins**

at the Twenty-seventh Anniversary Dinner

Grand Ballroom, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria

Wednesday, March twenty-ninth

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven

seven o'clock

Dress optional

R.S.V.P.

## HONORARY COMMITTEE

Mr. Morris Abram
Miss Marian Anderson
Honorable Edward W. Brooke
Honorable Ralph J. Bunche
Dr. James B. Conant
Mr. Gardner Cowles
Miss Dorothy Height
Honorable Paul G. Hoffman
Honorable Jacob K. Javits
Mr. Kivie Kaplan
Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman
Honorable David E. Lilienthal
Honorable John V. Lindsay
Dr. A. William Loos
Honorable Thurgood Marshall
Mr. A. Philip Randolph
Walter Reuther
Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller
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Mr. Arthur B. Spingarn
Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood
Mr. Louis Stulberg
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George Backer
Dwayne Orton
Francis E. Rivers

# Program

*Presiding:*

HONORABLE PAUL H. DOUGLAS

*National Anthem:*

MISS CAMILLA WILLIAMS

*Invocation:*

THE REVEREND GEORGE B. FORD

*Narration:*

MR. ALEXANDER SCOURBY

*Presentation Address:*

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

*Acceptance Address:*

MR. ROY WILKINS

dec.

March 27, 1967

Mr. Richard A. Grant, Executive Secretary
National Citizens Advisory Committee on
Vocational Rehabilitation - Room 3424, HEW-N
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Mr. Grant:

We sincerely appreciate the invitation to CORE to participate in the development of the National Citizens Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation.

However, our organization does not deal particularly with the disabled and I do not feel that we would be of a great deal of help. Nevertheless, we are interested in the actions of your committee and would appreciate receiving all information you feel would be of interest to us.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

# National Citizens Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Howard A. Rusk, M.D., Chairman
New York, New York
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Boston, Massachusetts
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Arthur H. Volmer, Ph.D.
Bloomington, Indiana
Richard A. Grant
Executive Secretary
Washington, D.C.
(Code 202, 962-0338

MAR 21 1967

March 10, 1967

Floyd McKissick, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

In view of your experience, knowledge, and interest in the needs of the disabled, the National Citizens Advisory Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation would greatly appreciate your opinions and advice as they develop their recommendations aimed at making rehabilitation services more readily available to all who need them.

Establishment of this Citizens Advisory Committee was provided for by Congress, which directed the Committee to study the vocational rehabilitation program and the needs of the disabled, and to formulate and make recommendations for goals for the program. The appointment of the Committee was announced by the President on March 17, 1966.

This Committee has a Subcommittee on Organization and Community Relations which is considering what organizational or administrative changes might be made in Federal and State vocational rehabilitation programs and in the relationships between vocational rehabilitation agencies and other agencies (both public and voluntary) in order to bring about effective coordination of rehabilitation services and provide the best services in the best possible way.

The Subcommittee would welcome any opinions you wish to express or suggestions you care to make about legislative, administrative, or other actions that you think might bring about more effective cooperation and coordination among agencies and programs.

We would appreciate any constructive suggestions for improving the public vocational rehabilitation program, and we hope that you will feel free to express criticism of existing programs, procedures, regulations and laws, even though you may not have a specific remedy in mind.

You will not be quoted on any statement you make unless the Committee first secures your permission.

An addressed, postage-paid envelope is enclosed for your reply. In order for these replies to be in time for use in its deliberations and final report, the Committee needs to have them by March 31, 1967.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Howard A. Rusk

Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
Chairman
National Citizens Advisory Committee
on Vocational Rehabilitation

Enclosure

bcc:

March 27, 1967

Mr. Paul Friedman
Student Mobilization Committee
29 Park Row
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form, regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the Student Mobilization Rally to Protest the War in Vietnam on April 14.

Unfortunately, as Mr. McKissick has planned to speak at the Mobilization Rally in New York on April 15, and has planned a very crowded week based on that commitment, it will not be possible for him to accept this invitation.

We do sincerely appreciate this invitation and I know that Mr. McKissick is looking forward to other opportunities to exchange ideas with the students on your campuses.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

declined

March 24, 1967

Mr. Edward M. Keating
Spring Mobilization Committee
to End the War in Vietnam
55 Colton Street
San Francisco, California 94103

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Keating:

Thank you for your letter of March 20, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in the Spring Mobilization Rally in San Francisco on April 15.

Arrangements have already been made for Mr. McKissick to address the Spring Mobilization Rally in New York City on that date and, since all of Mr. McKissick's plans for the preceeding week are predicated on the assumption that he will be in New York on the 15th, it is not now possible to change these plans.

We do, however, appreciate this invitation and I know that Mr. McKissick is looking forward to future opportunities to visit the San Francisco area. Thank you very much for your interest and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

# SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

## TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

West Coast Office: 55 COLTON ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103
(415) 431-4584

March 20, 1967

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A.J. MUSTE

VICE CHAIRMEN
DAVE DELLINGER
ROBERT GREENBLATT
EDWARD KEATING
SIDNEY PECK

WEST COAST OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN
EDWARD M. KEATING

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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EXECUTIVE COMM.
Paul Heide
James Herndon, Esq.
Mike Schnieder
Prof. Herb Williams

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We in San Francisco would like to urge you, by way of invitation, to be with us on April 15 to participate in the program we have planned here for that day.

Your familiarity with the purposes of the Spring Mobilization obviates the need for lengthy explanation. On the west coast we are proceeding to reach out into the student, professional, religious, labor and Negro communities in order to insure the kind of participation that will make this demonstration "not merely a protest, but a new beginning."

We would like to expand that genuine representation, reflecting it as well through those who will speak at the rally. Your contribution in asserting the dignity of all men symbolizes that which is most positive in the United States.

We hope that you will be able to be with us, and look forward to hearing from you in the affirmative.

Sincerely,

Edward M. Keating

Air Mail
Special Delivery

March 17, 1967

Mr. Paul Friedman
Student Mobilization Committee
29 Park Row
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Friedman:

Thank you for your telephone call of this afternoon, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a rally to protest the war in Vietnam in San Francisco, on April 14, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in this most rewarding and important program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

March 27, 1967

Mr. Renee Feinberg
George Washington High School
192nd Street, Audubon Avenue
New York, New York 10040

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Feinberg:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 15, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the senior history class in the Problems of Democracy at George Washington High School.

Mr. McKissick receives many such invitations daily. Therefore, it is a policy that he cannot accept engagements to address very small groups, such as one class. However, he might be able to come to your school to address the student body.

Please let us know as spon as possible if this arrangement would be satisfactory. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

MAR 20 1967

BOARD OF EDUCATION
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

GEORGE WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
192ND STREET, AUDUBON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10040

FRANK S. SACKS, PRINCIPAL

March 15, 1967

Mr Floyd McKissick
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

Dear Mr McKissick,

In the past you have spoken to the George Washington faculty, would you now consider addressing one of my class, a senior history class on Problems of Democracy?

The class has studied such topics as the nature of democracy, majority rule and minority rights, and is currently discussing proposals before the New York State legislature. Later in the term, we shall turn to such broader based issues as civil rights.

I think it would be very instructive to the class for you to address them on civil rights and hope to hear from you so we can make further arrangements. Would you either write or call the school (Wa-7-1841), and I shall then return your call and set aside a date?

Sincerely,
Renee Feinberg

Cancel

March 27, 1967

Mr. Willis Logan, Co-Chairman
Howard University Student Mobilization for Peace
United Campus Christian Fellowship
2612 Georgia Avenue, North West
Washington, D.C. 20001

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Logan:

Thank you for your letter, received March 27, confirming that the Howard Student Mobilization for Peace had raised the required $750 for an honorarium for Mr. McKissick's appearance at Howard on April 12.

Mr. McKissick is pleased to accept your intitation. I know that he is looking forward to a most rewarding and meaningful program.

We will be in contact with you prior to the 12th of April, in order to inform you of Mr. McKissick's final travel plans.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

OK

202

# UNITED CAMPUS CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

The Burning Bush
2612 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

*Representing*
The United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
The United Church of Christ
The Disciples of Christ

*Chaplain*
Lincoln S. Dring, Jr.
387-8131

MAR 27 1967

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y.. 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of March 21 regarding CORE's requirements of honoraria for Mr. McKissick's out of town engagements. We understand from Dagmar Wilson that Mr. McKissick would be free to speak to the Howard University community on April 12, if we are able to guarantee a $750 honorarium. We understand further that the date of April 12 has been reserved on Mr. McKissick's calendar pending our guarantee.

We are able to say now that we do guarantee the $750. So please keep the April 12 date for us, and let us know what is the next step toward final arrangements. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

Willis Logan

Willis Logan, Co-Chairman
Howard Student Mobilization
for Peace

399-2737
~~581-0129~~

March 21, 1967

Mr. Willis Logan, Co-Chairman
United Campus Christian Fellowship
2612 Georgia Avenue, North West
Washington, D.C. 20001

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Logan:

Thank you for your letter received March 21, and for the enclosed form regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to speak for the Howard Students for Mobilization Against the War.

Unfortunately, as Mr. McKissick explained yesterday to Dagmar Wilson, our National Action Council, CORE's Board of Directors, has decreed that engagements out of New York City require at least an honorarium of $750.00. Because of our own serious financial problems, this policy has become more and more stringent. We hope that we will be able to become more flexible in the near future.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation and I know that Mr. McKissick to looking forward to other opportunities to exchange ideas with the students of Howard University.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

MAR 21 1967

UNITED CAMPUS CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

The Burning Bush
2612 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

*Representing*
The United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
The United Church of Christ
The Disciples of Christ

*Chaplain*
Lincoln S. Dring, Jr.
387-8131

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We received your correspondence to our invitation to you to speak for the Howard Students for Mobilization Against the War. We are indeed appreciative of your interest.

However, after conferring with your secretary about the section titled "Honorarium", we find ourselves in the position of having to deprive students of the money that has been set aside for their fares to the New York March on April 15th.

Therefore, we would like to know if it would be possible for you to accept money for all of your travel expenses and a special minimum amount for your "Honorarium"?

We are asking you to do this in light of the fact that the purpose of our program is to encourage the students of Howard to participate in the April 15th demonstration.

We would appreciate your earliest response.

Sincerely,
Willis Logan
Willis Logan, co-Chairman

## GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE HOWARD UNIVERSITY - CRAMPTON AUDITORIUM

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 8:00 P.M. - 9:30 P.M.

DATE WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) ADDRESS AND QUESTIONS

TOPIC WAR IN VIETNAM WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO SPRING MOBILIZATION
APRIL 15

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
   AIRPLANE - Helicopter flite # 414 Whittier to L.A. Airport. lv 8:10am
   Apr. 11 Am Airlines flite #76 L.A. - Wash. 9:15 - 4:47 (Dulles)
2. Time ~~TWA flite # 183 12:45 - 1:33p.m. (Chi.)~~
   Apr. 13 United flite #489 3:00 - 4:16 p.m. (Minneapolis)
3. Point of departure
4. Point of arrival
5. Flight number
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker
Lincoln S. Dring, Jr. and Willis Logan

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: Holiday Inn
   1651 Rhode Island Avenue
2. Room number

HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Lincoln S. Dring, Jr. & Willis Logsn
2. Phone number & address
   2612 Georgia Avenue, N.W.
   Washington, D.C., 20001
   387-8131 (office)
   277-8969 (home)

MAR 21 1967

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE University of California- Berkeley

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR Evening(speaking engagement for part of Program)

DATE April 14, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Teach-in

TOPIC The War--**--**

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

   Airplane

2. Time

   Evening (exact time could be arranged)

3. Point of departure

   New York City

4. Point of arrival

   San Francisco

5. Flight number

   (?)

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

   Name of person meeting speaker

   To be worked out with Berkeley Mobilization Group

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: (?)
2. Room number

   (?)

HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Paul Friedman(for Bettina Aptheker)- Student Mob. Committ
2. Phone number & address

   233-4535 Dave Dellinger CO7-1468
   Spring Mobilization CO7-3261
   658-4605 - Bevel

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE
c/o LINDA DANNENBERG
29 PARK ROW (5th FLOOR)
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10038
Tel :(212) 964-0071

Congress
200 West
New York
10030

Att. Floyd McKissick

Pending

1427 Madison Ave
Apt 2S
New York, N.Y. 10029
March 29, 1967

Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th St
New York, N.Y. 10030

MAR 31 1967

Dec

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

Dear Miss Hellinger,

I am asking Mr. McKissick to speak at Hunter College on April 10, as a representative of the Spring Mobilization for Peace at your campus. I have not written earlier since I was awaiting a copy of a petition regarding the draft, which I wanted to send your office. The wording of the petition agrees with that of Mr. McKissick's stand toward the draft. I heard him speak at the Sane rally at Madison Square Garden and was in complete agreement with his position.

The petition calls for the end of class rankings. It also states that the present draft law favors the college student through student deferments and has caused the brunt of the war in Viet Nam to be fought by those, who due to various socio-economic reasons, could not attend college. I will forward your office a copy of the petition as soon as I receive one.

I am hoping that Mr. McKissick or one of his assistants could help strengthen our position by speaking. I am looking forward to hear from you.

Very truly yours,
Harold M. Kantrowitz

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Hunter College, Beoford Park Blvd. West, Bronx, N.Y, Student Hall "Little Theater"

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 1:00 - 3:00 (approx)

DATE April 10, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) - Draft Seminar - Four speakers making 10-15 minute presentation. As time permits - questions from the audience,

TOPIC The Draft - all areas of this problem are opens for discussion

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

Harold M. Kantrowitz

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Hal Kantrowitz

2. Phone number & address
1427 Madison Ave, Apt 2S
New York, N.Y. 10029
AT 9-6757

Dear Citizen,

There will be a meeting of the CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ELECTED SCHOOL BOARDS this ~~Sunday~~ Wed, March ~~26~~ 29, 1967 from ~~2:00 PM to 6:00PM~~ 8:00 PM at the home of Mrs. Joan Blake 146 West 11th Street. The telephone is 243 2548

AGENDA

1. How best to organize political power for elected school boards.
2. Rally for Elected School Boards for Friday January 28 at PS 41 in the Village
3. Conference on ACTION FOR QUALITY EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY at end of May or beginning of June.
4. Organize District 3 Community to demand Dr. Elliot Shapiro or Dr. Edward P. Gottlieb fill vacancy for assisstant superintendent. If we win here it will make it easier for Harlem to win their demands.

The Board of Education and its lackeys are powerful. It will take persistence and dedication to build an organization. Every hand and brain is needed. Can we count on yours?

THE MEDIUM MAY BE THE MASSAGE BUT

IT TAKES MONEY TO MAIL THE MESSAGE

To mail this to one teacher in every school costs $75.

Today, America has too many dollars and toollittle soul. The CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ELECTED LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS has much soul and few dollars.

HELP BUILD SOUL WITH YOUR SILVER! HELP DESTROY THE JUDAS-MIDAS SPIRIT THAT IS CONSUMING OUR BELOVED COUNTRY.

Contribute generously of your dollars but even more generously of your time. Local community control is meaningless without your ever vigilant participation.

Sincerely yours,
John K. Malcolm
John K. Malcolm,
Executive Director

I would like more information.

Enclosed fin d $5.00 for my annual membership in the Citizens Commitee for Elected Local School Boards

Enclosed find an additional contribution of $_____

Name_____ Tel #

Address_____Zip

If you are a teacher:

School_____ Boro

Make checks payable to:
Citizens Commitee for Elected
Local School Boards

Many years ago Citizen Thomas Jefferson said, " I cannot justify slavery. Itremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever."

Today the country trembles-for justice is awakening. The moment of truth approaches. The fire comes. Will we learn or burn?

Two nations live in America-one white, one black-one affluent, one poor. The challenge to the citizens of America in the 20th Century is to synthesize these two nations into one democratic nation. The alternative is a racial Civil War whose destructive potential defies calculation.

We are failing!

There is still time for reason powered by legitimate anger to stop the dehumanization of us all. There is still yet time to save all children- black and white.

The responsibility is yours and ours.

The crisis in black and white is best seen in the school system of New York.

We have a school board selected by a lily white panel; a Board of Education, as a result, which has one token Negro and no Puerto Rican; a Board of Education and supervisory staff paid so affluently that they do not send their own children to the public schools which have massively deteriorated under their "liberal" administration; a Supervisory Staff which two Supreme Court judges said were appointed by illegal examiners, on the basis of individual bias not merit; in short, we have a public school system the majority of whose students are black and Puerto Rican and poor dominated by incompetent wealthy whites.

Justice demands that this system of anti-democratic discrimination cease NOW. More: It is insane for competent Irish, Italian and Jewish classroom teachers to take the rap for incompetent Irish, Italian and Jewish supervisors and Board personnel. Fred Hechinger of the New York Times recently pointed out that the present Board of Education establishes, promotes

It is time to free teachers, parents and students from the overcentralized, overstaffed, overstuffed, patronizing, paternalistic administrative bureaucrats at 110 Livingston Street.

We agree wholeheartedly with State Commissioner of Education James E. Allen who sated that elected local school boards are the most realistic plan for solving such problems as I.S. 201. Now P.S. 125-36, JHS 98 et. etc. etc.

Ghetto teachers have nothing to fear from ghetto parents. Ghetto parents want what ghetto teachers need! Only a joint fight by ghetto teachers and ghetto parents can defeat the arrogant administrative bureaucrats at 110 Livingston Street who are followed like sheep by the so called "liberal" Board of Education. The Board is equally unconcerned with the legitimate needs of ghetto teachers, ghetto parents and ghetto students!

Teachers! Community control is the only legitimate way to solve the discipline problem. Children whose teachers respect the parents will in turn respect their teachers. Individuals and communities grow by being given POWER! Power breeds responsibility and respect.

SHOW THAT YOU RESPECT THE PARENTS OF THE GHETTO. JOIN THEM IN THEIR FIGHT FOR DEMOCRATIC POWER. SUPPORT EIECTED LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS.

Harlem is America's domestic Vietnam. In Vietnam bodies are napalmed; in Harlem minds and spirits are napalmed. Hessian soldiers in Harlem and Vietnam will not solve either problem.

A revolution is necessary ineducation! So says former Federal Education Commissioner Francis A. Keppel.

Will you join the educational revolution?

The responsibility is yours. You don't have to be German to be Adolph Eichmann. You just have to be silent while President Lyndon B. Johnson turns Vietnam into one huge Auschwitzeven and President Llokd K. Garrison turns public schools into public garrisons

"THE GREATEST CRIME IN NAZI GERMANY WAS THE SILENCE OF THE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE."

RABBI JOACHIM PRINZ

YOU CAN DEMAND.

AN END TO POVERTY IN EDUCATION-SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL

ESCALATE THE EDUCATION BUDGET

END THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW!

A FREE AND INDEPENDENT VIETNAM

RECOGNIZE THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
FOR NEGOTIATIONS!

The Vietcong should participate in any negotiated settlement of the war in Viet Nam because we control only about 12 per cent of the land there, and they control 40 to 50 percent".

SENATOR CHARLES H. PERCY, ILLINOIS

FREE AND INDEPENDENT LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD IN HARLEM ETC.

RECOGNIZE THE HARLEM ETC. PARENTS FOR NEGOTIATIONS

ARROGANT POWER IS NOT WELCOME IN VIETNAM OR HARLEM

ALL POWER TO ELECTED LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS! THAT'S DEMOCRACY!

This is a program for mature, responsible democratic citizens and educators. We urge you to join the necessary revolution in education.

Before Citizen Tom Jefferson spoke his fears a democratic citizen of Greece by name, Pericles said:

Courage is happiness and happiness is freedom and freedom is available only to those with brave hearts.

BE BRAVE!

Sincerely yours,

Parents Committee — William J. Douthard, Chmn.
Educ. Dir. Local 91 ILGWU

Teachers Committe — Joseph Laspro
UFT Chapter Chairman JHS 65M

Students Committee — Victor Hernandez Cruz
Poet Laureate Ben Franklin HS

**********

I am a mature, responsible, ddemocratic citizen,
I want more information about your Committee
Enclosed find $5:00 for mebership
Enclosed find an additional contribution of $_____for your work.

Name _____Tel #

declined

March 30, 1967

Mr. Frank M. McClellan, President
Students' Afro-American Society
Rutgers University
30 Conger Avenue, Apartment 5
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. McClellan:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the student body of Rutgers University.

Unfortunately, since your first letter, more stringent requirements have been placed on speaking engagements accepted by Mr. McKissick, by the National Action Council, CORE's Board of Directors. As Mr. McKissick must spend a great deal of his time with administrative tasks, the time devoted to speaking must compensate the organization with an honorarium of $750.00.

If it is agreeable to you, I am certain that we can provide you with a speaker from CORE who would be both enlightening and dynamic. Please let us know if you want us to make other arrangements.

Thank you for your cooperation and your interest.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

MAR 29 1967

30 Conger Avenue
Apartment 5
New Brunswick, N. J.
March 25, 1967

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director of CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

We are pleased that Mr. McKissick is considering accepting our invitation to speak at Rutgers University. Due to the lack of time for adequate preparation, we were forced to revise and combine the programs that were cited in our first letter. We sincerely hope Mr. McKissick will be available on April 26.

The close geographical position of Rutgers University to New York City presents unique circumstances, which prevented us from adequately filling the general information form which you mailed on March 9.

The most convenient modes of transportation from New York City to New Brunswick are the Suburban Bus Transit Company or automobile. We are prepared to provide either for Mr. McKissick. We are also prepared to reserve a room in the Roger Smith Hotel if he wishes to spend the night in New Jersey.

As a newly established organization, we are presently limited to offering Mr. McKissick $50 as an honorarium. As stated in our first letter, however, the effectiveness of our first major functions as a black organization depends heavily (if not completely) on his acceptance. We deeply appreciate all possible considerations.

Sincerely,

Frank M. McClellan

Frank M. McClellan, President
Students' Afro-American Society
Rutgers University

rc

Enclosure Outline of Topics for Program

SYMPOSIUM ON AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY AND
PRESENT DAY RACIAL PROBLEMS

The following program has been planned in recognition of the abysmal ignorance of students, black and white, concerning Afro-American History and present day racial problems. Their ignorance not only accentuates misunderstanding but stifles meaningful and realistic approaches to the problems. The program will begin at 7:30 p.m. on April 26 and end at 12:30 p.m. We have listed below the topics upon which the program will focus.

HISTORY

Part I

1. Pre-Colonial Africa
2. American Slavery before the Civil War
3. Slave Rellions
4. Reconstruction
5. The Role of the Black Church
6. Struggle for Equality (Early 20th Century)
7. Prominent Afro-Americans
8. The Civil Rights Movement since World War II

Part II The Complexity of Racism in America

*1. The Change in Focus of CORE
2. Problems in Afro-American Employment
3. Racism in Education
4. The Black Writer
5. The Nature of Prejudice

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*Preferred topic for Mr. McKissick

**GENERAL INFORMATION** - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Rutgers University (New Brunswick) Scott Hall-135

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 1/2 Hour Speech

DATE April 26, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Speech - Brief period of questions and answers following.

TOPIC The Change in Focus of Core

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time 9:30 P.M.

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

Alfed Gaymon

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: $50

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Robert Harrison

2. Phone number & address 30 Conger Ave. Apt. 5
New Brunswick, N.J.

March 16, 1967

Mr. Frank M. McClellan
President, Students' Afro-American Society
of Rutgers University
30 Conger Avenue, Apt. #5
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. McClellan:

Thank you for your letter of March 9, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in either of two conferences planned at Rutgers University by the Students' Afro-American Society.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and important conference. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

MAR 16 1967

March 9, 1967
30 Conger Avenue, Apt. #5
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Mr. Floyd McKissick,
National Director of CORE,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

In November of last year a number of students from Rutgers University enjoyed the privilege of hearing your speech at a conference sponsered by the Students' Afro-American Society of Columbia University. The substance of your speech provided the impetus for the formation of an Afro-American Society at Rutgers University.

The Students' Afro-American Society of Rutgers University is now moving rapidly ahead with plans for educational and social action projects. We have presently scheduled two programs which are dependent upon a speaker of your caliber and with your firm convictions. We wish to invite you to speak at Rutgers University on one of the following dates:

(1) April 15, 1967 - We are planning a state-wide conference of black college students with the hope of stimulating the formation of Afro-American Societies on campuses throughout the state.

(2) April 26, 1967 - We are planning a symposium on Afro-American History and present day racial problems which will be open to all students at Rutgers University. It is our contention that one cannot understand America's racial problems, nor comprehend the true injustice of discrimination without examining the historical roots and discovering the Afro-American's contribution to American society.

We anxiously await your reply and depend heavily upon its affirmative nature.

Very truly yours,
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Frank M. McClellan

FRANK M. MCCLELLAN,
President of the Students' Afro-American Society of Rutgers University

/bs

P. S. Details of both programs are available at your request.

dec.

March 30, 1967

Mr. Armour G. McDaniel, Director
Small Business Development Center
Suite 412, Atlantic Building
1516 Atlantic Avenue
Atlantic City, New Jersey 08401

Dear Mr. McDaniel:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, informing us of the impending destruction of the Title IV provision of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.

Unfortunately, we will not be able to be represented in Washington on April 6 and 7 to discuss this problem. This in no way indicates disinterest in this program and we would very much appreciate it if you would keep us informed of your progress as well as other ways in which we might be of assistance.

We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER
SUITE 412 ATLANTIC BUILDING
1516 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY 08401

TELEPHONE 348-4106

MAR 22 1967

March 21, 1967

Mr. Lloyd B. McKissick
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

One of the most important features of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is about to pass into oblivion, carrying with it the greatest business incentive that has ever been offered to the low-income Negro. Title IV of the Act provided an incentive to encourage low-income people, particularly Negroes, to create or expand their business.

Beginning in 1964 the Office of Economic Opportunity set up 39 Small Business Development Centers throughout the United States to intercede with the Small Business Administration to grant small loans up to $25,000 to low-income people on a character basis over a long term at reasonable rates of interest. Coupled with this feature was an intensified management and counseling program to insure that the recipients not only were able to repay the loan with interest but to reach profit objectives beyond their poverty levels.

The Small Business Administration has never had a history of responsiveness to the poor so far as Negroes are concerned. Mr. Eugene P. Foley, former Administrator of SBA, has stated that in Philadelphia with more than 600,000 Negroes, SBA granted only seven loans to them since its inception. I am enclosing the remarks of the Vice President because they are too long to quote and are most pertinent. Yet, SBA is slowly retrogressing into its old abyss of do nothingness so far as Negroes are concerned. For example, since SBA, with the cooperation of the Office of Equal

Opportunity, successfully emasculated the program by amending the Economic Opportunity Act of 1966, not a single loan has been granted in Atlantic or Cape May Counties by the sole action of SBA. Their outreach to the poor has been non-existent.

The Office of Economic Opportunity on December 20, 1966 has stated that it will no longer provide financial assistance to SBDCs after their program years expire. I can assure you that this will correspond with the demise of Federal assistance to Negroes who wish to create or expand their businesses unless your organization takes a forthright stand in support of the continuance of this worthy program.

I urge you to have a representative of your organization meet with us in Washington on April 6th and 7th at the Grammacy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, to help us revive this program before it is too late.

Your cooperation and prompt attention will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Armour G. McDaniel

Armour G. McDaniel
Director

AGM:bc

enc.

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135th Street
Room 114
New York, New York

30 March 1967

Dear Friend:

The Harlem Consumer Education Council will hold its Fifth Annual Consumer Conference on Saturday, May 20. As in the past, this conference will be an all-day affair, designed to bring together people from all levels of society to discuss and further understand the problems of the low-income consumer.

We hope that this year's conference, which is entitled, "Green Power Through Consumer Cooperation," will nuture some workable solutions to the problems low-income people face in the marketplace -- where the poor do pay more.

This year the conference will be held at the Minisink Town House, 646 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

We plan to divide the program into five parts, each dealing with one particular aspect of the low-income consumer.

If you or any members of your organization are interested in attending the conference, you are cordially invited to do so. The registration fee for the day's activities, which will include a box lunch, is $3.00.

Please return the enclosed blank for your reservation.

Sincerely,

Florence M. Rice

Florence M. Rice
Director

FR:cw
Encl.

PLEASE POST PLEASE POST

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York 10030
(Room 114)

AU 6-1100 Ext. 26

WA 7-6155
AU 6-1232

TO: ALL INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: FLORENCE M. RICE, DIRECTOR

RE: FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE:

"GREEN POWER THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATION"
THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

Sponsored By
Harlem Consumer Education Council

DATE: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1967

TIME: 9:30 to 4:30

PLACE: Minisink Town House
646 Lenox Avenue (Cor. 142 Street)

---------- S A V E T H E D A T E ----------

The tentative program includes:

MORNING: - Speakers on special subjects of importance to all consumers

- Feature Film: "The Poor Pay More" (NET Documentary)

AFTERNOON: Workshops on:
- Are You Getting the Most for Your Insurance Dollar?
- Bankruptcy and the Poor
- Increasing Your Buying Power Through Cooperatives
- A Look at Burial Societies
- Teenagers as Prime Consumers
- Legal Service and Protection for the Poor

Registration $3.00 (includes box lunch)
FINAL PROGRAM WILL BE ANNOUNCED APRIL 29, 1967
Harlem Consumer Education Council, a volunteer, non-profit grass-roots organization

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135 Street, Room 114
New York, New York 10030

AU 6-1100 Ext. 26 AU 6-1232

# THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

## GREEN POWER THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATION

### REGISTRATION BLANK*

Name_____ Tel: _____

Address_____

Organization, if any,_____

I am pleased to accept your invitation to the Fifth Annual Consumer Conference.

In addition, please register the following persons:

Name_____Tel:_____

Address_____

Name_____Tel:_____

Address_____

Enclosed is a check for $_____ to cover the registration fee for ____ persons.

Please make check payable to the Harlem Consumer Education Council.

*Registration Fee is $3.00 per person.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
TEL: (212) 421-2500 CABLE: AFRAM

APR 3 1967

March 30, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress on Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The African-American Institute has for some weeks been conducting a diligent and thus far unsuccessful search for two teachers of business subjects (typing, shorthand, business English, business arithmetic), and one school business manager, for our two secondary-level boarding schools in eastern Africa for refugees from Mozambique, Angola, South West Africa, South Africa, and Rhodesia.

The three positions are sketched on the accompanying pages. If you or members of your staff know people who might be interested in and qualified for the posts, I will much appreciate it if you can take time to get in touch with me about them, or ask any who are interested to phone me directly.

Sincerely,

G. D. Hildebrand
Executive Officer

GDH:cs
Encls.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
TEL: (212) 421-2500 CABLE: AFRAM

## TEACHERS OF BUSINESS EDUCATION NEEDED FOR AAI SOUTHERN AFRICAN EDUCATION PROGRAM IN TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

The African-American Institute, an independent, non-profit organization, operates two international education centers for Southern African students - Kurasini International Education Center, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nkumbi International College, Mkushi district, Zambia. The centers offer a secondary preparatory and a secondary-level academic program, leading to either the Cambridge University Overseas School Certificate, ordinary Level, or to a series of Cambridge or London University General Certificates of Education.

### TEACHER OPENING

Teachers of business education (typing, stenography, business English, business arithmetic, office practice) are needed for these schools. One such position is available in September, 1967 at Nkumbi International College; another is available in January, 1968 at Kurasini International Education Center.

Preference will be given to candidates who can teach at least one additional subject from among the following: English language and literature, English as a second language, history, geography, mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics.

### QUALIFICATIONS

Academic: B.A./B.S. minimum requirement; 4 years' secondary school teaching experience in the U.S., or advanced degree/diploma plus at least 2 years' teaching experience in an English-speaking area of Africa.

Other: Willingness to adapt to boarding school life and make maximum contribution to further development of school's curricula and extra-curricular programs; creativity in adapting teaching materials to student groups with heterogenous educational histories and achievement levels.

### CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Annual salary from $6,800 to $9,950, depending upon qualifications and prior earnings.
Tour of service: 24-month contracts, subject to renewal or extension.
Allowances and benefits: 15% overseas salary differential; free furnished housing; shipping allowance; dependents' education allowance; round-trip air economy jet transporation; comprehensive benefits program.

### HOW TO APPLY

Send resume to: Mr. G. D. Hildebrand, African-American Institute
866 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
TEL: (212) 421-2500 CABLE: AFRAM

February, 1967

**AAI POSITION AVAILABLE IN NORTHERN ZAMBIA**

Position: Business Manager, Nkumbi International College, near Broken Hill, northern Zambia.

Nature of the school: Nkumbi International College is one of two secondary-level boarding schools maintained by AAI in eastern Africa for students from southern Africa. Nkumbi currently has an enrollment of 180 students (it has capacity for about 300 students), and a teaching staff of 13. The school operates year-round on a quarters system.

Duties: The business manager will serve as purchasing agent for all equipment, supplies, materials, and food; will personally maintain all school financial records; will have responsibility for operation of the commissary; will help supervise grounds and buildings maintenance staffs; and will make salary disbursements and maintain payroll records for local-hire staff groups.

Qualifications: BA/BS minimum, preferably in accounting but with at least 15 credits in accounting; plus at least 2 years' experience in institutional financial management (preferably but not necessarily a school).

Salary: To $11,500, plus overseas salary differential, transportation, free furnished housing, shipping and dependents' education allowances, comprehensive benefits.

How to apply: Send resume to: G. D. Hildebrand
Executive Officer
African-American Institute
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

or call: 421-2500 (area code 212)

New York City interviews are necessary; interview trip expenses cannot be paid by AAI.

Lilie Lee

The Council of The African-American Institute
requests the pleasure of your company
at a
Luncheon
for
The Hon. Joseph Palmer, 2nd
Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs
Friday, March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and sixty-seven
twelve noon
The Ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel
Madison at Forty-fifth Street

R.S.V.P.
421-2500 x 281, 282

Remarks by
The Hon. Joseph Palmer, 2nd

# NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS

1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE SOUTHEAST
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55414
AREA CODE 612 331-2774

RUTH H. JEWSON, EXECUTIVE OFFICER



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**News Release** April, 1967

ANNUAL MEETING - NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS

Conference Theme: FAMILY COMMUNICATION

San Francisco Hilton Hotel August 16-19, 1967

Plenary sessions will include speeches by *Arthur M. Bodin, Mental Research Institute, Palo Alto,* on "Disruptive Family Communication," *Vance Packard, author,* on "Communicating With Colleagues and Community," and *William M. Smith, Jr., NCFR President,* with The Presidential Address; and a Hippie Panel, sharing their views on marriage, family, and sex, with *Jack Curtis, Urban Life Institute, University of San Francisco* as Moderator.

The RESEARCH AND THEORY SECTION will devote its many sessions to *Premarital Communication, Marital Communication, Communication Under Special Circumstances,* and *Communication Involving Children.* Chairman is *Harold T. Christensen, Purdue University.*

The COUNSELING SECTION is discussing such topics as: *"Communication, the Rock on Which Families Flounder," "Pseudo Mutuality Between Husband and Wife in a Disturbed Family," "Joint Marriage Counseling By a Married Couple,"* and *"Understanding and Breaching Barriers to Effective Communication."* Chairman is *Gerald R. Leslie, Oklahoma State University.*

The EDUCATION SECTION is including papers on K-12 Family Life Education Programs, *"Children's Perceptions of Love Expressed Through Drawings and Prose," "High School Marriage in Several States," "Preschool For Emotionally Disturbed Children," "A New Design For Teacher-Training in Sex Education,"* and *"Sexual Communication and the New Morality."* Chairman is *C. Jay Skidmore, Utah State University.*

The SPECIAL EMPHASES SECTION will have a variety of programs considering several important aspects of *Parent Education,* with *Esther Middlewood, Department of Mental Health, Michigan,* as Chairman.

Film sessions will be scheduled during the Conference, with *James Walters, Florida State University,* in charge.

All interested persons and organizations are cordially invited to participate. Further information may be requested from Mrs. Vance Jewson, Executive Officer, NCFR, 1219 University Avenue S.E., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS

ANNUAL MEETING - NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS

Conference Theme: FAMILY COMMUNICATION

San Francisco Hilton Hotel August 31-31, 1961

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Princeton U, Princeton N.J.

TIME & LENGTH OF AFFAIR 1:00 pm.

DATE April 1, 1967 (Sat)

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) panel

TOPIC Black Power & Democratic Process

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

train - from Penn Station

2. Time

3. Point of Departure

4. Point of Arrival

5. Flight Number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to Place of Affair

Name of persons meeting speaker (if any)

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number:

AMOUNT OF HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name M. Steisliity

2. Phone number & Address

201-623-5171

xxxx 200 W. 135 St.

December 20, 1966

Mr. Leo Seidlitz, Program Chairman
American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey
45 Academy Street, Room 203
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Seidlitz:

Thank you for your letter of December 21, received December 20, requesting Mr. McKissick's participation in a panel discussion on Black Power.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete this form as soon as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We appreciate this invitation to what promises to be a very meaningful discussion and are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
Enc. (1) General Information Form

# AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF NEW JERSEY

45 ACADEMY STREET - Room 203 — NEWARK, N. J. 07102 — Tel. 623-5171

Emil Oxfeld, *President* | Rev. John R. Green, *Vice-President* | Emerson Darnell, *Secretary* | Robert Marks, *Treasurer* | Fred Barbaro, *Executive Director*

DEC 20 1966

December 21, 1966

Mr. Floyd McKissick
C.O.R.E.
200 W. 135 St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The New Jersey Affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union is holding its annual meeting on Saturday, April 1, 1967, at Princeton University. A feature of these annual meetings has been an afternoon symposium. For this meeting, we are organizing a panel discussion on "Black Power and the Democratic Process." We should like the participants to deal with questions such as the following: Does Black Power extend and deepen democracy? Can it give voice to those shut out of participation in American political life? Is Black Power divisive? Is it a threat to democratic processes? Does it concretize the abstraction of "civil liberties?"

We do not wish to arrange a pro-con debate, but we do want to present a variety of authoritative opinions. To this end, we are cordially inviting you to be a speaker at this symposium, and sincerely hope you will accept. At this time, we are also inviting Howard Zinn, Michael Harrington, and John Morsell.

While the format will be decided upon when the speakers list is firm, we envision presentations of moderately short length, followed by questions and discussion from the audience. Our audiences have numbered up to several hundred in previous years, and the symposia have usually been broadcast.

We shall be pleased to cover travel and other expenses, and are looking forward to your favorable reply.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Seidlitz
Program Chairman

LS/ss

THE NATIONAL SERVICE SECRETARIAT

cordially invites

Mr. Floyd McKissick

to attend the

1967 NATIONAL SERVICE CONFERENCE

April 2-4, 1967

Mayflower Hotel

Washington, D. C.

## CONFERENCE RESEARCH STUDIES

### Impact of National Service

"The Real Costs of National Service"
Charles S. Benson, Faculty of Education, University of California, Berkeley

"The Social Impact of National Service"
Leon Bramson, Chairman, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Swarthmore College

"Manpower Utilization and National Service"
Eli Ginzberg, Director, Conservation of Human Resources Project, Columbia University

"Universal Education and Universal Service: Historical Reasons for Pessimism"
Michael Katz, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

"The Value of National Service as an Educational Interlude"
Dorothy M. Knoell, Urban College Study, State University of New York, Albany

"The Armed Forces and National Service"
Roger Little, Department of Sociology, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

"Youth and National Service"
Reed Martin, United States Youth Council

### Organization of National Service

"The Case for Voluntary Service"
American Friends Service Committee, Youth Services Division

"The International Dimension of National Service"
William Delano, Secretary-General, International Secretariat for Volunteer Service

"A Model for a National Service Placement Center"
David Dichter, Director, Sports International and Youth for Development

"An Administrative Framework for National Service"
Homer Hagedorn, Arthur D. Little & Co.; William Josephson, attorney; H. Donald Wilson, Arthur D. Little & Co.

"The Case for Compulsory National Service"
Edward Hall, Litchfield, Connecticut

"A Model for a National Service Summer Camp"
Joshua L. Miner, President, Outward Bound, Inc.

"Education and Rehabilitation for National Service Participants"
John Naisbitt, Science Research Associates, Inc.

"Implications of the Professional — Sub-Professional Relationship for National Service"
Felix Rimberg, Center for Community Studies, Temple University

## CONFERENCE PROGRAM

**SUNDAY, APRIL 2**

4:00-6:00 p.m. Registration

6:30 p.m. Banquet

**MONDAY, APRIL 3**

9:00 a.m. Workshop Groups: **Impact of National Service**
National Service and the Economy
National Service and Education
National Service and Manpower
National Service and the Military
National Service and Society

12:30 p.m. Luncheon Panel Discussion:
"Relationship Between National Service and Federal Programs"

3:00 p.m. Reports by workshop chairmen and general discussion

7:30 p.m. Informal group discussions

**TUESDAY, APRIL 4**

9:00 a.m. Workshop Groups: **Organization of National Service**
National Service: Voluntary or Compulsory?
National Service: Centralized or Decentralized?
National Service: Training and Selection
National Service: Activities and Criteria for Approval

12:30 p.m. Luncheon Panel Discussion:
"Relationship Between National Service and non-Federal Programs"

3:00 p.m. Reports by workshop chairmen and general discussion

5:00 p.m. Closing Session
Concluding Address: Senator Jacob K. Javits

## CONFERENCE SCOPE

The aim of the conference is to explore the concept of national service and to consider the organization and ramifications of a program of national service.

The conference research studies have been commissioned by the Secretariat to deal with several of the major issues relating to national service. Conferees wishing to contribute additional papers are invited to do so. The Secretariat staff will compile and distribute in advance of the conference single page abstracts of all papers received by March 1. Authors will have an opportunity to summarize their papers at the appropriate panel session.

To ensure balanced consideration of the issues relating to national service, participants are being drawn from a wide range of backgrounds, including private organizations, government agencies and diverse academic disciplines. Attendance will be by invitation only. The conference is oriented toward research and information; no votes will be taken.

A grant from the Russell Sage Foundation has made it possible to eliminate a registration fee. However, conferees or their institutions will be asked to cover their own transportation and hotel expenses. The National Service Secretariat, directed by Donald J. Eberly, is a private, non-profit organization whose major activities are comprised of research, information and consultation on national service.

## NATIONAL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD


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April 7, 1967

Harlem Consumer Education Council
200 West 135th Street, Room 114
New York, New York

Attention: Florence M. Rice

Dear Miss Rice:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 28.

We would appreciate it very much if you would send more details of the Annual Consumer Conference on May 20, to our office. We are particularly interested in knowing what role you feel Mr. McKissick should play in the conference.

If you feel that it would be better to discuss this conference by telephone, please feel free to call Mr. McKissick at 281-9650.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

# Harlem Consumer Education Council

540 West 158th Street

New York, N. Y. 10032

FLORENCE M. RICE, Director

SW. 5-0234

AU 6-1100 Ext. 26
AU 6-1232


March 28, 1967

Dear Friend:

The Harlem Consumer Education Council will hold its Fifth Annual Consumer Conference on Saturday, May 20, 1967, 9:30-4:30 at the Minisink Town House, 646 Lenox Avenue.

The conference is designed to bring together people from all levels of society to discuss and further understand the problems of the low-income family.

Some of the main topics to be discussed at the conference are: obtaining adequate insurance for low-income families; increasing low-income buying power through cooperatives; legal services and protection for the poor; and teenagers as prime consumers.

The Harlem Consumer Education Council is a voluntary non-profit, grass roots organization. The Council receives no funds -- anti-poverty nor foundation.

We are appealing to you as an organization interested in the welfare of low-income families to join us in co-sponsoring the conference. Organizations that wish to become co-sponsors are requested to contribute to help defray conference costs and support the work of the Council.

We sincerely hope that you join us in working to educate and protect the low-income consumer.

Sincerely yours,

Florence M. Rice
Director

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135 Street, Room 114
New York, New York 10030

AU 6-1100 Ext. 26 AU 6-1232

FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE
Saturday, May 20, 1967

## GREEN POWER THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATION

## CO-SPONSOR APPLICATION

Name of Organization_____

Address_____

Tel: _____

Name of Chief Officer_____

We are applying to accept your invitation to become a co-sponsor of the Green Power Conference.

Enclosed is our check for $_____ to help defray conference costs and to support the work of the council.

An organization co-sponsorship does not cover registration fee of individual member.

(Please make check payable to The Harlem Consumer Education Council).

PLEASE POST PLEASE POST

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030
(Room 114)

AU 6-1100 ext. 26

WA 7-6155
AU 6-1232

TO: ALL INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: FLORENCE M. RICE, DIRECTOR

RE: FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE:

"GREEN POWER THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATION"
THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

Sponsored By
Harlem Consumer Education Council

DATE: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1967

TIME: 9:30 to 4:30

PLACE: Minisink Town House
646 Lenox Avenue (Cor. 142 Street)

---------- S A V E T H E D A T E ----------

The tentative program includes:

MORNING: - Speakers on special subjects of importance to all consumers

- Feature Film: "The Poor Pay More" (NET Documentary)

AFTERNOON: Workshops on:

- Are You Getting the Most for Your Insurance Dollar?
- Bankruptcy and the Poor
- Increasing Your Buying Power Through Cooperatives
- A Look at Burial Societies
- Teenagers as Prime Consumers
- Legal Service and Protection for the Poor

Registration $3.00 (includes box lunch)

FINAL PROGRAM WILL BE ANNOUNCED APRIL 29, 1967

April 7, 1967

Mr. Herb Hoover
Apartment 23, 144 East 22nd Street
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of May 31, with the attached note requesting that I participate in the planning conference for a May Conference for Human Decency.

Unfortunately, due to my health and a schedule which is nevertheless, crammed, it would not be possible for me to accept another commitment at this time. However, we are certainly interested in this conference and in full sympathy with its aims.

Perhaps you could contact Mr. Bob Curtis, 2847 Union Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri. He might be able to assist you.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

APR 3 1967

Apartment 23
144 East 22 Street
New York, New York 10010
May 31, 1967

Floyd McKissick

see other side

Dear Friend,

This is a plea for your help to plan a "human decency" conference to be held in the center of the United States in May.

The matters to come before the conference are to include support for those who oppose the draft, political plans for 1968, establishing a World Peace Trust Fund, developing a camp center, and any other action those of you who consent to be sponsors consider effective for peace and freedom.

The purpose of the conference will be to encourage everyone to work more effectively in his own area of activity whether it be public witness and education, political action, or direct action, with the understanding that all have their place in reaching our common goal. In fairness to everyone, it should be clearly stated in advance that this conference will not enter into public dialogue with those who advocate the violent overthrow of the government, draft dodging instead of openly opposing the draft, or anti-democratic ideologies. This conference is for those who want to help each other participate intelligently to end human exploitation within our democratic framework in honestly open, straightforward ways.

Please volunteer preliminary working papers regarding the needs for action as you see them. For instance, Sidney Peck and Bob Swan have both indicated concern for the establishment of a peace trust fund. It is important that these proposals be put in concrete form for presentation so the conference can take decisive action. A report will be given of all pledge money received and decisions for specific use made at that time.

If the conference decides a peace center is needed, it is hoped that some of you will serve on an advisory board for the World Order Center, Inc. Fifty acres of sandy bluff Iowa land and a small amount of lumber is on hand for possible use. The incorporation provides for the broadest range of peace and civil rights activities including training in non-violence. There is a desperate need for in-depth study and practice of principles that convert our "enemies" into friends or at least neutralize them. A definite decision regarding the use of this site needs to be made.

This is no time for apathy, cowardice, or passivity but for involvement, courage and action. Regardless of genuine differences that we should not pretend do not exist, we need to cooperate in finding the specific actions that will end war.

I feel deeply that those who are sincerely waging a campaign for human decency and those who are working for the establishment of God's kingdom on earth are working for the same thing, though using different vocabularies.

Sincerely,
Herb Hoover
Herb Hoover

P.S. Please respond immediately if you have objections to being listed as cooperating in support of a May Conference for Human Decency. How many of the enclosed brochures and pledge cards can you distribute? Would you prefer pledge cards that do not mention April 15?

Love!

Floyd - would you participate on committee to make specific proposals for political action - NO

Do you know people who ~~who~~ would help host this in St Louis May 30? - Curtis

- Herb

April 10, 1967

Mr. Ralph W. Parsons, President
Bedford-Stuyvesant Area Chamber of Commerce
975 Bedford Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11205

Dear Mr. Parsons:

Thank you for your letter of April 5, inviting me to attend a meeting with the officers of the Brooklyn chapter of CORE and the Bedford-Stuyvesant Area Chamber of Commerce.

Unfortunately, I have a previous engagement scheduled for that date and will be unable to attend. We are however, very interested in your plans and progress and would appreciate hearing from you regarding the plans made at your meeting.

Again, thank you for the invitation. We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

APR 6 1967

No prev engag

BEDFORD-STUYVESANT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
975 Bedford Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11205

April 5,1967

(212) MAin 2-6600

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick , National Director
The Congress Of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York,New York

Dear Mr. McKissick :

I do hope that you are feeling better after your hospital visit. I also have just returned from the hospital and it is good to be home once again. We have many mutual friends and the last time Congressman Powell was in Brooklyn , was in June 1966 to speak at a Dinner my church had given me.

While at the Brooklyn Rally , I invited you to join us in our meeting with the Officers of the Brooklyn Chapter of C.O.R.E. on thursday, April 20,1967 at 3:00 P.M. at the above address. We are a new Chamber but we want to do whatever we can to help to make our community a better place to live, work , and to rear our families.

With kindest best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Parsons

Ralph W. Parsons, President

RWP/ep
Encl 1

BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
975 BEDFORD AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1. ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS WILL BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5TH, 1967 AT 3:00 P.M., AT EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK. ONLY BOARD MEMBERS ARE INVITED TO THIS MEETING.

2. THE WEEK OF APRIL 10TH, 1967, MR. BEN F. LICKEY, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BROOKLYN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL MEET WITH THE MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCE COMMITTEE, THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND THE HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

3. ~~ON THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1967~~ AT 3:00 P.M., THE BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL MEET WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF C.O.R.E., CONCERNING THEIR PROGRAM FOR THE COMMUNITY, AT EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

4. ON THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1967 AT 3:00 P.M., A MEETING WILL BE HELD WITH ALL COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT THE EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

5. ON THURSAY, MAY 18TH, 1967 AT 12:30 P.M., THE SECOND MEMBERSHIP LUNCHEON WILL BE HELD AT THE GRANADA HOTEL, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. THE GUEST SPEAKER WILL BE THE HONORABLE LAWRENCE W. PIERCE, CHAIRMAN, STATE OF NEW YORK NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMMISSION AND AN AWARD WILL BE PRESENTED TO MR. JACKIE ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF FREEDOM NATIONAL BANK.

6. ON THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1967 AT 3:00 P.M., A MEETING OF THE BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WILL BE HELD AT THE EAST BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT AND THE NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE RATING ORGANIZATION CONCERNING INSURANCE FOR THE BEDFORD STUYVESANT COMMUNITY.

BEDFORD STUYVESANT AREA CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE
RALPH W. PARSONS
ACTING CHAIRMAN

APR 24 1967

# CIDOC

**CENTRO INTERCULTURAL DE DOCUMENTACION**

April 12, 1967.

Dr. Reginald Hawkins
1218 Beatties Ford Road
Charlotte 8, North Carolina.

Dear Sir,

I am directing this letter to you to sound out your possible interest in our forthcoming Summer Seminar CREATIVE IMAGINATION, VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE. This seminar will be attended by both North American and Latin American intellectuals and leaders concerned with social change.

CIDOC is not a University or graduate school, or "institute" in the normal sense. We make it possible for people to meet and converse, to give meat to their conversation and to add direction to their individual endeavor.

We have chosen a general theme for this summer: not so much a framework within which all seminars, lectures, encounters should be contained, but rather the point towards which we want to focus conversation and reflection among the participants. This theme could be formulated as follows: relationship between (1) social structure, (2) social character, (3) ideology, particularly the importance of symbols in which ideology expresses itself in the process of rapid socio-economic change. Obviously, most conversation will begin with and continously refer to urbanization, education and political structure. We are sure that such a confrontation and comparison of North American and Latin American socio-economic problems will benefit participants from both worlds.

We hopefully await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

V. Borremans

Valentina Borremans
Directora CIDOC

VB/cga.

APDO. 479 CUERNAVACA MEXICO TEL: 2-45-90

CIDOC

CENTRO INTERCULTURAL DE DOCUMENTACION

# SUMMER SEMINARS 1967

APDO. 479 CUERNAVACA MEXICO

## CIDOC SEMINARS, SUMMER 1967

Summer in Cuernavaca, Mexico, is your opportunity to participate in an experiment in dynamic and fluid advanced education. You are invited to join a community of contemporary thinkers, including Frank Tannenbaum, Richard Shaull, Ramón Xirau, Michael Maccoby and Fernando Horcasitas, to explore the theme: CREATIVE IMAGINATION, VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE. The resident staff of the Center of Intercultural Documentation will provide theme continuity through lectures, seminars and focused conversations. Flexibility and freedom encourage individual exploration of topics of personal interest.

### SEMINARS

During the eight weeks from June 19 to August 18, nearly 40 staff members, associates and guests each will provide from four to eight seminar sessions in which they will discuss their new ideas with a varied group of challenging participants. They are brought together not to teach, but to test and develop their ideas. CIDOC does not determine the theme for individual seminar sessions, but challenges the associate to communicate and formulate those ideas which for him are of greatest concern today. A participant does not register for a pre-determined curriculum, but "shops" for the seminar which is most interesting for him. He, so to speak, is admitted to the "club." Participants may take part for any period from two to eight weeks. However, registration fees can be paid only for four or eight weeks.

To facilitate attendance of persons living in Mexico, and for those who also participate in the Intensive Spoken Spanish course, the five-day week will run from Friday through Tuesday, leaving Wednesday and Thursday free. Seminars will be conducted at 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., but frequency of meeting will be agreed upon between leader and participants, and each leader will give no fewer than four seminars nor more than eight. Ample notice will be given of readings which would aid discussion.

## FOCUSED CONVERSATIONS

A continuing seminar meets year-round at CIDOC and explores from different angles the main theme of interest to CIDOC--the inter-relationship of institution, ideology and character in the process of rapid social change. This summer, the core seminar will concentrate its attention on the expression of creative imagination in situations of intense social change: SYMBOL AND NEWNESS.

This core seminar is oriented by Dr. Erich Fromm and is directed by Dr. Michael Maccoby. Members of this study group are CIDOC associates who commit themselves to year-round attendance and certain relevant reading. Guests are admitted on the recommendation of at least three members of the permanent group.

During the Summer Seminars, 1967, the core seminar will attempt to make its own theme relevant to the participants and seminar directors of the summer program. For this purpose, they will sponsor a weekly keynote address, which is open to all CIDOC participants and should set the theme for the week's informal conversation. These addresses will be given by Dr. Fromm, Dr. Maccoby, Ivan Illich, Ramón Xirau and other members of the core seminar. They will also sponsor private, non-structured sessions in which members of the core seminar and summer program participants will explore certain specific points of relevance between the core seminar and certain summer seminar areas.

* Dates: June 19 - August 18
* Access to CIDOC archives, an important collection of material on Latin America's religious trends and critical political and social documentation
* Intense personal Spanish language instruction also available, with concentrated individual tutoring enriched by an authentic atmosphere of Latin American living (minimum 25 class hours weekly)
* Fees: $25 registration, $55 for each four-week seminar period, $115 monthly for Spanish instruction

☐ Please enroll me in the CIDOC Seminars, Summer 1967

- ☐ Four weeks
- ☐ Eight weeks

☐ Please send information on living accommodations in Cuernavaca

- ☐ Hotel or apartment
- ☐ Dormitory in CIDOC residences
- ☐ With a Mexican family

For ____ persons.

My check for $25 (US) to cover registration is enclosed.

NAME _____

PROFESSION _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP _____

CIDOC

CENTRO INTERCULTURAL DE DOCUMENTACION

# CIDOC

## ITS STRUCTURE AND SERVICES

APDO. 479 CUERNAVACA MEXICO

CIF

CIF (CENTER OF INTERCULTURAL FORMATION), since late 1960, has worked at two principal tasks: helping Christians from outside Latin America to express meaningfully their solidarity with the Latin American Church; and aiding Latin American churchmen in their dialogue and collaboration with Europeans and North Americans.

CIF began with the idea of being a catalyst within the Roman Catholic Church. And to date, the organization has provided the human and structural conditions for a continually developing consciousness of ecclesiastical interdependence between Europe and the Americas. However, the CENTER has consciously avoided developing any organizational structure designed to carry out a permanent function or task. Its very goals and work demanded this flexibility. All the institutional structures of CIF have been worked out with one end in view: to carry out effectively a specific task which was needed, one which was not being fulfilled by another organization and which could be done by CIF. Institutionally, therefore, CIF has always been weak and provisional. Because of the tasks the CENTER has undertaken, it has sometimes been considered controversial.

To the extent to which the goals of CIF are still relevant, they are now being carried out by institutions founded or influenced by the CENTER. CIF itself now functions in a different capacity. It operates as a foundation supporting former affiliates or departments which have grown to institutional independence. These new organizations are characterized by some of the same qualities as the old CIF: For example, an elastic, provisional existence. These entities, the services they offer and a summary of their work are described below.

CIDOC

CIDOC (THE CENTER OF INTERCULTURAL DOCUMENTATION) is an independent Mexican corporation. The main object of its staff is the research and documentation of the mutual influence between ideological, religious and social movements in the process of contemporary economic and cultural change in Latin America. The international staff of full-time researchers and part-time associates enables CIDOC to provide a number of distinct services to institutions and the general public. Some of these services are described below.

CIDOC DOSSIER

Under the title CIDOC DOSSIER, CIDOC publishes a series of collected documents. These are the essential documents which will permit a study of the role of ideologies in social change in Latin America. With this end in view, CIDOC gathers the documents relevant to a particular ideological controversy which has occurred in Latin America since 1950. The principal documents, then, are published in one volume of the series along with a bibliography of secondary documents. The secondary documents are indexed and filed in CIDOC ARCHIVES. Photocopies of these are available to subscribers to the series. Published documents are those which are out-of-print or difficult to obtain, and those of limited circulation, such as mimeographed reports, minutes of important gatherings, resolutions of conventions, pamphlets and local periodicals related to the controversy.

SONDEOS

SONDEOS is a series of studies published by CIDOC in which each volume treats of some particular religious movement, manifestation of religiosity or pastoral effort. These aspects of religious belief are studied within the context of mutual causal influence with social, economic and cultural change and development. The collected and published material is aimed at stimulating further investigative effort within these areas. The material includes specialized bibliographies, critical studies of contemporary religious and literary movements, and social science case studies of religious phenomena during the last 120 years. Publication is limited to 150 book-length copies of each study.

CIDOC INFORMA

CIDOC airmails a bulletin twice a month to collaborators, friends and subscribers. It

contains articles by collaborators and a selection of material from the Latin American press which treats of the relations between the churches and the evolution of Latin American society today. Nearly all the articles in CIDOC INFORMA are in Spanish.

CIF REPORTS

CIF REPORTS is an English airmail bulletin sent twice monthly to subscribers. Most of the articles are translations from Latin American periodicals and documents which illustrate the actual situation of the Latin American churches in contemporary society and the possibilities for a dynamic, living Christianity in Latin America.

CIDOC ARCHIVES

CIDOC ARCHIVES contain the principal result of CIDOC staff research and constitute the most important instrument of CIDOC's work. The ARCHIVES are a collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals and manuscripts documenting the mutual impact of philosophical, religious and social thought in contemporary Latin America. Bio-bibliography and the history of pastoral action in the churches since 1830 are the areas of concentration. The collection is most complete in the material corresponding to the two series, CIDOC DOSSIER and SONDEOS. Books as well as vertical and horizontal files are classified according to the International Decimal System, which provides for cross-indexing by author, and by more than one subject, country and period. All persons accepted for CIDOC membership have access to the catalog, reference and reading rooms. They may also obtain material reproduced in microfilm or by Xerox. With the authorization of the CIDOC director, one may obtain a study desk and direct access to the ARCHIVES.

The ARCHIVES are not a general library. They contain those research instruments—bibliographies, indices of studies and periodicals, guides, yearbooks, bio-bibliographies, regional dictionaries, copies of Latin American library catalogs—which permit the identification and localization of Latin American publications. CIDOC collaborators in the different Latin American countries can obtain photocopies of the material desired for the researcher working in CIDOC.

Periodicals, circulars and series of pamphlets in the areas of CIDOC's concentration are collected if, because of their specialized nature or limited circulation, they cannot be found in any Mexican library. For the study of the history of Latin American religiosity, CIDOC collects the publications of the Christian churches, sects and spiritist groups—synodal decrees, devotional and moral literature, rules and constitutions, liturgical books and resolutions of the assemblies of different religious groups.

As complementary material to the CIDOC DOSSIER series, CIDOC publishes another series of exhaustive bibliographies related to certain public controversies in order to facilitate the study of the role of ideology in Latin American development.

CIP

CIP (CENTER OF PASTORAL RESEARCH), with the approval of the Bishop of Cuernavaca, was begun in 1965. The CIP team sponsors research experiments and studies whose ultimate goal is pastoral renewal in Latin America. The Bishop has named an advisory council of religious and secular priests from different Mexican dioceses to assist CIP in the development of a four-month course of pastoral orientation for foreign personnel assigned to work in Latin America.

CenFI

CenFI (CENTER OF INTERCULTURAL FORMATION) is a Brazilian institution with its headquarters in Petropolis, Brazil (about 60 kilometers from Rio). Governed by a board of Brazilian laymen under the presidency of the General Director, Msgr. Gerard Cambron, CenFI offers intensive courses in conversational Portuguese, programs of intercultural communication and formation, and collaborates in various Brazilian pastoral initiatives. For detailed information, write to CenFI, Caixa Postal 277, Petropolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

GENERAL INFORMATION

All CIDOC work is carried out or directed from the Casa Blanca, located in Rancho Tetela, a suburb 10 minutes from the center of Cuernavaca, Mexico. Cuernavaca, about 50

miles from Mexico City, may be reached by bus, limousine or taxi. On arrival in Cuernavaca, one asks any taxi driver for the Casa Blanca, Rancho Tetela. The telephone numbers are 2-45-90 and 2-45-91.

The Casa Blanca is the home of the CIDOC staff. It also houses the ARCHIVES, the Reading Room, the large Lecture Hall, several smaller Seminar Rooms and the Cafeteria. The Lecture Hall and one Seminar Room are equipped with simultaneous translation systems. The four buildings of the Language Department and Rancho Alegre (a reading, music and social center for all participants in CIDOC programs) are on the property.

A week's meals in the Cafeteria cost about $9.20 (U.S. Cy.). One may take some or all of his meals in the Cafeteria, paying for the individual meals or buying a ticket for the week. There is no charge for the morning coffee break.

The Book Store in the Casa Blanca sells necessary class materials, paper, pencils, stamps, etc. Travelers' checks, rather than U.S. currency or personal checks, are recommended, as these can easily be cashed at most restaurants and stores in the city.

The city of Cuernavaca (60,000 inhabitants), at 5,000-feet altitude, enjoys a year-round spring-like climate. With a sweater, raincoat and light clothing one will be comfortable. Organizations, such as the Instituto de Bellas Artes, offer various cultural programs throughout the year. Cuernavaca is the capital of the state of Morelos and the See of the Bishop of Cuernavaca, Don Sergio Méndez Arceo. At one edge of the city a famous and widely-discussed Benedictine monastery pursues its experience of searching into the traditions of Benedictine monasticism and contemporary psychiatric practice in an effort to find new relevance for the monk's life today. The city's beauty, historical traditions and the progressive, imaginative thinking of its Bishop attract thousands here each year.

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Highly structured courses in conversational Spanish begin at least six times each year. Exceptions for admitting a student outside these courses are rarely made. The ordinary charge for a Spanish course is $115.00 (U.S.) per month. No refunds or reductions are made for students who wish to withdraw before the end of a month, or enroll for less than a month. Partial scholarships are sometimes available.

The normal week's work consists in five days of class. During each week one receives about 20 hours of class work with two or three other students; several hours of programmed material and instruction in a modern electronic language laboratory; several hours of special audio-visual instruction in grammar, phonetics and basic linguistic theory, and language clinic classes programmed to the special difficulties of the individual student. Additional guided work in the laboratory is available for those who want it. The students are rated periodically in order to place them in the class that best corresponds to their needs. One has ample opportunity to converse all day in Spanish with the teachers, members of the staff and fellow students (many of whom do not speak English). If students wish to copy tapes on file in the laboratory collection, it is more economical to bring empty tapes with them to Mexico.

In addition to using the best available text books, the language department has developed special teaching materials that enable its instructors to handle effectively all levels of students, from the beginner to the advanced student who wishes to correct his mistakes and perfect his mastery of the language.

If the student wishes to study language before arriving in Cuernavaca, he may profitably read texts on modern linguistics and language learning, such as:

Lado, Robert, Linguistics Across Cultures, Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1946

Brooks, Nelson, Language and Language Learning, New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1960

Hall, Robert A., Leave Your Language Alone, New York: Linguistica, 1950

Titone, Renzo, Studies in the Psychology of Second Language Learning, Washington: Georgetown University Press, 1964

Those who have some knowledge of Spanish will find the following useful:

Stockwell, Bowen and Martin, The Grammatical Structures of English and Spanish, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965

Stockwell and Bowen, The Sounds of English and Spanish, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1965

WORKSHOPS

CIDOC WORKSHOPS, which vary from one to four weeks, are offered throughout the year. They are organized around one principal theme or problem. This may be the subject of a CIDOC DOSSIER, of a volume in the SONDEOS series or a problem with which the CIDOC staff is currently working. Because of the facilities for simultaneous translation, the WORKSHOPS can utilize specialists from various countries who are working in or invited by CIDOC. Usually, the participants of a particular WORKSHOP are of the same language group—English, French or Spanish.

Lectures, work study groups and discussions make up the day's schedule. The lecturers are always part of an international team drawn from different disciplines. Each lectures on the principal theme of the WORKSHOP from the point of view of his discipline, studies and experience. Members of the permanent CIDOC staff participate in the discussions. At times, a person may be able to participate in a WORKSHOP and take some classes in Spanish.

HOUSING

Rooms in different residences are offered to those who wish them. One may apply for a single, double or dormitory (three to four persons). The residences are near the Casa Blanca, where all CIDOC-sponsored activities are held. Each residence has a chapel, kitchen facilities and swimming pool.

The monthly cost of the rooms varies from about $35.00 (U.S.), for a dormitory room, to about $65.00 (U.S.), for a single. This includes light, gas, water, linen, etc. Personal laundry is done for a moderate sum. One is free to make other housing arrangements on his own if he wishes. Taxis between the center of Cuernavaca, the Casa Blanca and the residences cost about ten cents (U.S.), if one rides with four others. Before bringing any electrical appliance to Cuernavaca, one should check it carefully. The city uses 115 volts, A.C. and 50 cycles. For some appliances an adapter is necessary.

*The Pan African Students Organization*
*in the Americas, Inc. (PASOA)*
*cordially invites*

Mr & Mrs Floyd McKissick

*to a Concert of African Poetry and Pantomine*
*"THE VOICE OF THE KAHLAM"*
*by Loretta Pauker*
*at Woolman Auditorium, Columbia University*
*Broadway and 115th Street, N. Y. C.*
*Sunday, April 9, 1967 - 8:30 P.M.*

*and a Dance at*
*Hotel Woodstock*
*127 West 43rd Street*
*Saturday, April 15, 1967*

*Both in Celebration of Africa Week*
*Donations will be accepted*

R.S.V.P.

GETAO, FRANCIS
Hotel Paris
752 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10025
RI 9-3500, X 1118

NWOSU, ISAAC
229 West 62nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10023
245-3723

APR 17 1967

April 13,1967

Dear Mrs. Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of April 10, concerning my invitation for Mr. McKissick. However, since then I have found someone else to fill the empty spot on our program. Anyway, as a result of seeing some posters, I see that Mr. McKissisk is busy all day(April 22).

Thank you again for your quick response.

Sincerely,

Michael Seitchik

Michael Seitchik

M. Seitchik
Box 238 Trinity College
Hartford Conn.

HARTFORD, CONN.
PM
14 APR
1967

ALWAYS USE
ZIP CODE

Mrs. Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director
C.O.R.E.
200 West 135th st.
New York, New York 10030

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

## TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
| --- |
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LT = International Letter Telegram |

1967 APR 15 PM 8 31

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

dec.

CGA 147 CG-NB381
RX PD NEWYORK NY 15 811P EST
FLLOYD MCKISSICK, DLR IMMY
414 WEST 149 ST NYK
DEAR FLLOYD MISSED MY PLANE AM AT HARRY BELAFONTES HOUSE 300
WEST END AVE MEETING WITH A FEW PEOPLE INCLUDING KING EVALUATING
TODAYS MARCH YOUR PHONE IS OUT OF ORDER PLEASE COME IF YOU
CAN MEETING WILL BE OVER ABOUT 1100 PM
STOKELY

1100 PM.KWP)

SF1201(R2-65)

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a fast telegram

| | |
|---|---|
| TELEGRAM | |
| DAY LETTER | |
| NIGHT LETTER | |

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S
E

# WESTERN UNION
# TELEGRAM

1207 (4-55)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Check the class of service desired; otherwise the message will be sent at the full rate

| | |
|---|---|
| FULL RATE | |
| LETTER TELEGRAM | |
| SHORE-SHIP | |

| NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC. | PD. OR COLL. | CASH NO. | CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF | TIME FILED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

*Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to*

APR 15 19 67

*To* LAWRENCE GUYOT, CHAIRMAN, MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

*Street and No.* 3113 NAYLOR RD., S.E.

*Care of or Apt. No.*

*Destination* WASHINGTON, D.C.

I DEEPLY REGRET MY INABILITY TO BE WITH YOU TODAY AT YOUR STATE CONVENTION. THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS A POTENTIAL FORCE FOR MEANINGFUL CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES. ONLY BY WORKING TOGETHER FOR THE COMMON GOAL OF BLACK POLITICAL UNITY AND BLACK POLITICAL POWER WILL JUSTICE EVER BE ACCOMPLISHED.

FLOYD B. McKISSICK
NATIONAL DIRECTOR, CORE
200 WEST 135th ST.
NEW YORK, New York

*Senders's name and address (For reference)*

*Sender's telephone number*

# ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and the Telegraph Company as follows:

1. The Telegraph Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued; nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines.

2. In any event the Telegraph Company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the actual loss, not exceeding in any event the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount the sender of each message represents that the message is valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

3. The Telegraph Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. The applicable tariff charges on a message destined to any point in the continental United States listed in the Telegraph Company's Directory of Stations cover its delivery within the established city or community limits of the destination point. Beyond such limits and to points not listed in the Telegraph Company's Directory of Stations, the Telegraph Company does not undertake to make delivery but will endeavor to arrange for delivery by any available means as the agent of the sender, with the understanding that the sender authorizes the collection of any additional charge from the addressee and agrees to pay such additional charge if it is not collected from the addressee.

5. No responsibility attaches to the Telegraph Company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Telegraph Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; except that when the Telegraph Company sends a messenger to pick up a message, the messenger in that instance acts as the agent of the Telegraph Company in accepting the message, the Telegraph Company assuming responsibility from the time of such acceptance.

6. The Telegraph Company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties when the claim is not presented in writing to the Telegraph Company, (a) within ninety days after the message is filed with the Telegraph Company for transmission in the case of a message between points within the United States (except in the case of an intrastate message in Texas) or between a point in the United States on the one hand and a point in Alaska, Canada, Mexico, or St. Pierre-Miquelon Islands on the other hand, or between a point in the United States and a ship at sea or in the air, (b) within 95 days after the cause of action, if any, shall have accrued in the case of an intrastate message in Texas, and (c) within 180 days after the message is filed with the Telegraph Company for transmission in the case of a message between a point in the United States and a foreign or overseas point other than the points specified above in this paragraph; provided, however, that this condition shall not apply to claims for damages or overcharges within the purview of Section 415 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Telegraph Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages according to their classes, as enumerated below, shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the Telegraph Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

4-54

## CLASSES OF SERVICE

### DOMESTIC SERVICES

**TELEGRAM**

The fastest domestic service.

**DAY LETTER (DL)**

A deferred same-day service, at low rates.

**NIGHT LETTER (NL)**

Economical overnight service. Accepted up to 2 A. M. for delivery the following morning, at rates lower than the Telegram or Day Letter rates.

### INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

**FULL RATE (FR)**

The fastest overseas service. May be written in code, cipher, or in any language expressed in Roman letters.

**LETTER TELEGRAM (LT)**

For overnight plain language messages, at half-rate. Minimum charge for 22 words applies.

**SHIP RADIOGRAM**

For messages to and from ships at sea.

Send Telegram

APR 7 1967

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
3113 NAYLOR ROAD, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
(202) 582-1204

2 late
would be

April 6, 1967

Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York

Dear Floyd,

On behalf of the MFDP Executive Committee I would like to invite you to our State Convention, to be held on April 16th in Sunflower, Mississippi.

Please let us know as soon as possible if you will be able to attend. Write or call Mrs. Victoria Gray at 3113 Naylor Road, S.E., Washington, D.C.; (202) 582-1204.

I hope to see you on the 16th.

Sincerely,

Lawrence Guyot

Lawrence Guyot
Chairman MFDP

LG/ll

April 15, 1967

Mayor John V. Lindsay
The City of New York
Office of the Mayor
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mayor Lindsay:

Thank you for your letter of March 28, inviting me to participate in a conference, titled "Puerto Ricans Confront the Problems of a Complex Society: A Design for Change."

Unfortunately, we just received this letter today and were not able to reach you by telephone to reply. In any case, today is the day of the Spring Mobilization to End the War in Viet Nam, at which I will be speaking. Tomorrow, I must leave town to go to North Carolina.

We would very much appreciate it if your office would forward the minutes of the conference and any other material which results from the conference, as werare very interested in the topic and concerns of the conference.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

Spring Mobilization
SNCC - Summer

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007

March 28, 1967

APR 11 1967

Hon. Floyd McKissick, National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

It gives me great pleasure to invite you to a two-day conference next month here in New York on problems and prospects facing this city's large and growing Puerto Rican population. The conference, titled "Puerto Ricans Confront the Problems of the Complex Urban Society: A Design for Change", is being held at the suggestion of Puerto Rican community leaders. It has been carefully prepared over the past three months and seeks to come to grips with specific issues as they affect the Puerto Rican population. Panel meetings will deal with twelve subjects: Education, Economic Development, Physical Fitness, Manpower, Consumer Education, Civil Rights, Welfare, Health, Housing, Community Development, Cultural Affairs, and the Administration of Justice.

The deliberations and results of the conference are bound to have significant implications not only for the city administration, but also for non-government istitutions of our city, as well as for government on the state and federal levels.

With this in mind, and because I believe that this meeting holds great promise for progress in an increasingly important sector of the community, I hope you can join us sometime during the conference.

Sincerely,

John V. Lindsay

John V. Lindsay
Mayor

R.S.V.P. 566-2583 or 4

# COMMUNITY CONFERENCE

## PUERTO RICANS CONFRONT PROBLEMS OF THE COMPLEX URBAN SOCIETY: A DESIGN FOR A CHANGE

**Weekend of**
**APRIL 15-16, 1967**

*Sponsored by the*
**HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY**
Mayor of the City of New York
at
**HIGH SCHOOL OF ART & DESIGN**
(Auditorium)
1075 Second Ave.
(Near E. 57th St.)
New York, N. Y.

# PROGRAM

## Saturday, April 15th, 1967

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9-10 a.m. | Admission Processing | |
| 10 a.m.-12:30 p.m. | | |
| | "Star Spangled Banner" and "La Borinquena" | National Anthems Played by All-City Band Gabriel Kasokoff, director |
| | Invocation | Fr. Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J. Professor of Sociology Fordham University |
| | Welcome | Miss Marta Valle, Conference Coordinator |
| | Opening Remarks | Hon. John V. Lindsay, Mayor City of New York |
| | Keynote Speaker | Hon. Herman Badillo, President, Borough of the Bronx |
| 12:30-1:30 p.m. | LUNCH | |
| 1:30-4:00 p.m. | Panel Discussions | |

## Sunday, April 16th, 1967

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m. | Panel Discussions (continued) | |
| 12:30-1:30 p.m. | LUNCH | |
| 1:30 p.m. on | Reports, recommendations and resolutions from panels | |
| | Benediction | Rev. Pablo Cotto, Hispano-American Ministry of the Riverside Church |

## PANELS (Partial Listing)

1. "Education for the Puerto Rican Child: Dead End or Open Door"
Chairman and Reporter: Hernan LaFontaine, President, Puerto Rican Educators' Association and Assistant Principal, New York City Public School System

*Participants:*

Humberto Aponte, Board Member, Lower Eastside Neighborhoods Association (LENA)
Mrs. Carmen Arroyo, Guidance Counselor, New York City Public School System
Mrs. Gladys Correa, Human Relations Assistant, Board of Education
Candido DeLeon, Assistant to the Chancellor, City University of New York
Mrs. Carmen Dinos, Supervisor, Education Section, New York Office, Commonweath of Puerto Rico
Miss Carmen Rivera, Assistant Principal, New York City Public School System
Jose Toro, Director, ASPIRA; School-Community Coordinator, New York City Public School System

2. "Better Citizens through Participation in Organized Sports"
Chairman: Gonzalo Plasencia, Commissioner, National Federation of Softball, Inc.

*Participants:*

Jose M. Bermudez, General Secretary, Eastern District Football Division, Inc.
Carlos Martinez, President, San Germenos Ausentes, S.C.
Ernesto Martinez, President, National Federation of Softball Leagues
Eusebio Martinez, President, Liga Catolica Class AA**A* and Little Leagues
Miguel O. Martinez, A.C.S.W., former track star
Richard Pagan, former Commissioner of Spanish Federation of Baseball, Inc.

Reporter: Frank Ortiz, Attorney-at-law, Legal Advisor, National Federation of Softball, Inc.
Recorder: Petra Santiago, President, Independent Juvenile Baseball League, Inc.

3. "Entrapment of the Puerto Rican in the Maze of Inherited Housing Problems"
Chairman: Roberto Casablanca, Chairman of the Board, Puerto Rican Citizens Committee on Housing

*Participants:*

Mrs. Amalia Betanzos, President, National Association of Puerto Rican Civil Rights; and Community Development Coordinator, Institute for Human Development
Paul Caballero, President, Association for Puerto Rican Studies; Consultant, New York City Community Development Agency
Aramis Gomez, Vice-Chairman, Puerto Rican Citizens Committee on Housing; and Director, Herbert H. Lehman JOIN Center

Efrain Rosa, Board Member, Puerto Rican Citizens Committee on Housing; and Community Organization Specialist, JOIN (Job Orientation in the Neighborhoods)

Mrs. Petra L. Rosa, Board Member, Puerto Rican Citizens Committee on Housing; and Secretary, Mobilization for Youth

4. "Strategy for Community Development: Challenge to the Puerto Rican Community"

Chairman and Reporter: Manuel Diaz Jr., Regional Director, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

*Participants:*

Dr. Frank Bonilla, Professor of Sociology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Frank Espada, Director, Community Organization and Program Support, New York City Community Development Agency

Jose Monserrat, Director, Migration Division, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Miss Josephine Nieves, Deputy Regional Director, Office of Economic Opportunity

5. "Puerto Rico's Cultural Legacy to New York"

Chairman: Miriam Colon, Actress

Co-Chairman: Antonio Camacho, President, Seal of Puerto Rico

*Participants:*

Dra. Amelia Agostini del Rios, Professor, Barnard College, Columbia University

Virgilio Pade Dueno, Pianist

Mrs. Amalia Guerrero, President, Friends of Puerto Rico

Dr. Carmen Marrero, Educational Senior Field Representative, N.Y. State Commission for Human Rights

Mrs. Emma Boehm-Oller, Chairman, Oller Painting Exhibition Committee, Inc.

Dr. Diana Ramirez de Arellano, President, Ateneo de Puerto Rico en Nueva York

Miss Polly Rogers, Dancer

Amaury Veray Torregrosa, Composer and Pianist

Recorder: Alfredo Mathews, Supervisor of Auxiliary Teachers, Human Relations Unit, New York City Board of Education

Reporter: Mrs. Nilda Koenig, Supervisor of Auxiliary Teachers, Human Relations Unit, New York City Board of Education

6. "The Patterns of Social Welfare Services as They Affect Our Community"

Chairman: George Morales, Director, Community Development, Action for Progress

*Participants:*

Salvador Almeida, Former Assemblyman; and Co-Founder, Organizaciones Unidas del Bronx

Agustin Gonzalez, Director, Puerto Rican Family Institute

Raymond F. Narral Esq., Director, Legal Services Unit, Mobilization for Youth

Miss Ivette Nieves, President, Association of Puerto Rican Professionals in the Field of Social Work; and Community Organizer, N.Y.C. Department of Welfare

Ruben Santiago, Community Worker, Action for Progress

Recorder: Miss Gloria Cobas, Social Worker, New Health Occupation Program

Reporter: Mrs. Matilde Perez de Silva, Former National Coordinator of Social Services, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

7. "Does Equal Justice Under the Law Apply to the Puerto Rican? An Exploration"

Chairman: Hon. Felipe N. Torres, Justice of the Family Court

*Participants:*

Emilio Gautier, Staff Attorney, Legal Services Unit, Mobilization for Youth

Maximino Gonzalez, Attorney at Law

Roberto Lebron, Attorney at Law

Antonio Martinez, Attorney at Law

8. "Consumer Education in Action: An Answer to the Marketing System"

Chairman and Reporter:

Mrs. Gladys R. Aponte, Project Director, Consumer Education Project of Bedford Stuyvesant

*Participants:*

Mrs. Bernice Toro, Community Organizer, Caballeros Hispanos de Fort Greene

Joseph Caraballo, Small Business and Consumer Specialist, Fort Greene Community Progress Center

Orlando Irizarry, Consumer Small Business Specialist, Hunts Point Community Progress Center

Eduardo Vazquez, Manpower Development Director, Morrisania Community Progress Center

Recorder: Isaac Perez, Consumer Education Specialist, Consumer Education Project of Bedford Stuyvesant

9. "Civil Rights, Discrimination, Voter Registration, Police-Community Relations: A Puerto Rican Point of Vew"

Chairman and Reporter: Gilberto Gerena-Valentin, President, Congress of Puerto Rican Hometowns, Inc.; and Human Rights Specialist, New York City Commission on Human Rights

Dr. Maria A. Bithorn, Consultant on Minority Problems, New York City Relocation Department (recorder)

*Participants:*

Mario Abreu, General Organizer, Retail, Wholesale Workers Union, District #65

Mrs. Amalia Betanzos, President, National Association of Puerto Rican Civil Rights, U.P.H.

Eugene Calderon, Assistant to the Borough President of the Bronx

Mrs. Aida Casanas de O'Connor Esq., Assistant Counselor, New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal

Luis F. Quinones, Human Rights Specialist, New York City Commission on Human Rights

Mrs. Irma Vidal Santaella, Attorney at Law

Nelson Zapata Esq., President, Council of Hispanic American Associations

10. "Economic Development: The Need to Strengthen and Diversify the Puerto Rican Business Community"
Chairman: Nick Ortiz, Manager, Banco Popular

*Presentations:*

Agustin Rivera, Principal Analyst for Program Evaluation and Development — Human Resources Administration
Cesar Tirado, Executive Director, Spanish American Academy for Cooperation Self Help, Inc.
Angel L. Vasquez, Chief Fiscal Officer, East Harlem Tenants Council
Hector I. Vasquez, Assistant Executive Director, Skill Advancement, Inc.

Recorder: Otilio Diaz, Community Organizer, Comprehensive Child Care Project
Reporter: Larry Linares, Business Counselor, Queens Small Business Development Center

11. "The Path to Upward Mobility for Puerto Ricans: Better Jobs and New Careers"
Chairman and Reporter: Jose Morales Jr., Executive Director, Puerto Rican Community Development Project

*Topic Leaders:*

Jack Agueros, Director, Program Development and Evaluation Department, Puerto Rican Community Development Project
Mrs. Carmen Arroyo, Guidance Counselor, New York City Board of Education
Ismael Betancourt, Program Development and Evaluation Department, Puerto Rican Community Development Project
Hon. Louis Cardona, Deputy Commissioner, New York City Manpower and Career Development Agency
Frank Lugovinia, Supervisor, Manpower, South Bronx Community Progress Center
Manuel Resto Colon, Harlem Teams for Self Help

Recorder: Jose Aguayo, Graduate Student, Columbia University School of Social Work

12. "Awareness of Community Health Problems is a Need: Solving Them is a Must"
Chairman and Reporter: Dr. Efren Ramirez, Coordinator of Addiction Program of the City of New York

*Participants:*

Dr. Richard Izquierdo, M.D., Vice Chairman, New York City Council Against Poverty
Dr. Elena Padilla. Adjunct Professor, Associate Director, New York University, National Institute of Dental Health Training Program
Dr. Ruben Mora, Ph.D., City College of New York
Rev. Leoncia Rosado, Founder and Executive Director, World-Wide Rehabilitation Crusade (Formerly Christian Youth Crusade)
Dr. Harry Romero, Pediatrician
Dr. Pascual Sanchez, M.D.

Recorder: Mrs. Rita Rubiano, Director of Community Relations for the Spanish Speaking People, Addiction Program of the City of New York

## PLANNING COMMITTEE

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Mrs. Gladys Aponte, Esq.
Mrs. Encarnacion Padilla de Armas
Hon. Herman Badillo
Mrs. Amalia Betanzos
Eugene R. Calderon
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Pedro Canino
Hon. Louis Cardona
Roberto Casablanca
Luis Quero Chiesa
Miss Miriam Colon
Rev. Ruben Dario Colon
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Luis Armando Feliciano
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Monserrate Flores
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Wilfredo Jorge
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Alfredo Mathews
Jose Monserrat
George Morales
Jose Morales
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Jack John Olivero, Esq.
Edward Ortiz
John Ortiz
Nick Ortiz
Miss Antonia Pantoja
Gonzalo Plasencia
Eladio Quiles
Hon. Carlos Rios
Angel F. Rivera
Rev. Leoncia Rosado
Sister Thomas Marie
Dr. Moises Tirado
Dr. Francisco Trilla
Alfonso Troche
Frank Torres, Esq.
Hector Vasquez
David Velez
Ramon Velez
Ted Velez
Mrs. Celia Vice
Nelson Zapata, Esq.

## PANEL ORGANIZERS

Mrs. Gladys Aponte, Esq.
Roberto Casablanca
Gilberto Gerena-Valentin
Wilfredo Jorge
Mrs. Nilda Koenig
Hernan LaFontaine
George Morales
Jose Morales
Mrs. Aida Casanas O'Connor, Esq.
Nick Ortiz
Gonzalo Plasencia
Rev. Leoncia Rosado

## INVITATION & REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

Julio Hernandez, *Chairman*
Gilberto Gerena Valentin
Mrs. Nilda Koenig
Sister Thomas Marie

## STAFF, HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Miss Marta Valle, *Assistant Deputy Administrator*
Miss Rosa Estades, *Consultant*
Miss Marina Mercado, *Researcher*
Miss Carmen Colon, *Administrative Assistant*
Miss Mabel Bryant, *Secretary*
Miss Rachel Marquez, *Secretary*
Miss Laura Silva, *Secretary*

April 15, 1967

Miss Betty Hoeber, Director
Operation Open City
New York Urban League
204 West 136th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hoeber:

Thank you for your letter of April 11, inviting Mr. McKissick to attend a ceremony and Open House at the office of Operation Open City, on Tuesday, April 18.

Unfortunately, Mr. McKissick will be in North Carolina on that date and will be unable to attend. Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

*for equal opportunity*

**nyul** NEW YORK URBAN LEAGUE 204 WEST 136th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10030 - AU 6-8000

OPERATION OPEN CITY

BOARD OFFICERS
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John Mosler
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Eugene S. Callender

*Project Director*
Betty Hoeber

MANHATTAN
217 West 125th Street
New York, N. Y. 10027
663-9500

BROOKLYN
1059 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11225
778-8616

QUEENS
90-50 Parsons Blvd.
Jamaica, N. Y. 11432
658-4303

Reply To: Manhattan

APR 12 1967

April 11, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The New York Urban League invites you to attend a ceremony and Open House at the offices of Operation Open City, 217 West 125th Street, on Tuesday, April 18th at 11:00 a.m.

At that time, Dr. Eugene S. Callender, Executive Director of the League, will present to the Honorable Jason R. Nathan, Housing Development Administrator, the research report on Open City which has just been completed.

This study of Open City, a program financed by the New York City Council Against Poverty, was prepared by the Planners for Equal Opportunity. A copy of Planning for Open City: Research Findings and Recommendations has been sent to you under separate cover.

The 11:00 o'clock ceremony will be followed by an Open House, continuing until 2:00 o'clock. We very much hope that you will be able to join us on this occasion and look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Hoeber

Betty Hoeber, Director
OPERATION OPEN CITY

BH/pg

Member Agency Of The Greater New York Fund
Affiliated With The National Urban League
*Contributions to the New York Urban League are Income Tax Deductible*

April 15, 1967

Rabbi Gerald A. Goldman
30 West 68th Street
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Rabbi Goldman:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the Memorial Day Peace Service dealing with "The War and the Draft."

Although Mr. McKissick would very much like to participate in this important conference, he will be unable to do so, due to a prior engagement. We would, however, like to be represented and would like to know if it would be agreeable if we provided a qualified substitute.

Please forgive the delay in replying, but this date was being held and was only now confirmed for another engagements

We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Columbus Avenue at 104th Street

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 2.00pm - 3.30pm

DATE Tuesday, May 30.

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) "Memorial Day Peace Service." Outdoor. 1,000 attendees. Prot-Cath-Jewish participation.

TOPIC "The War & The Draft" (overall topic: "The War+Poverty")

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Rabbi Gerald A. Goldman

2. Phone number & address

30 W. 68th Street, NYC

TR7-4050

1

April 19, 1967

Dear Sir

"Breaking the Ground for the Future"

On Tuesday, May 2nd, 1967, parents, community representatives and officers of the Board of Education will BREAK GROUND FOR THE FUTURE at P.S. 30, Lexington and 127th Street. You are cordially invited to participate in the ceremony of ground breaking.

P.S. 30 is more than just another new school in East Harlem. It symbolizes a new era in relations between the public school system and the community. Just as the ground breaking is a joint effort of parents, community, and professionals from the school system, P.S. 30 is envisioned to be a model of parent and community involvement in the affairs and operation of public school.

We believe that parents, community people, and teachers working together will result in significantly better education for our children. Come and help us make P.S. 30 not only a new building, but a bold new concept in public education.

Sincerely yours,

David Spencer

Isidore Platt

David Spencer

I. Lewis Gordon

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Isidore Platt<br>Principal P.S. 24 | David Spencer<br>Chairman School-<br>Community, Planning<br>Committee | I. Lewis Gordon<br>Principal P.S. 39 |

P.S. In the event of inclement weather, ceremonies will be held the following day.

DS:mih

Howard University
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Nabrit:

We, the undersigned faculty members, are writing this letter to you to express the concern we feel about the trend of the administration in decisions on academic freedom and specifically the matter of freedom of speech as it applies to both faculty and students.

First, there is the matter of the "de-hiring" of Miss Lynda Blumenthal through the technical procedure of abolishing her job. Granted that, from the point of view of legality, the administration has a fairly good argument here, the fact remains that in our opinion -- and the opinion of many of our colleagues and students -- this is all the administration has.

Secondly, members of the Faculty Forum were denied use of the Crampton Auditorium recently, again on the legalistic argument that no further programs could be scheduled this year. It is difficult for us to believe that this decision was not influenced by the fact that the speaker for the occasion was Floyd McKissick.

On the other hand, four students are being brought up for possible disciplinary action because of the Hershey incident on the technical grounds that they denied the General his freedom of speech. General Hershey has the power of the entire government behind him and, besides, every man over 18 is informed of the General's opinion yearly.

These decisions, we believe, though prima facie legal, also in effect curb the rights of free speech for both faculty and students. Further, we believe that they represent a misapplication of the entire concept of due process. Due process, we think, should be used to protect the individual and to provide maximum room for dissent instead of yeilding grudgingly when dissent can no longer be stifled.

Moreover, it is especially ironic for a predominantly Negro institution to use these pious legalisms to halt dissent in its midst when one examines the history of legalistic opposition to social reform. Slavery, we must remember, was legal for 250 years, segregation for 100.

Therefore we, the undersigned, urge the administration to abandon superficial legalism and allow complete freedom of speech. We urge the re-hiring of Miss Blumenthal, the halt of the proposed disciplinary action against the students allegedly involved in the Hershey incident and the immediate re-instatement of the policy of freedom of access to all university facilities by all faculty members and students.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen Baratz
Helena Barlie
Lynda Blumenthal
Kyong C. Chou
Samuel Carcione
David F. Dorsey
Lon Dring
Ivan Eames
Judith Green
Nathan Hare
Hyman Kamel
Carl Kallina
Donald King
Allan Lefcowitz
Keith Lowe
Stanley Markowitz
Stephen Sapperstone
Lewis Schipper
Andress Taylor

---

FACULTY FORUM: "The Trouble with Howard is... Volume II"
Tuesday, April 25, steps Douglass Hall.

April 20, 1967

Mr. Jesse Scott, Chairman
Community Organizing
New York - Harlem CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Jesse:

Thank you for your letter of April 18, inviting Mac to address a rally in support of the concept of an independent school board for Harlem, on Saturday, April 29, 1967.

Unfortunately, as I told you on the telephone this afternoon, Mac will be in North Carolina that weekend. We are sorry that he won't be available.

Please let us know when you are planning to have the mass rally we discussed so that a date can be put aside on the calendar that is mutually convenient.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
P.S. (Have you found the poetry?)

NEW YORK-HARLEM

# CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, 307 WEST 125th STREET, P.O. BOX 264, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10027 • UN 4-8809

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Julian "Cannonball" Adderly
Dr. Yosef ben-Jochannan
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Ossie Davis
Ruby Dee
James Farmer
Hal Jackson
Basil A. Paterson
Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Adam Clayton Powell
Charles B. Rangel
Rev. James H. Robinson
Percy E. Sutton
Thomas G. Weaver

APR 19 1967

April 18, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y. 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

In organizing around the independent school board for Harlem, the Community Organizing and Education Committees of Harlem CORE have proposed a rally in Randolph Square, 116th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, to be held at 2:30 p.m. on Saturday, April 29, 1967.

We would like very much to have you, as our National Director, speak on black self-determination and the independent school board. We hope that you will be able to attend this primary move toward self-determination.

In order to get our leaflets out as soon as possible, we would like to receive confirmation quickly. Please call me at the above number or at my home, 491-3951.

Sincerely,

Jesse Scott

Jesse Scott, Chairman
Community Organizing

HARLEM CORE WORKS FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE IN THE WORLD!

NEW YORK POST, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1967

# CORE Sets Separate Harlem School Board

By EARL CALDWELL and TED POSTON

Harlem CORE formed a committee today to work for the creation of an Independent Board of Education to serve that uptown community.

The plan outlined by Roy Innis, CORE chairman, said that a broad committee of parents, teachers, lawyers, social workers and organizers had been named to study the educational, legal, sociological, economic and political needs of Harlem.

He said a preliminary study had indicated that the independent board was necessitated by:

"The undeniable failure of the present Board of Education to integrate the city's schools.

"The fact that Harlem schools are continuing to turn out children ill-prepared to compete in this society, and imbued with highly damaging negative images of themselves and black people in general.

"The Board of Education has demonstrated its inability to address itself directly and effectively to the needs of children in Harlem," Innis added, "and, has in effect abdicated its jurisdiction over Harlem schools."

**Raps Bureaucracy**

Innis told a press conference at 312 W. 125th St. that the City Board "as presently structured, lacks the vision, the know how, or the will to correct the self-perpetuating conditions in Harlem schools."

He said CORE feels that an independent board will be effective because:

"It will not be the entrenched bureaucracy that is the main drawback of the present Board.

"It will be concerned with the needs and problems of a homogenious group and will therefore be far more responsive to this group, and

"The people themselves will not feel they are dealing with an alien group that does not have their best interests at heart, and will therefore be more likely to participate actively in the building of better schools in Harlem."



# A SCHOOL BOARD IN HARLEM ASKED

## Full Jurisdiction in Area Urged by CORE Chapter

By M. A. FARBER

The New York-Harlem chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality proposed yesterday that jurisdiction of all Harlem schools be transferred from the city Board of Education to a completely independent school board in the area.

Roy Innis, chairman of the CORE chapter, charged that the Board of Education had failed to provide Harlem students with either adequate or integrated schooling. He said it "has not met this challenge and it now appears that it will never have the will, the understanding or the know-how to do so."

Mr. Innis asserted that Harlem schools could be improved only by a board that was not caught between the "conflicting interests" of the "white majority and the black minority." Such a board, he said, would not be considered an "alien" or as a "settled and conservative bureaucracy averse to change."

The 31-year old CORE chairman, who is a Negro, emphasized what he called the Board of Education's "undisputable" lack of success at integration, and attributed it to shifts in population and the board's "responsiveness to pressures from white groups."

**Rejects 'Distant Utopia'**

"We are not advocating a black school system," he said, but added that "the children of the race can no longer be sacrificed while we wait for some distant utopia."

"We seriously doubt there is anyone around who honestly believes that integration is a goal that can be reached in the foreseeable future," he declared. "Many of the groups that campaigned for years for this pie-in-the-sky solution to the problem have ended their efforts and have now turned their attention to the pursuit of quality education."

Mr. Innis dismissed as insufficient both the board's special programs in disadvantaged areas and its plans for decentralization of the school system.

He contended that even segregated schools in Harlem could be as good as or better than schools in predominantly white neighborhoods.

# DON'T LET THEM CRIPPLE YOUR KID!

WHITE "CHRISTIANS" KIDNAPPED us, BRAINWASHED us, and CHAINED us when they needed our help in building this country. OUR sweat poured; OUR blood was shed; and THEY got the country built. But WE GOT NOTHING!

Today, they are in need again. ARE WE FREE YET? NO!!
the BACK-BREAKING, LOW PAYING, DIRTY WORK needs to be done, and we--the BLACK PEOPLE--are needed to do it.

Every day OUR KIDS are being groomed for these jobs in the schools the WHITE SAVAGES have provided. 87 of <u>every</u> 100 Black Kids are <u>two</u> to <u>six</u> years behind in reading; and YOUR KID is probably one of these. No wonder more than 60 out of every 100 BLACK STUDENTS are DROP-OUTS!!

HAS the NYC Board of Education PLOTTED AGAINST BLACK YOUTH?

WHAT DO <u>YOU</u> THINK??

OUR
HARLEM SCHOOLS
ARE NO GOOD!

BLACK SCHOOLS
RUN BY A
"WHITE POWER" BOARD
CAN NEVER BE GOOD!

HARLEM
HAS A
NYC BOARD OF
MISEDUCATION!!

WHAT CAN <u>WE</u> DO? -

# WE MUST GIVE THEM A NOTICE OF EVICTION FROM HARLEM!

The "MASSA" won't free his slaves on his own; and only dreamers ever expected the Board to STOP CRIPPLING OUR KIDS.

We must FIGHT for an INDEPENDENT BOARD OF EDUCATION for HARLEM:
accountable to the people it serves--US!
HARLEM CORE has been organizing BLACK PEOPLE and working on a PLAN OF ACTION.
Now, HARLEM CORE <u>NEEDS</u> YOUR HELP! We can't kidnap you or chain you, but
WE WANT YOU TO HELP BUILD FOR <u>OUR</u> FUTURE! WON'T YOU??

HARLEM CORE - UN 4-8809 - 307 West 125th Street, N.Y.C. 10027

April 20, 1967

Dr. Leon Redler, M.C.
Dialectics of Liberation
Institute of Phenomenological Studies
65 A Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W. 3
England

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Dr. Redler:

Thank you for your letter of April 18 regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in the Dialectics of Liberation. in London.

Unfortunately, the National Action Council, CORE's Board of Directors, recently ruled that, since Mr. McKissick spends so much of his time in administration, that an out-of-town engagement to be acceptable, it must return an honorarium of at least $750.00.

Although Mr. McKissick would very much like to participate in this worthwhile congress, it would not be possible under these circumstances.

We sincerely appreciate your cooperation in making the initial arrangements and are disappointed that Mr. McKissick will be unable to attend.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

# Dialectics of Liberation

Institute of Phenomenological Studies

65A Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W.3. 01-586-2320

18th. April, 1967.

Mr. Floyd Mc.Kissick,
National Director CORE,
200 West 135 Street,
N.Y. New York, 10030.

APR 2 0 1967

Dear Floyd Mc.Kissick,

Enclosed is the general information sheet you requested I complete.

You may not know that we are hard pressed financially in organizing this Congress. No participant is being offered a honorarium, both for ideological and financial reasons. We have asked people to pay their own transportation expenses where possible or whatever part of it they or their organization can afford. In your case, we are prepared to pay your full New York - London return fare and take care of your accommodation (--maybe as a guest in one of our flats rather than in a hotel) if CORE is unable to contribute to these expenses.

We would like you to participate by leading daily seminar groups as well as by attending frequent meetings with other leading participants. We may ask you to deliver a public lecture. In addition, we are open to any suggestion you may have as to how you would like to participate. We hope to be quite flexible, even when the Congress is under way.

Sincerely,

Leon Redler

Dr. Leon Redler.

P.S. Recent material is being sent to you under separate cover.

Enc:

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE England / 65a Belsize Park Gardens, London N.W.3.

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR July 15th. - 30th

DATE inclusive.

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)

Lectures, seminars, informal meetings, public meetings.

TOPIC Dialectics of Liberation (see material)

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

Air travel

2. Time July 14th. - July 31st.

3. Point of departure New York

4. Point of arrival London

5. Flight number To be arranged when confirmation is received from Mr. Mc.Kissick.

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

Dr. Leon Redler or other representative of Inst. of Phenomenological Studies

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: To be arranged

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: None.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Dr. Leon Redler

2. Phone number & address

4, St. George's Terrace, London, N.W.1. (home)
01-722-1789

April 3, 1967

Dr. Leon Redler, M.C.
Dialectics of Liberation
Institute of Phenomenological Studies
65 A Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W. 3
England

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Dr. Redler:

Thank you for yourlletter dated March 28, informing us that you had not yet received the General Information Form regarding your intitation to Mr. McKissick to attend the Dialectics of Liberation.

According to our records, we forwarded a form to you on March 1. In any event, we have enclosed a form herewith.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

# Dialectics of Liberation

APR 3 1967

Institute of Phenomenological Studies

65A Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W.3. 01-586-2320

Floyd B. Mc.Kissick,
National Director C.O.R.E.
200 West 135 Street,
N.Y. New York, 10030

18th. March, 1967.

Dear Floyd Mc.Kissick,

I have as yet received no reply to my letter of February 21st. I said in that letter that the form you stated was enclosed with your letter of February 1st., regarding certain information that you needed to know about the Congress, was not in fact included with the letter I received. I am anxious to complete this form so that you may consult with your National Action Council and reach a decision about participating with us in the Congress.

Among those people not listed on our brochure who will be participating with us at the Congress are:

Alex Trocchi (U.K.)
Calvin Hernton (U.S.)
David Horowitz (U.K.)
William Worthy (U.S.)
Stokely Carmichael (U.S.)

Others who will probably be participating include:
Gaston Bart Williams (Africa)
A.M. Babu (Tanzania)
Leroi Jones (U.S.)
Michael X (U.K.)

I am looking forward to a reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Leon Redler

Leon Redler, M.D.

March 1, 1967

Dr. Leon Redler
Dialectics of Liberation
Institute of Phenomenological Studies
65A Belsize Park Gardens
London N.W. 3, England

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Dr. Redler:

Thank you for your letter dated February 22, 1967.

Please forgive my oversight in neglecting to include our General Information Form, regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to join you in London. That form is enclosed herewith.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

# Dialectics of Liberation

Institute of Phenomenological Studies

65A Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W.3. 01-586-2320

22nd. February, 1967.

Mr. Floyd Mc.Kissick,
National Director, C.O.R.E.
200 West 135 Street,
N.Y. New York, 10030

FEB 27 1967

Dear Floyd Mc.Kissick,

Thank you for your letter of February 1st. which I received only yesterday. The form that you stated was enclosed with the letter, regarding certain information that you needed to know about the Congress and the trip, was not in fact included with the letter I received. If you will send another form I shall complete it immediately and forward it to you so that you may consult with your National Action Council.

Sincerely yours,

Leon Redler

Leon Redler, M.D.

February 1, 1967

Dr. Leon Redler
Dialectics of Liberation
Institute of Phenomenologidal Studies
65A Belsize Park Gardens
London N.W.3, England

Dear Dr. Redler:

Thank you for your letter of January 9, inviting me to participate in a congress, the Dialectics of Liberation, to be held in London in the summer of 1967.

Before a definite decision can be made regarding such a trip, we will need certain information. For that purpose, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

Upon receiving the form, I will consult with the National Action Council, our Board of Directors, as they have set certain priorities which must be met.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation to be part of a congress which could have a significant impact on world affairs and which could bring much needed understanding at this critical time in world history.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

# Dialectics of Liberation

Institute of Phenomenological Studies

65A Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W.3. JUNiper 2320

9th January 1967

Dear Floyd McKissick,

I wrote to you last October informing you of a congress, the Dialectics of Liberation, to be held in London in the summer of 1967. Plans for the Congress have now materialised, and I am enclosing a printed announcement of it. I would like to repeat my invitation to you to participate with us in this endeavour.

I am also enclosing a partial bibliography of the major works of the leading participants. I shall be sending within the next few weeks a more comprehensive bibliography, including biographical sketches of these people. Other participants will include left-wing intellectuals, political activists and artists from the East, West and Third World countries.

At the same time, I am sending a packet of the announcements to the national office of CORE, with a request that they be distributed to the local chapters and, if possible, reproduced in any newsletter going out to the membership.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Leon Redler, M.D.

Leon Redler

Floyd McKissick,
National Chairman,
Congress for Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y. 10038,
U.S.A.

P.S. Perhaps you have already heard about this from William Worthy, who we anticipate will be joining us next summer.

# DIALECTICS OF LIBERATION

## Bibliography


GREGORY BATESON

| | |
|---|---|
| Communication | W.W. Norton |
| Naven | Cambridge Univ. Press |
| Balinese Character | N.Y. Academy Sciences |

DAVID COOPER

| | |
|---|---|
| (with R.D. Laing) Reason & Violence: A Decade of Sartre's Philosophy (1950-1960) | Tabistock Publications |
| Psychiatry and Anti-Psychiatry | " " (In Press) |

MIRCEA ELIADE

| | |
|---|---|
| Shamanism: Archaic Techniques of Ecstasy | Routledge & Kegan Paul |
| Birth and Rebirth: The Religious Meanings of Initiation in Human Culture | |
| The Forge and the Crucible | |
| Images and Symbols: Studies in Religious Symbolism | |
| The Myth of the Eternal Return | |
| Myths, Dreams and Mysteries: the Encounter between Contemporary Faiths and Archaic Realities | |
| Patterns in Comparative Religion | |
| Yoga: Immortality and Freedom | |

JOHN GERASSI

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|---|---|
| The Great Fear in Latin America | |

ALLEN GINSBERG

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| Howl | City Lights |
| Reality Sandwiches | " " |
| Kaddish | " " |
| Empty Mirror | Totem/Corinth |

ERVING GOFFMAN

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|---|---|
| Presentation of Self in Everyday Life | Anchor Books |
| Encounters | Bobbs-Merrill |
| Asylum | Anchor Books |
| Behavior in Public Places | The Free Press |
| Stigma | Prentice-Hall |

LUCIEN GOLDMANN

| | |
|---|---|
| The Hidden God | |

PAUL GOODMAN

| | |
|---|---|
| Gestalt Therapy (with F.S. Perls) | The Julian Press |
| Communities (with Percival Goodman) | Random House |
| People or Personnel | " " |
| Compulsory Mis-Education | " " |
| Growing Up Absurd | |
| Utopian Essays and Practical Proposals | " " |
| Like A Conquered Province | |
| Drawing the Line | |
| The Empire City | Bobbs-Merrill |
| Making Do | New American Library |
| Five Years | |
| Community of Scholars | Random House |
| The Society I Live In Is Mine | " " |

JULES HENRY

| | |
|---|---|
| Culture Against Man | Random House |

RONALD LAING

| | |
|---|---|
| The Divided Self | Tavistock Publications |
| The Self and Others | " " |
| Sanity, Madness and the Family. Vol.I. Families of Schizophrenics (with A. Esterson) | " " |
| Reason and Violence: A Decade of Sartre's Philosophy (1950-1960) (with D. Cooper) | " " |
| Interpersonal Perception: A Theory and a Method of Research (with H. Phillipson and A. Russell Lee) | " " |
| The Politics of Experience | Penguin Books |

JANOV LIND

| | |
|---|---|
| Soul of Wood | Johnathon Cape |
| Landscape in Concrete | Grove Press |
| Ergo | |

ERNEST MANDEL

| | |
|---|---|
| Traite d'Economie Marxiste. 2 Vo. (English Edition in press, Merlin Press) | Julliard, Paris |
| Introduction to: Nouvelle Economique by Preobrashensky | Editions et Documentation Internationales |
| Initiation a la Theorie Economique Marxiste | Cahiers du Centre d' Etudes Socialistes, Paris. |
| La Theorie Marxiste de l'Etat | Documents Socialistes, Brussells |
| La Formation de la Pensee Economique de Karl Marx | (In Press: May 1967) |

HERBERT MARCUSE

| | |
|---|---|
| Hegel's Ontologie und die Theorie der Geschichtlichkeit | |
| Reason and Revolution: Hegel and the Rise of Social Theory | Beacon Press |
| Eros and Civilization: A Philosophical Enquiry into Freud | Random House |
| Soviet Marxism: A Critical Analysis | |
| One-Dimensional Man: Studies in Advanced Industrial Society | Beacon Press |
| Collected Essays, | |
| Kultur und Gesellschaft | |

PAUL SWEEZY

| | |
|---|---|
| Monopoly and Competition in the English Coal Trade, 1550-1850 | Harvard Univ.Press |
| The Theory of Capitalist Development | Oxford Univ. Press |
| The Present as History | Monthly Review Press |
| Socialism | McGraw Hill |
| Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution (with Leo Huberman) | Monthly Review Press |
| Monopoly Capital: An Essay on the American Economic and Social Order (with Paul A. Baran) | " " |

# South Bronx Community Progress Center

368 EAST 149th STREET
BRONX, NEW YORK 10455

Telephone 292-7120

TV Ad mailed

April 24, 1967

MAY 18 1967

Community Committee
Carmen Allende
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Juan Barbosa
Velma Beltran
Rev. Elmitt A. Brooks
Simon Clarke
Luis Colon
Gregoria Cuevas
Father William P. Dalton
John Delaney
Blanche Dixon
Aileen Durrette
Jose D. Encarnacion
Sophie Engel
Viola Fox
Peter Fritz
Loreta Garcia
Robert Garcia
Vincent Grant
Rev. George E. Hardy
Barney M. Headley
Msgr. John I. Hughes
Leona Hutchings
Odessa Jacobs
Juan Justino
Grace Lindquist
Valentin Madera
Rose McIlwiney
Saul Nimowitz
Juanita Rodriguez
May I. Silbermann
Bess M. Simmons
Felipe Soto
Joseph Warfield
Sybil Weiss
Ruth Young

Edwin Greenidge
Chairman
Ralph Acosta
Vice-Chairman
Lucille Murray
Secretary
Gladys Harrington
Director

Dear Mr. Floyd McKissick:

The South Bronx Community Progress Center, an anti-poverty agency, is sponsoring a Ball for the purpose of meeting some badly needed requirements in our community.

We plan to use the proceeds from this Ball to provide worthy graduating seniors in the South Bronx with an opportunity to attend college. We also plan the purchase of equipment to train other young people in our community, and thus provide opportunities for gainful employment.

Among the honored guests whose presence has been confirmed at this event are: Hon. Herman Badillo, Bronx Borough President; Hon. James H. Scheuer, Congressman, 21st District; Hon. Robert Garcia, State Senator; Hon. Harry Kraf, Assemblyman, 75th District; and Hon. Lawrence Bernstein, Councilman.

We are asking you, as one of the prominent citizens and businessmen in this community, to assist us in this endeavor by subscribing to our journal. Attached you will find an order blank which we would appreciate your completing and returning to us as soon as possible.

If you desire additional information, please do not hesitate to call us at 292-4590.

Very truly yours,

Gladys Harrington

Gladys A. Harrington
Executive Director

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress on Racial Equality
135 Street
New York, N.Y.

## SOUTH BRONX COMMUNITY PROGRESS CENTER

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Tel. 292-4590

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Please insert _____ page advertisement in the Souvenir Journal for THE SOUTH BRONX POVERTY BALL to be held on Thursday, June 8th, 1967.

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Guest Speaker

on

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The Grand Ballroom
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Dear Floyd

Please honor us by
coming as our guest to
help honor these fine
people.

Alex Rosenberg

R.S.V.P.

April 25, 1967

Mr. Anthony M. Rachal, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Chairman
for Equal Employment Opportunity
U.S. Civil Service Commission
Office of the Chairman
Washington, D.C. 20415

Dear Mr. Rachal:

Thank you for your letter of April 10, addressed to Mr. McKissick, inviting a CORE representative to attend a meeting regarding the Educational Testing Service and the Civil Service Commission.

Unfortunately, as the letter was addressed to our old address, we did not receive it in time to reply by the meeting date of April 24.

We regret that we were unable to be represented and would appreciate receiving any data concerning the meeting you might have available.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

APR 12 1967

April 10, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Executive Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The Civil Service Commission and the Educational Testing Service are cooperating in a crucial research program in testing which is being financed by the Ford Foundation. The goal of this program is to determine the extent to which written tests assist in bringing into the Federal service the best qualified workers without regard to factors unrelated to job competence. (A brief descriptive statement is attached.)

It is important to the successful conduct of the research that the goals and procedures are fully understood and that the research staff has the cooperation of all interested groups. I am, therefore, extending an invitation to you or your representative to attend a meeting which is being called for the express purpose of briefing interested groups on this crucial research project. In addition to a complete briefing, you, or your representative, will have an opportunity to discuss the research program with the key responsible research personnel from the Educational Testing Service and the Civil Service Commission.

Chairman Macy and I support this research project because we feel that it can have a significant impact on the equal employment opportunity program in the Federal Government.

We will meet on April 24, 1967 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the Commissioners' Board Room, 5th Floor, U.S. Civil Service Commission Building, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The receptionist in Room 5H09 will direct you.

Sincerely yours,

Anthony M. Rachal, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Chairman
for Equal Employment Opportunity

Enclosure

The Effectiveness of Tests in Selecting For Employment the Best Qualified Among Available Applicants

In the Federal Merit System, examining methods are designed to select the best qualified applicants without regard to race, creed, color, national origin, sex or politics. Of the various examining methods, written tests are the most widely applied, particularly for entrance level jobs.

Over the years, in developing its tests, the Commission has made every effort to assure all applicants equal opportunity to compete for Federal jobs. However, as a result of many recent social changes, applicants for Federal jobs come from an ever widening variety of backgrounds. They differ greatly in their work experience, in their education and in their training. They come from every part of the nation, from rural areas, from cities and from suburbia. In particular, as minority groups participate more fully in the economic life of our society, the applicant population for Federal positions will draw more heavily from such groups. The Commission, therefore, is currently planning, jointly with the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey, to sponsor a relatively long-range study to find out whether improvements can be made in employment tests to insure that they continue to be appropriate for competitors with diverse backgrounds but with equal job competence.

The initial stages of this planned review will be carried out in several occupations in which there are sizeable groups of employees of different backgrounds, and for whom there are practical measures of job performance to compare to test scores. The review will cover not only the content of tests, but also how they are administered. It is expected that the findings will be of value not only to the Civil Service Commission but also to other organizations which use employment

tests.

The research program is being conducted with support from the Ford Foundation.

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April 26, 1967

Miss Dorene E. Jacobs
Conference Co-ordinator
Ontario Human Rights Commission
74 Victoria Street
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Jacobs:

Thank you for the letter of April 20, addressed to Mr. McKissick, signed by Louis Fine and Daniel Hill, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in the 19th Annual Conference of the Commissions for Human Rights.

Unfortunately, Mr. McKissick will be unable to attend personally. We would, however, very much like to be represented but, at present, cannot afford to send a staff person to Toronto and pay registration. Would it be possible for the expenses and accomodations for one staff person be paid?

Please let us know at your earliest convenience, as we are very concerned with the topics to be discussed at this conference. If it is not possible to make such arrangements,wwe would very much like to receive the minutes of the conference as well as any other material that results from the meetings.

Thank you for your cooperation. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

ONTARIO

# THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

WINDSOR-CHATHAM REGIONAL OFFICE
2149 UNIVERSITY AVENUE WEST
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
CL. 6-8278

74 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO
365-4218

LAKEHEAD REGIONAL OFFICE
235 BAY STREET
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO
345-2101

April 20, 1967

APR 24 1967

Mr. F. McKissick,
Director,
Congress on Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York 38, New York.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Enclosed are materials for the 19th Annual Conference of Commissions for Human Rights which will take place in Toronto, Ontario from July 4-8, 1967. Please read the information carefully.

A high attendance is expected at the conference and we earnestly seek your co-operation in sending your registration fee in advance. This will greatly speed up the process of registering when you arrive at the hotel and it will also assist us immeasurably.

Any questions should be referred to:

Miss Dorene E. Jacobs,
Conference Co-ordinator,
Ontario Human Rights Commission.

We look forward to seeing you at the conference in July.

Yours sincerely,

Louis Fine

Louis Fine,
Chairman.

Daniel G. Hill

Daniel G. Hill,
Director.

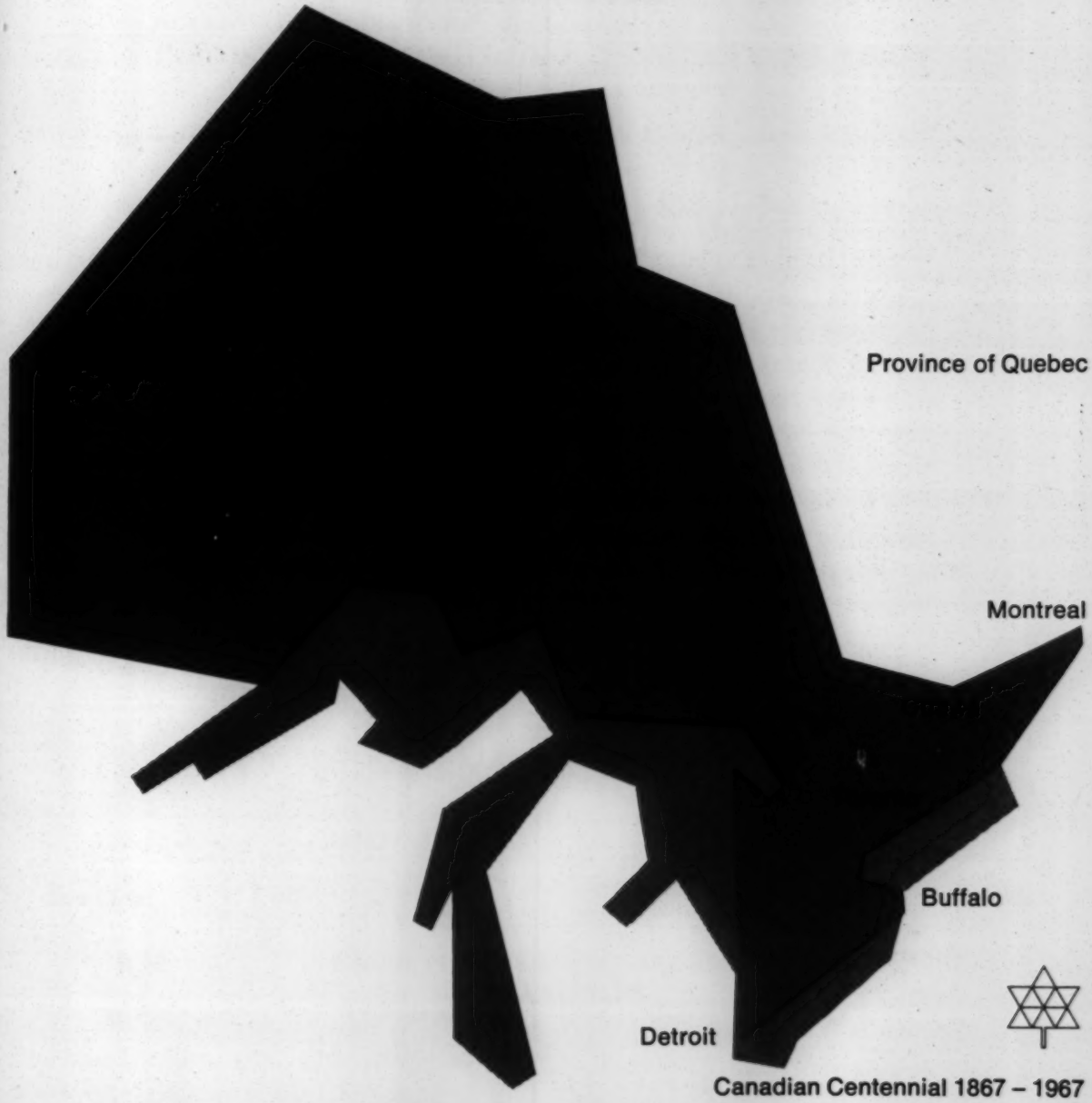
*"It is public policy in Ontario that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to race, creed, colour nationality, ancestry or place of origin."*

— THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS CODE

# Ontario

Welcomes delegates to
the 19th Annual Conference of Commissions
for Human Rights

Ontario Human Rights Commission
Department of Labour
Hon. Dalton Bales, Q.C., Minister
T. M. Eberlee, Deputy Minister




Canadian Centennial 1867 – 1967

# 19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

July 4 – 8, 1967

**"HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCIES AND ALIENATED COMMUNITIES"**

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The conference of Commissions for Human Rights is an international organization of governmental human rights agencies. Its membership is composed of commissioners and staff responsible for human rights legislation in the United States and Canada and represents approximately thirty-two provincial and state human rights commissions, over one hundred municipal commissions, and representatives of federal human rights agencies in both countries. A key purpose of the conference is to exchange experiences regarding the administration of human rights legislation and to discuss matters of mutual concern in relation to human rights.

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## PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

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*Tuesday, July 4, 1967*

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| Afternoon and Evening | **REGISTRATION** |
| 8:30 P.M. | **HOSPITALITY** |

*Wednesday, July 5, 1967*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | **OPENING SESSION**<br>Chairman –<br>Dr. Louis Fine, Chairman, Ontario Human Rights Commission |
| | **OPENING GREETINGS**<br>The Honourable John P. Robarts, P.C., Prime Minister of Ontario |
| | **PLENARY MEETING**<br>Paper on **The Catalytic Role of Commissions in Alienated Communities**<br>Dr. Sadie Alexander, Chairman, Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations |
| 10:15 A.M. | **BREAK** |
| 10:45 A.M. | **PANEL OF RESPONDENTS**<br>Miss Charlotte Baker, Executive Director, Yonkers Commission on Human Rights, New York<br>Mr. A. Alan Borovoy, Director, National Committee for Human Rights, Canadian Labour Congress<br>Mr. Willard L. Bowman, Executive Director, Alaska Commission for Human Rights<br>Mr. Edward Howden, Community Relations Service, United States Department of Justice, San Francisco, California |
| 12:30 P.M. | **LUNCHEON**<br>Speaker –<br>Mr. Mark Bonham Carter, Chairman, Race Relations Board, United Kingdom<br>Topic –<br>"Race Relations in the United Kingdom" |
| 2:00 P.M. | **WORKSHOPS** |
| 8:00 P.M. | **PROVINCE OF ONTARIO RECEPTION** |

*Thursday, July 6, 1967*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | **PLENARY MEETING**<br>Paper on **Administration**<br>Mr. Burton Gordin, Executive Director, Michigan Civil Rights Commission |
| 10:15 A.M. | **BREAK** |
| 10:45 A.M. | **PANEL OF RESPONDENTS**<br>Mr. Lloyd L. Hurst, Commissioner, New York State Commission for Human Rights<br>Mrs. Viola May Kanatz, Executive Director, Minnesota State Commission Against Discrimination<br>Mr. Charles H. King, Jr., Executive Director, Gary Human Relations Commission, Indiana<br>Mr. Galen Martin, Executive Director, Kentucky Commission on Human Rights |
| 12:30 P.M. | **LUNCHEON**<br>Speaker –<br>Mr. Kalmen Kaplansky, Director, International Labour Organization (Canada Branch)<br>Topic –<br>"Human Rights--From International Concepts to International Action" |
| 2:00 P.M. | **WORKSHOPS** |
| 6:00 P.M. | **RECEPTION** |
| 7:00 P.M. | **OFFICIAL BANQUET**<br>Chairman –<br>The Honourable Dalton Bales, Q.C., Ontario Minister of Labour<br>Speaker –<br>The Honourable Mr. Justice Bora Laskin, Court of Appeal of Ontario |
| 10:00 P.M. | **MOONLIGHT CRUISE ON LAKE ONTARIO** |

*Friday, July 7, 1967*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | **PLENARY SESSION**<br>Paper on **New Tools and Laws Which are Required**<br>Mr. Kenneth A. MacDonald, Chairman, Washington State Board Against Discrimination |
| 10:15 A.M. | **BREAK** |
| 10:45 A.M. | **PANEL OF RESPONDENTS**<br>Mr. Nathan Agran, General Counsel, Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission<br>Rev. Herbert O. Edwards, Executive Director, Providence Human Relations Commission, Rhode Island<br>Mr. E. Marshall Pollock, Solicitor, Department of the Attorney General, Province of Ontario; Counsel, Ontario Human Rights Commission<br>Mr. Ben D. Segal, Director, Office of Liaison, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D.C. |
| 12:30 P.M. | **LUNCHEON**<br>Speaker –<br>Mr. Walter Currie, Chairman, Committee on Education, Indian–Eskimo Association of Canada<br>Topic –<br>"The Native Canadian and Legislated Discrimination" |
| 2:00 P.M. | **WORKSHOPS** |
| 4:00 P.M. | **BUSINESS MEETING**<br>Chairman –<br>Mr. Charles F. Vihon, Assistant Director, District of Columbia Commissioners' Council on Human Relations |
| 5:30 P.M. | **OPEN EVENING – "NIGHT ON THE TOWN"** |

*Saturday, July 8, 1967*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | **BUSINESS MEETING (Continued)** |
| 12:30 P.M. | **LUNCHEON**<br>Closing address –<br>Dr. Louis Fine, Chairman, Ontario Human Rights Commission |

## CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mrs. Viola May Kanatz, Executive Director,
Minnesota State Commission Against Discrimination

Mr. Thomas J. Peloso, Jr., Director of Compliance,
Michigan Civil Rights Commission

Mrs. Dora Piccoli, Member,
Colorado Civil Rights Commission

Mr. James F. Reynolds, Director,
Colorado Civil Rights Commission

Mr. John B. Sullivan, Director of Education and Research,
New York State Commission for Human Rights

Mr. Charles F. Vihon, Assistant Director,
District of Columbia Commissioners' Council on Human Relations

Ontario Human Rights Commission: Dr. Louis Fine, Chairman
Daniel G. Hill, Director
Miss Dorene E. Jacobs, Education Officer

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**19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE of COMMISSSIONS for HUMAN RIGHTS**
**Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada** **July 4 - 8, 1967**

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.....Single Address .....

.....Double Arrival (Date) ..... (Time) .....

.....Twin Departure (Date) .....

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.....Suite .....

RATE: .....

$ ..... .....

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Reservations are held until 6 p.m., unless we are advised of a later arrival. Printed in Canada.

19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

July 4 - 8, 1967

**CONFERENCE THEME** — "Human Rights Agencies and Alienated Communities"

**ACCOMMODATION** — Rooms have been reserved for conference delegates at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. A room reservation card is enclosed which should be mailed directly to the hotel not later than June 15th. Any changes in reservations should be negotiated directly with the hotel.

**REGISTRATION** — A registration form is enclosed. It should be filled out and returned to the Ontario Human Rights Commission by June 1st.

Advance registration and payment of registration fee and meal tickets will greatly expedite the registration process on arrival and will also facilitate conference arrangements within the hotel.

**CONFERENCE COSTS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Registration Fee (Includes opening night hospitality, boat ride, conference program, clerical and stenographic assistance, and other conference costs). | | $20.00 |
| Meal Functions | | |
| Lunch, Wednesday, July 5 | $3.00 | |
| Lunch, Thursday, July 6 | 3.00 | |
| Lunch, Friday, July 7 | 3.00 | |
| Lunch, Saturday, July 8 | 3.00 | |
| Official Banquet and reception, Thursday, July 6 | 7.00 | |
| Total for Meals | | 19.00 |
| Total Conference Cost | | $39.00 |

Cheques or money orders should be made out to: Ontario Human Rights Commission and should be payable in Canadian funds. This can be arranged through any bank. Currently, the exchange rate is eight and 7/8 per cent in favour of United States dollars.

**TRANSPORTATION ON ARRIVAL**

Those arriving by air can take an airport bus directly from Toronto International Airport to the Royal York Hotel. For those travelling by train, the terminal, Union Station, is directly opposite the hotel and connected to it by an underground tunnel.

**LADIES' TOUR**

A bus tour of Toronto has been arranged for ladies who are relatives of delegates for the afternoon of Friday, July 7th. The tour will end in the heart of Toronto's fashionable Bloor Street shopping area and time will be available for shopping. The tour will be free of charge to those ladies who are relatives of registered delegates. Please use the form attached for reservations.

**CHILDREN'S RECREATION ROOM**

A large recreation room will be held in the hotel for the use of school-age children and it will be supervised at certain times during the conference. A minimum of program will be planned, but recreational materials will be provided. Details will be available at the time of registration. Please use the attached form if you plan to make use of this service.

**DISPLAY MATERIAL**

Attention is drawn to the attached sheet regarding the display of literature during the conference.

**CLOTHING**

July temperature in Toronto averages a high of 79° in the daytime and a low of 59° at night. Summer clothing is recommended. If you plan to go on the boat ride on Lake Ontario, warm clothing may be required.

**CROSSING THE BORDER**

No passport or other document is required to enter or leave Canada from the United States and there is no entry fee or tax. Travellers returning to the United States may find that U.S. immigration officers require proof of identity and place of residence. Any of the following will prove satisfactory: an old passport, birth or baptismal certificate, voter's certificate, car license, driver's license, or letter of identification from a bank manager or a municipal officer. Any documents bearing signature and photograph may be used.

**DUTY FREE SHOPPING**

United States residents returning from Canada may take back, once every thirty-one days, merchandise for personal or household use to the value of $100, free of United States duty and

tax, providing they have remained in Canada for forty-eight hours. Further information about United States customs regulations may be found in the booklet, Customs Hints, available from any U.S. customs office.

INFORMATION ABOUT TORONTO

A table will be set up at the hotel, adjacent to the registration desk, where delegates can obtain information about dining, entertainment, sightseeing and shopping facilities in Toronto. This will be particularly helpful to delegates in planning for the Friday evening when they will be on their own.

19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

July 4 - 8, 1967

REGISTRATION FORM

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Agency.....

I will attend .....

I will not attend .....

Enclosed is my cheque for:

| | |
|---|---|
| Registration ($20.00)* | _____ |
| Meal functions | |
| Wednesday lunch ($3.00) | _____ |
| Thursday lunch ($3.00) | _____ |
| Friday lunch ($3.00) | _____ |
| Saturday lunch ($3.00) | _____ |
| Official banquet and Reception ($7.00) | _____ |
| TOTAL | _____ |

PLEASE MAKE CHEQUES OR MONEY ORDERS OUT TO: ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND PAYABLE IN CANADIAN FUNDS.

* See explanation of registration fee on attached sheet.

Mail to: Ontario Human Rights Commission,
74 Victoria Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

July 4 - 8, 1967

LADIES' TOUR

Please reserve.....seats on the Ladies' Tour on Friday afternoon,
(number)
July 7th for:

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Name of delegate to whom related.....

Agency.....

(Use other side for additional names)

---

CHILDREN'S RECREATION

I plan to bring school-age children to Toronto and would like to make use of the recreational facilities arranged for children at the hotel.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Agency.....

Number of children..... Ages..... Sex.....

Mail to: Ontario Human Rights Commission,
74 Victoria Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario Canada

July 4 - 8, 1967

DISPLAY MATERIALS

A limited amount of table space will be available in the hotel foyer for the display of literature and copies of human rights legislation. If you wish to have space reserved for you, please detach and send in the form below. The first fifteen commissions to request space will be accommodated.

Literature should be shipped well in advance of the conference and addressed to:

Mr. George K. Lewis,
Ontario Human Rights Commission,
74 Victoria Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

Customs forms can be obtained from United States customs officials.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission will arrange for the transportation of display materials to the Royal York Hotel. Please have a representative of your commission available in the main mezzanine foyer of the hotel during the afternoon of Tuesday, July 4th to meet Mr. Lewis and set up your material in the space allocated.

---

19th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

DISPLAY MATERIAL

Please reserve table space for publications of our commission.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Agency.....

Amount of literature to be displayed.....

Mail to: Ontario Human Rights Commission,
74 Victoria Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

The Council of
THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 • (212) 421-2500 • CABLE: AFRAM

APR 26 1967

You are cordially invited to a Sundowner in honor of H. MOHAMMED SAHNOUN, Deputy Secretary General of the Organization for African Unity.

Ambassador Sahnoun was former Director of Political Affairs in the Algerian Foreign Ministry and former FLN (National Liberation Front for Algeria) representative.

Date: Thursday, April 27, 1967

Time: 5:30 - 7:30

Place: Conference Room of the African-American Institute

File

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
**HUMAN RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION**

51 CHAMBERS STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007
TELEPHONE 566-3100

MITCHELL SVIRIDOFF
ADMINISTRATOR

MAY 3 1967

April 27, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y. 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Your letter to Mayor Lindsay was referred to me.

I am very sorry you received the invitation to the Puerto Rican Community Conference so late. We will be in direct touch with you in the future.

We are now in the process of preparing the Proceedings of the Conference and will send you a copy as soon as they are ready.

Thank you for your continued interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Valle

Marta Valle
Assistant Deputy Administrator
for Community Relations

Conference Coordinator

MV:rw

APR 27 1961

THE WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE file

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ITS dec

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER

Floyd, would be happy to have you and Jane McKenick as my guest if you could make it. Ed

FRIDAY, APRIL TWENTY-EIGHTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVEN

AT SIX-THIRTY O'CLOCK

SHERATON-ATLANTIC HOTEL

BROADWAY AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET

NEW YORK

PROGRAM

*ADDRESS BY*

DEVI PRASAD

*GENERAL SECRETARY*
*WAR RESISTERS INTERNATIONA*

PRESENTATION OF THE
NINTH ANNUAL PEACE AWAR

BY RALPH DI GIA TO

BARBARA DEMING

SONGS BY

GENE AND FRANCESCA

DR. EDWARD P. GOTTLIEB
*CHAIRMAN, WAR RESISTERS LEAGU*

PRESIDING

War Resisters League
Room 1025, 5 Beekman Street
New York, New York 10038
(CO 7-4592)

Please reserve ..... places for me and my guests at the Forty-Fourth Annual Dinner, at $7.00 per person, which includes tax and gratuity.

I am listing the names of my guests:

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

We will require ..... regular dinners, ..... vegetarian dinners.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

*Persons who do not want dinner reservations are invited to hear the speakers at 8:15 p.m.*

---

Reservations are limited to 200 guests. *No tickets will be mailed;* your reservation will be honored at the door. Make checks payable to War Resisters League.

April 28, 1967

Mr. Sidney Lens
5436 South Hyde Park
Chicago, Illinois 60615

Dear Mr. Lens:

Thank you for your letter of April 21, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in a theoretical conference on The Road to Power, Saturday and Sunday, May 27 and 28, in Chicago.

Unfortunately, due to a previous commitment, Mr. McKissick will be unable to attend.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in this conference and would like to be kept advised of the results of the conference.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

LIBERATION
5 BEEKMAN ST NEW YORK 38 NY
CO 7 1468

**Editorial Board:** Dave Dellinger, *Editor* • Barbara Deming • Paul Goodman • Sidney Lens • A. J. Muste, *Chairman*
**Managing Editor:** Richard Gilpin **Associate Editors:** Kay Boyle • Nat Hentoff • Staughton Lynd • David McReynolds • Mulford Sibley

APR 25 1961

April 21

Dear Floyd McKissick:

Enclosed is an invitation to a theoretical conferance on The Road to Power.

Can you make it?

Please advise one way or the other. Write, if you will, to my home address, 5436 S. Hyde Park, Chicago, Ill. 60615.

Fraternally,

Sidney Lens

Sidney Lens

Sorry cannot attend because of previous commitment

Dear Friend:

Shortly before he died A.J. Muste discussed with us the urgent need for holding a conference on theoretical problems confronting the movement. In the last decade a new left has emerged which is increasingly active in the daily struggle for peace, freedom and economic justice but seriously lacking in perspective as to its ultimate goals. In particular it is distressingly vague as to what is meant by achieving political power: What kind of power is envisioned? How can it be secured? Are we speaking seriously about the withering away of the state (and political power as it is now known)? Is so, what instruments must be used for this purpose and what steps must be taken along the way? What are the uses and limitations of participatory democracy? Of electoral politics? Of nonviolent direct action? Of legislative programs within the present structure? How do we challenge and destroy the entrenched power of the military industrial complex?

It may be that these questions cannot be answered yet. But it is our conviction that they should be seriously explored by those who have a theoretical bent and realize the importance of thinking beyond short-term objectives. The need for serious thought as to continuing goals and objectives is apt to be dramatized in the near future, either by the ending of the war in Vietnam or by a serious counterattack by the administration on the movement. To be relevant in the next few years is going to require a perspective, an understanding of positive goals, that goes far beyond a gut reaction of moral revulsion from the atrocities and deceits of the government.

With these things in mind, we of Liberation are calling together a conference of the type envisioned by A.J. Muste. We are calling it for Saturday and Sunday May 27-28, in Chicago. We propose that the basic topic be The Road To Power and that the conference deal with questions such as mentioned above. For the moment we have decided not to prepare more of an outline than this. After hearing from you, we will sift out the replies and notify you of a more precise agenda.

Meanwhile we would like to have a quick response from you to three questions.

1. Will you be able to attend? We regret that we will be unable to underwrite travel expenses but we will find accommodations for those who want them.

2. Can you prepare a position paper that will deal with a specific question in the general area of The Road to Power? All papers would have to be in our hands by May 15 so that they can be circulated in advance of the conference itself, which will be all too brief.

3. Do you have any suggestions as to who else should be invited? (Enclosed is a list of those who are receiving this initial invitation.) Remember the group should be kept relatively small for good discussion. Any suggestions on any other aspect of the conference?

We urge you to reply as quickly as possible. Address communications to:

Sidney Lens
5436 Hyde Park Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60615
Phone: 312 667-5437 or 312 Fi 6-1857

Fraternally,

Sidney Lens
Dave Dellinger

W.H. Ferry

Stewart Meacham

Al Hassler

Stokely Carmichael

Staughton Lynd

Tom Hayden

Robert Scheer

Paul Jacobs

Stanley Aronowitz

Irving Laucks

Clark Kissinger

Paul Booth

Greg Calvert

Carl Davidson

Arthur Waskow

Mark Raskin

Hal Draper

Ed Keating

Sidney Peck

Bob Greenblatt

I.F. Stone

Brad Lyttle

Linus Pauling

Benjamin Spock

H. Stuart Hughes

Dagmar Wilson

Bob Moses

Martin Luther King

Jules Jacobson

Maurice Zeitlin

James Bevel

Barbara Deming

Paul Goodman

Tran Van Dinh

Gordon Christiansen

Dave McReynolds

Ron Young

Fred Halstead

April 28, 1967

The Rev. Albert B. Cleague, Jr., Chairman
Inner City Organizing Committee
7625 Linwood,
Detroit, Michigan 48206

Re: Speaking Engagement

Dear Rev. Cleague:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 24, inviting me to participate in a public meeting on the War in Vietnam.

Unfortunately, due to a very heavy schedule, I will be arriving in Detroit shortly before the Conference on Racism in Education and leaving immediately afterward. I will be speaking at Western Reserve University on May 12.

Please keep us advised of your activities and keep us abreast of any developments that result from this meeting.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

APR 27 1967

ORIGINAL SENT TO YOUR HOME

INNER CITY ORGANIZATION

# INNER CITY ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

7625 Linwood, Detroit, Michigan 48206 PHONE: 869 5978 898.0772 921 1236

Rev. Albert B. Cleage, Jr., Chairman

April 24, 1967

Dear McKissick:

It is our understanding that you will be here in Detroit on Thursday, May 11, for the Detroit Federation of Teachers Conference on Racism in American Education.

Could you possibly come in one day earlier (that is, on Wednesday, May 10) or remain over for one day (until Friday evening, May 12) for a public meeting on the Vietnam War question?

We are making this request because it is our view that what you have been articulating on Black Power and the racism of the Vietnam War are very pertinent at this time particularly when the black movement is beginning to assume leadership on this question which for us is a matter of survival. For Detroit a speech by you on this question at this time would be particularly important because up to now no significant mobilization has been possible in the black community around Vietnam.

As you know, the ICOC believes that in this period organization is what counts. For that reason we would like to take advantage of your presence in Detroit to hold a meeting out of which some organization around the war question could emerge.

We would defray the costs of promotion (on which we would like to do a good job) and your expenses for the extra day. But we are not in a position to meet what we understand is your usual fee. However, we believe that the importance of the message which would be brought by you and what it would mean for future work on this survival question cannot be measured in monetary terms.

Since time is short - if we are to do the kind of effective job necessary on promotion - we would appreciate your letting us know at once whether you can make it or not. By telegram or phone to Rev. Cleage (2042 Calvert, Detroit 6, TO 95978) or to me (3061 Field, Detroit 14, 921 1236).

Yours for Black Power,

Chairman, Committee Against Racist War in Vietnam

April 28, 1967

Mr. Thomas Sharrieff
Muhammad's Mosque #29
5245 North West 7th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33127

Dear Mr. Sharrieff:

Thank you for your letter of April 20, requesting a telegram from me to be read at the meeting which was held April 25.

Unfortunately, we did not receive your letter in time to reply by the 25th. However, please be assured that we wholeheartedly support efforts to bring all Black People together to discuss their common interests.

Such meetings were Black People discuss with each other their mutual concerns, can only serve to aid us in our struggle to acquire Black Power.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

Mosque 757-9228

**MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE NO. 29**

5245 North West 7th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33127

Office 757-8741

April 20,1967

Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street,
New York City, N.Y.
Att: Mr. Floyd McKissick

Dear Sir:

The enclosed circular will briefly explain our effort to be held this Tuesday April 25,1967.

We are gathering together here in Miami for a solid black front to help further the Cause of Freedom, Justice and Equality for the so-called Negro here in America, and this program is one of the many means and methods of bringing our people together under one roof and discuss intelligently topics which will elevate us.

If this is done effectively locally, I am sure that the request of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad, that all Black Leaders confer with him of the Divine solution to the Blackman's problem here in America, that it won't be long before you and the other leaders will do so.

Please forgive me for not contacting you sooner, nevertheless, your local representative Mr. Moore has consented to be one of our panelists.

A telegram or letter will be greatly appreciated to read to our audience.

Yours very truly,

Thomas Sharrieff

Thomas Sharrieff
Muhammad's Mosque #29
Office of Public Relations

TS:ts
1 encl:

# THE MUSLIMS

**Present First Annual**

## Unity Forum and Dinner

**At Muhammad's Mosque No. 29**

**5245 N. W. 7th Avenue**

**Tuesday, April 25, 1967 - 7-10 p.m.**

Subject: "What Can Be Done To Improve Race Relations In Miami?"

**PANELISTS FROM:**

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, URBAN LEAGUE, CORE, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, SNCC, OTHER OUTSTANDING LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS**

**CHARLES LOCKHART, P.R., MODERATOR**

**MINISTER TROY BEY**

**Live Entertainment - - - Surprise Guest**

**Social Hour 7 p. m. - Informal**

**Donation Incl. full course dinner $2.50**

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CHAIRMAN OF MEDICAL STAFF

DONALD F. SMITH
ADMINISTRATOR

MAY 1 1967

April 28, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

In answer to your letter of March 21, 1967, Dr. Bazelon is attending meetings out of town and will not return to Washington until mid-May. Thus, she will not be back by May 13 and cannot arrange the cocktail party as you had suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Meck

(Mrs.) Jean Meck
Secretary to
Mary Bazelon, M.D.

jm

dec.

April 28, 1967

Lord Bertrand Russell
c/o Leonard P. Liggio, Executive Secretary
Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation
342 West 84th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lord Russell:

Thank you very much for your letter dated April 5, which was hand-delivered to me by Mr. Leonard Liggio. We are indeed honored to have been invited to participate in the formation of this vital committee, The World Vietnam Committee.

This past weekend, our Board of Directors met in Cleveland, Ohio. It was decided that, although CORE is in complete sympathy with your objectives and goals, that we could not participate at this time, as we are faced with organizational priorities which must be maintained if CORE is to continue in its effectiveness.

Please accept our very best wishes and be sure to notify us whenever we can be of service.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMCK:ilh

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President S Radhakrishnan
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Directors

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Ralph Schoenman

3 & 4 Shavers Place, Haymarket
London SW1, England

telephone : Whitehall 4209 & 4200
cables : Russfound London SW1

# Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

5 April, 1967.

Mr. Floyd McKissick,
Congress of Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York 38,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

342 W. 85th St
799-0364

Dear Mr. McKissick,

The Vietnamese popular resistance has inspired in people an intense desire to aid with all possible effect their heroic struggle. Our efforts have suffered from the lack of a co-ordinated international movement, dedicated to the defeat of American aggression in Vietnam and to the achievement of the aims for which the people of Vietnam have sacrificed so much. We are forming a World Committee in support of the people of Vietnam. This initiative begins with the full and ardent support of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, President Ho Chi Minh and Ernesto Che Guevara. I believe it is a new departure, a departure which may augur the creation of an integral movement of resistance to American aggression in the world, capable of harnessing the potential but incalculable strength of the hundreds of millions of people who, oppressed beyond endurance, yearn to accomplish their liberation.

their liberation./

I appeal to you to join me in launching this World Vietnam Committee. We begin with those whose record in opposing aggression and exploitation is unequivocal and clear. I look forward to your early reply.

In closing, I should only mention that I write to you in strict confidence. The World Vietnam Committee will be announced on May 1, 1967. I write in the hope that you will be with us in inaugurating it.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Floyd McKissick,
Congress of Racial Equality,
38 Park Row,
New York 38,
N.Y.,
U.S.A.

DRAFT OF AN INTERNATIONAL APPEAL FOR
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
"WORLD VIETNAM COMMITTEE"

During the first months of 1967, the international situation has become graver each day. The North American aggression against Viet Nam becomes more brutal and the United States Government does not hesitate to take new steps in the military escalation. This situation imposes great obligations on every revolutionary person and to all the democratic and progressive sectors of humanity.

One thing is evident: the question of Viet Nam is the most important question at the present time. In the Vietnamese war the peoples' right to determine freely the form of government and society they wish to live in, without the intervention of the Marines or the CIA, is at stake. In Vietnam a historic battle is taking place where the future of socialism is at stake, as well as the future of the exploited peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for their liberation.

North American imperialism was the primary beneficiary of the Second World War. When the conflict was over, North American industry, which did not experience the devastation of the war, reached the point of producing more than half of the world's goods and a third of its exports, with which the North American ruling circles consolidated their great economic, political and military power. Taking advantage of the common struggle of the

peoples against fascism, North America emerged from the war as the most aggressive world power, concentrating in its hands a disproportionate and enormous share of the scientific, cultural and material resources of humanity. Thus, the neo-colonial penetration of North American imperialism took the place of the old colonial powers' domination.

Today, the United States Government intends to impose its domination on a world scale, and to even blackmail many countries through hunger. Their charitable phrases about aid to exploited countries awkwardly hide an economic policy of infiltration and pillage that is increasingly submerging a great part of humanity in hunger and misery. The imperialist government of the United States does not hesitate to intervene militarily in Asia, Africa and South America. It arrogates to itself the right to impose the politics it wants on other countries, and violently gets rid of the governments that do not agree with it.

The Vietnam war is the most eloquent example of this policy, and consequently Vietnam has become the symbol and the focus of the peoples' struggle against North American imperialism. The people of the DRV and the fighters of the FLN are today struggling for all the peoples of the earth.

It is therefore indispensable to develop a wide and active movement of the democratic and progressive forces of the whole world in support of the Vietnamese struggle. In this sense, the active solidarity of the socialist bloc and of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is fundamental, as is also that of the working class and the intellectual and

progressive forces of Europe and North America.

Likewise, we must always keep in mind the importance in this struggle of great sections of the North American people, who have demonstrated against the acts of aggression that the U.S. ruling groups are perpetrating against the people of Vietnam. It is correct and necessary to win the North American people to our struggle: the broad numbers of students, the intellectuals and progressive personalities, and the militant Black organizations who have expressed their categorical repudiation of the extermination policy put into practice in Vietnam by the governing oligarchy of the United States. This decisive action of the North American masses against the dirty war being waged by imperialism in South East Asia is greatly encouraging, not only to the Vietnamese fighters, but to all peoples who are fighting for liberation.

A situation of this type imposes new duties on the revolutionary and democratic forces. It becomes necessary to urgently define, in both the exploited countries and in the industrialized ones as well, a strategy to stop and counteract the greatest dominating force that history has ever known. It is impossible to live in peace and maintain normal peaceful relations with the United States without forcing it, through the firmest and most decided struggle, to renounce its colonialist designs in Vietnam and to permanently abandon its policy of intervention in the affairs of the Asian, African and Latin American countries.

There is no other way but to struggle. The historic experience of the struggle against fascism illustrates this.

The timely defeat of Hitler would have kept his aggressive and criminal hands from destroying the lives of thousands of human beings and would have prevented all the suffering and pain of humanity caused by the war. That is why it is necessary to stop the aggressive hand of imperialism in Vietnam and to struggle without vacillation. Peace will be guaranteed by the inevitable victory of the Vietnamese people against the imperialist aggressor. Because it is necessary to prove to the imperialists that the "escalation" cannot go on indefinitely unpunished. This is the only way to stop their cowardly and criminal aggression.

For these reasons, the signers of this appeal believe that nothing is more urgent at present than to constitute the World Anti-Imperialist Movement of support to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to the fighters of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

They therefore decide:

1) To constitute themselves as the Provisional World Vietnam Committee.
2) To make an appeal to world opinion to constitute Vietnam Committees all over the world to make known the truth of this war, to defend, support, and make victorious the cause of the Vietnamese fighters.
3) To convene in the beginning of September 1967 a World Conference of all the Committees in order to organize together the political struggle in support of

Vietnam, with the aim of coordinating moral and material support for the Vietnamese fighters; and to prepare together the organization and gathering of volunteers to answer the call of our Vietnamese brothers, thus demonstrating through their struggle that the international solidarity of the oppressed people of the world is the decisive form for creating the basis of a new world out of the ruins of imperialism.

/ / /

# the city child — whose responsibility?

## a conference organized by the v

The Biltmore
Madison Ave. at 43rd St.

Friday, April 28th. Tickets are $7.50 for lunch and all sessions; $3.00 for sessions only.

10 A.M. – 12 NOON SEMINAR 1

### PRESCHOOL CURRICULA: VARIOUS APPROACHES

MODERATOR: JOAN PLATOFF, Consultant, N.Y.U. Head Start Urban Education Program

SPEAKERS: CARL BEREITER, Professor, Special Education
University of Illinois

ELIZABETH GILKESON, Director of Children's Programs
Bank Street College of Education

JOHN HENRY MARTIN, Special Assistant for Education
Office of Economic Opportunity

DISCUSSANTS: IRENE KRULL, Montessori Teacher, Experimental Teacher
Fellow, Teachers College, Columbia University

ROCHELLE SCOTT, Kindergarten Teacher, P.S. 79, Manhattan

10 A.M. – 12 NOON SEMINAR 2

### SCHOOLS AND NEIGHBORHOODS: METHODS OF IMPROVING COMMUNICATIONS

MODERATOR: MAX WOLFF, Senior Research Specialist
Center for Urban Education

SPEAKERS: PERCIVAL GOODMAN, Professor of Urban Design
Columbia University

ALICE KORNEGAY, Member, Parent Community Relations
Committee, I.S. 201, Manhattan

MARION P. WHITE, Assistant Director
United Parents Associations, Inc.

DISCUSSANTS: CARL FLEMISTER, Director of Community Action & Organization
Planned Parenthood

SAUL SILVER, Principal, P.S. 179, Manhattan

# conflicts in urban education

## e west side montessori school.

10 A.M. SEMINAR 1

### TRAINING TEACHERS: THE NEEDS OF URBAN CHILDREN

MODERATOR: EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Principal, P.S. 145, Manhattan

PANEL: THELMA ADAIR, Director, Project Teacher Education, Queens College

ALBERT SHANKER, President, United Federation of Teachers

JAMES VOCALIS, Assistant Dean, Graduate Program in Urban Education, Bronx City State College

RESOURCE: BERYL BANFIELD, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Education

AMY KOVNER, Field Study Center, Graduate School of Education

2:30 P.M. SEMINAR 2

### COMMUNITY ACTION AND URBAN EDUCATION

MODERATOR: PRESTON WILCOX, Assistant Professor, Columbia School of Social Work

RESOURCE: SAUL ALINSKY, Director, Industrial Areas Foundation

4 P.M. SEMINAR 3

### URBAN SCHOOL BUREAUCRACIES: STRATEGIES FOR CHANGE

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PANEL: SAUL ALINSKY, Director, Industrial Areas Foundation

JANE CORREA, Director, Adult Education Community Center

JOE REMPSON, Research Assistant, Center for Urban Education

JACOB ZACK, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Office of the Executive Deputy Superintendent, Board of Education of the City of New York

For further information contact the West Side Montessori School, 310 West 91 St., N.Y.C. 10024. Tel. 799-1787

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YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20415

April 28, 1967

MAY 1 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

I appreciated receiving your letter of April 25, 1967 which was in reply to my letter of April 10, 1967 concerning the meeting held on April 24, 1967 to discuss a research program pertaining to the testing of applicants for Federal jobs. The rational for calling the meeting was to discuss with representatives of minority group and civil rights organizations the issues involved and to solicit their views and opinions. The views and opinions expressed are being considered in our deliberations in establishing the feasibility study. It is rather difficult to describe the discussions that went on at the meeting, and it is premature to suggest our plan of operation which has not been finalized at this time.

However, we expect to have additional meetings to discuss this same subject. Another meeting will be held with representatives of other Federal agencies considered to have an interest in this subject. We would be happy to have a representative of CORE present at this meeting. It will be held on Thursday, May 4, 1967, at 2 p.m. in the Commissioners' Board Room, 5th Floor, U.S. Civil Service Commission Building, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The receptionist in Room 5H09 will direct your representative to the meeting room.

Sincerely yours,

Anthony M. Rachal, Jr.

Anthony M. Rachal, Jr.
Special Assistant to the Chairman
for Equal Employment Opportunity

May 1, 1967

Mr. Ezra Rowry, Chairman
Ann Arbor CORE
818 Pomona Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Ezra:

Annextensive speaking tour of the west coast has been arranged for Floyd for the week of May 13 through May 19. This tour is the beginning of a major fund-raising drive.

Therefore, Floyd will be unable to be in Michigan on May 13. As we haven't heard from you regarding that date, we have had to assume that it is unsatisfactory to your Exec Committee.

I am sure that we will be able to make arrangemente for Floyd to visit Ann Arbor in the very near future, as he is looking forward to being there again.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant
to the National Director

ILH

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

F

NE131 (05)(44)PB095 AA034
A LLA43 NL PD ATLANTA GA 1
DIRECTOR FLOYD MCKISSICK
200 WEST 135 ST C O R E NYK

F2

1967 MAY 2 AM 4 15

YOU ARE REQUESTED TO APPEAR ALONG WITH OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS

ON A SALUTE TO JULIAN BOND PROGRAM MAY ~~WQR~~ 14 MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE STADIUM AT 5PM WITH A DOWNTOWN PARADE TO BEGIN AT 3:30 SINCERELY HOPE YOU CAN BE PRESENT REQUEST IMMEDIATE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REV HOWARD CREECY.

SF1201(R2-65)

# the Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte Street London W1 LANgham 5311

2nd May, 1967.

Your reference: ILH

MAY 8 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger,
Special Assistant to the National Director,
Congress of Racial Equality,
200 West 135th Street,
New York, N.Y. 10030,
U.S.A.

Dear Miss Hellinger,

I am extremely sorry to rush you in this way. However, it is most important for us to know as soon as possible whether Mr. McKissick will be able to attend the rally on June 25th.

We look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

S. Abdul.

S. Abdul
Hon. Secretary.

May 2, 1967

Mr. S. Abdul
Hon. Secretary
the Anti-Apartheid Movement
89 Charlotte Street
London, W.1., England

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Abdul:

Thank you very much for your letter dated April 20, received May 2.

Unfortunately, CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that, as Mr. McKissick spends so much time in administration as well as speaking engagements -- that for an out-of-town engagement to be accpptable, it must provide an honorarium of at least $750 plus expenses.

We are indeed sorry that we cannot be more flexible, but our financial situation demands it. We would very much like, however, to receive any data or reports on the event, and deeply regret that it will be impossible for Mr. McKissick to participate.

We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

# the Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte Street London W1 LANgham 5311

20th April 1967

MAY 2 1967

Irma L. Hellinger,
CORE.,
38, Park Row,
New York,
N.Y. 10038,
U.S.A.

Dear Miss Hellinger,

I do apologise for not having replied earlier to your letter of April 6th. However in relation to your query- since Floyd B. McKissick is now National Director of CORE we would be pleased if he could speak at the rally we are planning on June 25th.

As my original letter omitted to do this, I must regretfully point out that the Anti-Apartheid Movement is not in a position to pay the travelling expenses of speakers coming from overseas. Like other organisations concerned with these issues we have a constant battle to raise sufficient money for the work that needs to be done. Of course, we will assist Mr McKissick in every way that we can once he is here.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

S. Abdul.

S. Abdul
Hon. Secretary.

April 6, 1967

Mr. S. Abdul
The Anti-Apartheid Movement
89 Charlotte Street
London W.1., England

Re: Speaking Engagement

Dear Mr. Abdul:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 28, inviting Mr. Farmer to address a mass rally to be organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement for June 25.

Mr. Farmer is no longer National Director of CORE. He is, however, Chairman of our Advisory Committee. The present National Director is Floyd B. McKissick.

Please notify us as soon as possible whether this invitation is intended for Mr. Farmer personally or for the National Director, Mr. McKissick, We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

# the Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte Street London W1 LANgham 5311

28th March, 1967.

Mr. James Farmer,
C.O.R.E.,
38, Park Row,
New York,
N.Y.10038,
U.S.A.

APR 5 1967

Dear Mr. Farmer,

The Anti-Apartheid Movement is organising a mass rally in Trafalgar Square to take place on the afternoon of Sunday June 25th. This weekend is one of deep significance for all who hold dear the cause of freedom for the people of South Africa. It is the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the Freedom Charter at Kliptown in South Africa.

We would be honoured if you would consent to address the gathering of our supporters in Trafalgar Square. If this is not possible we would like to invite you to send a message of support for the rally.

This rally will demonstrate the opposition of all civilised peoples to the racialist doctrine of apartheid throughout Southern Africa. We intend an emphatic and public rejection of the South African Government's claim that it is acting on a doctrine that has world wide validity and to renew our pledge to work for basic human freedoms for all the peoples of Southern Africa regardless of race or colour.

We have found, on previous occasions that the courage of all those fighting and suffering under apartheid in Southern Africa is bolstered by the knowledge that there are people elsewhere in the world who have determined that they shall not fight alone.

We invite your participation in this event in the knowledge that your contribution will add to the success of the rally and ensure that the increasing urgency of this problem of apartheid is more widely understood in Britain and those parts of the world which have not committed themselves to an active opposition.

Yours sincerely,

S. Abdul

S. Abdul
Hon. Secretary.

APR 4 1967

Cutler House
Smith College
Northampton, Massachusetts

Community Action Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Sir:

A group of concerned students, faculty members and private citizens in Western Massachusetts, representing largely the Connecticut Valley cluster of schools--Smith, Amherst, Mount Holyoke, and the University of Massachusetts, has been organized to act as a clearing house, directing volunteers who wish to participate in civil rights projects. Our function is to channel information from organizations with specific staffing needs to individuals who have expressed interest in such projects. Among the skills available to interested groups would be men and women with experience in voter registration work, tutorials, teaching, community organizing and clerical work. At present we are attempting mainly to compile a master list of actual needs in existing projects.

Although we cannot guarantee filling any of your specific requests, there is a strong likelihood that some volunteers can be found to assist in your work. Notice of your requirements will be distributed throughout the entire Western Massachusetts area. Let me reiterate that this group functions as a resource bank, serving as an intermediary between civil rights projects needing staff assistance and individuals who have expressed interest in volunteering their services. This is our only purpose, and I hope that we can be of use to you.

Cordially yours,

VALLEY RESOURCE BANK

p/p by Marion Verp
Marion Verp

P.S. If there are any other organizations which you feel could take advantage of this service, we would appreciate their names and addresses so that we can get in touch with them.

MRS. JOSEPH P. LOGAN

36 SOUTH GOKE, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63119

May 2, 1967

Irma Hellinger
Special Assistant
to Mr. McKissick

MAY 4 1967

Dear Miss Hellinger,

I have consulted with the national office of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom about Mr. McKissick's fee and they are very sorry to have to confirm what I said on the phone - that our budget won't stretch to include the $750 honorarium your board has set.

Please convey to Mr. McKissick our strong admiration for the work CORE is doing. Even if we are not able to conduct this particular dialogue in California June 20th, we hope to continue to work together on our many common interests.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Logan
National Annual
Meeting Program
Chairman

DIRECTORS
the Earl Russell
the Countess Russell
Ken Coates
Christopher Farley
David Horowitz
Pat Jordan
Ralph Schoenman
Russell Stetler

file

UNITED KINGDOM
¼ Shavers Place
Haymarket
London SW1
Telephone WHitehall 4209
USA
342 West 84th Street
New York, N. Y. 10024
Telephone (212) 799-0364

# Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

MAY 3 1967

May 2, 1967

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Thank you very much for your letter of April 28. Your response is being fowarded to London. I fully appreciate the organizational priorities of CORE, and wish to thank you for the consideration you have shown. I look foward to continued associationaand consultation on matters of common concern to CORE and to this Foundation.

Sincerely,

Leonard P. Liggio

Leonard P. Liggio,
Executive Secretary

MAY 8 1967

ONTARIO

# THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

WINDSOR-CHATHAM REGIONAL OFFICE
2149 UNIVERSITY AVENUE WEST
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
CL. 6-8278

74 VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 1, ONTARIO
365-4218

LAKEHEAD REGIONAL OFFICE
235 BAY STREET
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO
345-2101

Toronto, Ontario,
May 3, 1967.

Miss Irma L. Hellinger,
Special Assistant to the
National Director,
CORE,
200 West 135th Street,
New York, New York 10030.

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of April 26th.

We regret very much that CORE is unable to send a representative to the 1967 Conference of Commissions for Human Rights in Toronto in July. Unfortunately, the conference budget is completely spoken for and we would be unable to finance the attendance of a representative.

However, we will certainly see that you continue to receive whatever material is released relating to the conference.

Yours sincerely,

Dorene E. Jacobs

(Miss) Dorene E. Jacobs,
Conference Co-ordinator,
1967 CCHR Conference.

DEJ/sg

*"It is public policy in Ontario that every person is free and equal in dignity and rights without regard to race, creed, colour nationality, ancestry or place of origin."*

— THE ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS CODE

May 5 '67

Dear

Mr. Theodore W. Kheel
*Ball Committee Chairman*
Suite 4057
866 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

I (we) accept the invitation to attend the Law Day-USA Ball on Friday, May 5, 1967, at the Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue at 61st Street, New York City.

☐ I should like _____ ticket(s) at $25 each.

☐ I should like to take a table for ten at $225 per table.

Enclosed is my check for $_____.

Please list guests on reverse side of card.

Name:_____

Address:_____

_____

I cannot attend but enclose my contribution of $_____.

*Please make checks payable to United World Federalists - New York*

*Mr. Theodore W. Kheel*

*and*

*The Ball Committee*

*request the pleasure of your company*

*at the*

*Law Day - USA Ball*

*sponsored by the*

*New York Metropolitan Committee,*

*United World Federalists*

*to be held in*

*the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pierre*

*Fifth Avenue at 61st Street*

*on*

*Friday, May Fifth*

*Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-Seven*

*nine o'clock*

*The favor of a reply is requested* *Black Tie*

## HONOURED GUESTS

HIS EXCELLENCY CHIEF S. O. ADEBO, C.M.G.
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*
*Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations*

MR. RANDOLPH P. COMPTON
*Executive Committee, New York Metropolitan Committee,*
*United World Federalists*

MR. NORMAN COUSINS
*President, World Association of World Federalists*

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ORHAN ERALP
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*
*Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations*

HONOURABLE SAMUEL H. HOFSTADTER
*Justice, Supreme Court of the State of New York*

MRS. MARION H. McVITTY
*World Association of World Federalists Representative at the*
*United Nations*

HONOURABLE CONSTANCE BAKER MOTLEY
*United States District Judge, Southern District of New York*

MR. WILLIAM RAND
*Chairman, New York Metropolitan Committee, United World Federalists*

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. E. R. RICHARDSON, C.M.G.
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*
*Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations*

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*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*
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*United States of America*

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. JOSE MARIA RUDA
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*
*Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations*

HONOURABLE WILLIAM FITTS RYAN
*Member of the Congress of the United States, House of Representatives*

HONOURABLE PERCY E. SUTTON
*President of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York*

*(Partial Listing)*

## PROGRAM

**8:00** PARISIAN AND SAPPHIRE ROOMS

Cocktail Reception

**9:00** GRAND BALLROOM

Grand March

Opening by Mr. Theodore W. Kheel,
Ball Committee Chairman

Grand Waltz

**10:30** Supper

**11:30** Rafael & Juliana, Flamenco Dancers

**12:00** Ghana Drum Program

*Music by The Joe Carroll Orchestra*

*Program Co-ordinator: Albrecht A. Heyer*

*"The goal of the United World Federalists is lasting world peace. Peace is more than the absence of war. Peace is more than disarmament, though disarmament is essential to peace. Peace requires that a world community of nations substitute the processes of law for armed conflict in settling disputes, as individuals have learned to do at home. Peace demands a world-wide system of justice, law, and order."*

*"There can be no national security without world peace; no world peace without international justice; no international justice without world law; and no effective world law without institutions to make, interpret and enforce it."*

*Proceeds from the Ball will be used to help the United World Federalists carry out its educational programs in the New York area.*

## BALL COMMITTEE

MR. THEODORE W. KHEEL
*Chairman*

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Rev. Mrs. Donald S. Harrington

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Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Wallach

Mr. Theodore Waller

Honourable and Mrs. James L. Watson

Mrs. Cleo Jane Witty

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh C. Wolfe

Mr. William D. Zabel

*(Partial Listing)*

dec.

# the Anti-Apartheid Movement

89 Charlotte Street London W1 LANgham 5311

TO OVERSEAS CONTACTS 5/5/67.

Dear Friends,

It is some time since we have written to you about the co-ordination of Anti-Apartheid activities and as Human Rights Year, 1968, is no longer far off we are anxious to have reports from you regarding the decisions that were taken in London on March 28, 1966, when many overseas Anti-Apartheid Committees met together.

Human Rights Committees exist in almost all countries and we would like to know whether you are represented on the Committee in your country and what is being done specifically about Southern Africa. If the aims of this committee have been clearly formulated, we would be interested to know what these are.

Here in Britain a Human Rights Committee has been set up and we shall let you have details of their aims for Human Rights Year as soon as they are finalised.

We feel that it would be most useful if Anti-Apartheid groups and committees could formulate provisional plans for 1968 which could then be sent to us for circulation to other committees with a view to the co-ordination of our activities internationally. We would suggest that all committees consider concentrating their plans between the dates of March 21st,1968 and June 26th, 1968. The activities themselves should include the whole of Southern Africa - not only South Africa but South West Africa, Rhodesia and the Portuguese territories.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

S. Abdul

S. Abdul
Hon. Secretary.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I will be pleased to participate in the Conversation with Africa to be held at Capahosic on.....

M.....

American participants are requested to submit a $20.00 registration fee with this acknowledgment. (No fee for Africans). Living expenses at the conference site are borne by the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

file deadline May 5, '67.

The Phelps-Stokes Fund

297 Park Avenue South

New York, N. Y. 10010

Attention: R. S. Browne

NOTE: In the event our quota is filled prior to receipt of your acceptance, your registration fee will be returned and you will be offered a priority opportunity to attend the next "Conversation."

# CONVERSATIONS

# WITH

# AFRICA

Devoted to a continuing dialogue between
Africans and Afro-Americans

Sponsored by the Phelps-Stokes Fund

The Negro in the United States is today more aware of his ancestral heritage than at any time in the past two centuries. This heritage is from Africa, the land of his forefathers, and although the long hegira in the western hemisphere has fashioned the Afro-American in a way which somewhat distinguishes him from his non-expatriated brethren, the bond of kinship has, in the face of sometimes overwhelming odds, remained intact.

The past decade has truly been one of outstanding achievement for both of these branches of the great African family. Independence and self-government have brought new dignity to millions of Africans, and an unprecedented surge of cooperative effort, crowned with some success, is nurturing increased self-respect amongst the Negroes of America. The task of clothing these achievements with real meaning remains largely unaccomplished, however.

Fortunately, there are numerous ways in which these two groups can be of assistance to one another during the coming years. The tremendous difference in the type of experience which has befallen each offers many opportunities for a mutually beneficial exchange of expertise. Despite admitted cultural divergencies, and in the face of overt and covert attempts to drive a wedge between Afro-Americans and continental Africans, the solid basis for a deep and moving cooperative relationship has repeatedly made itself apparent in various ways.

In the belief that better understanding and closer relationships between Africans and Negro Americans can lead to a harvest of cooperative endeavors, the Phelps-Stokes Fund is sponsoring a series of informal, unstructured conferences between leaders in the American Negro community and outstanding African diplomats and leaders. These conferences will be held at the Robert R. Moton conference center, Capahosic, located on the shores of the York River in the beautiful hills of eastern Virginia. This conference center accommodates 35 persons and is admirably suited to encouraging meaningful contacts and exchanges of ideas because of its restful isolation and intimacy. Although it is not intended that any strict agenda will be followed, discussions will focus around matters of mutual concern and on ways in which each group can more effectively aid and assist the other. It is hoped that from these friendly discussions mutual understanding and appreciation will be enhanced and a more solid base laid for future cooperation and accomplishment.

**THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND**

cordially invites

Mr. Floyd McKissack

to participate in a

**CONVERSATION WITH AFRICA**

to be held at Capahosic

from 6 p.m. Friday, May 5, 1967

to Noon, Sunday, May 7, 1967

Limited capacity requires that we receive the acknowledgment of your intention to attend no later than April 15, 1967

Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, Room 317
New York, New York 10038

file

REQUEST FOR SPEAKER

Name Of Organization: Subject class; Problems of Democracy, George Washington High School

Address 192nd St & Audubon Ave, Ny, NY

Day Telephone: WA 4-1841 Chairman: Mrs Renee Fershen Fershen

Date of Meeting: Weekday, Tues May 23-26; Time 11:10-11:49

Place Of Meeting: Rm 338 High School

Directions: Broadway 7th Ave Lcl to 191st, walk West to school.

Lecture Subject: CORE's program for Harlem; or CORE & its national program

Length Of Speech: 15 minutes Question Period: (yes) 20 mins (no) ____

Approximate size and character of audience 40 students, senior history honor students

Can you pay a fee? no Can you pay expenses? Carfare? sure!

Should CORE provide literature? if at no cost to students yes

REMARKS:

Gentlemen:
I have been in communication with your organization since March and have been very unsuccessful in obtaining a speaker. I still think my students would benefit from such exposure, don't you?

Renee Fershen
May 6, 1963

(Signed) _____

Date: _____

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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*Chairman*
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66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Conn. 06511
May 6, 1967

Cancel

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director of CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

I am pleased to learn from your letter of April 26th that Mr. McKissick can be with us at least one day during our week on Civil Rights and Power Structures. Wednesday, Aug. 2 will be very satisfactory.

We shall, in good time, make flight arrangements for Mr. McKissick. World Fellowship Center will be filled with responsive people eager to hear and meet Mr. McKissick.

Very truly yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executive Director

April 26, 1967

Mr. Willard Uphaus
Executive Director
World Fellowship, Inc.
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Uphaus:

Thank you for your letter of April 24, advising that the date for the program of the World Fellowship Conference dealing with Civil Rights and Power Structures had been changed from July 17 through 21 to July 31 through August 4.

Mr. McKissick will be available for one day during the period of July 31 to August 4. It would not be possible to alot any more time because of a constantly busy and pressing schedule. Mr. McKissick is, however, anxious to participate in this program. The most convenient date is Wednesday, August 2.

We are looking forward to hearing from you regarding the above mentioned date. Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

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Telephone: New Haven (203) 776-3334

APR 26 1967

April 24,1967

Miss Irma L.Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York,New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of the 20th indicating that Mr. McKissick may be able to be with us at World Fellowship in New Hampshire for one day during the week of July 17 through 21.

Since I wrote on March 22nd we have been obliged,because of the schedules of speakers for two different weeks, to change the date for Civil Rights and Power Structures to July 31 through August 4. I do hope this will not interfere with Mr. Kissick's coming. I even hope the change will improve the situation, so that he might stay more than one day.

However, if July 31 through August 4 is impossible for Mr. McCkssick, we would hold to the July 20 date, even though the subject of the week is different. The themes of all the weeks are interrelated as far as building a just and peaceful world is concerned.

Will you kindly let me know how the week of July 31 through August 4 fits into Mr. McKissick's schedule?

Sincerely,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executive Director

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April 17, 1967

Dear Friend:

There are many places of natural grandeur in the United States where people go in summer to combine fellowship and vacation, but we doubt if there is another World Fellowship like the one in the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

If you want a place with a lot of room for rest and quiet.....

If you like to swim, boat, hike, climb, sing, folk dance, play games.....

If you need a haven where you can be yourself, and talk freely with friends about the questions that concern you.....

If you want to meet leaders from this and other countries who are active for peace, civil rights, social change.....

If in a time of danger and crisis you need your faith strengthened in the possibility of building a decent world for all people.....

If you want an ideal place where your children can enjoy good food, sunshine, play and laughter close to nature..... all at reasonable cost.....

COME TO WORLD FELLOWSHIP

Tear off the Form on page 8 of the accompanying World Fellowship News and mail to us indicating that you desire full information about conferences and speakers.

Sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executive Director

# WORLD FELLOWSHIP NEWS

. . . . ISSUED BY WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS, CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.

Winter Headquarters: 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven 11, Connecticut, U.S.A. — Telephone MAin 4-1327

March 6, 1967 Willard Uphaus, Editor

NEWS, INFORMATION, OPINION, APPEAL FOR ACTION


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## 1. WORLD FELLOWSHIP IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, SUMMER 1967

The Twenty-Seventh Season Is Coming Winter is still with us, but with the sun rising higher in the sky and the lengthening days, the spell of the coming summer is overtaking us. We are working with enthusiasm trying to perfect a twelve week program that combines refreshing vacation, inspiring informal fellowship among peacemakers from many states and countries, and stimulating conferences on subjects close to the hearts of thoughtful people.

World Fellowship has a unique place among the movements for civil rights, civil liberty, social justice and peace. It provides a breathing space in beautiful country for the activist to relax his spirit and commune heart to heart with others dedicated to a different kind of world. Authorities speak not only from books but from participation in the daily struggle. To one person it was "the largeness of viewpoint and the dedication to man that pervades the atmosphere.... the intangibles...that I shall never forget." At World Fellowship we do not escape from man's unsolved problems, but we look at them in perspective, determine our own relevance to them, and find fresh resources for action. We overcome loneliness and alienation. We capture an inner stability to cope with these problems.

The 1967 season extends from June 19 to September 5. We are not ready to announce the exact schedule, with speakers and dates for each subject. However, the program will be around such subjects as the following:

Vietnam - Challenge to the American Conscience
What Is Happening in China Today?
Hidden Threats to Liberty
Civil Rights and the Power Structures
Marxism and the Arts
Africa and Neo-Colonialism
Israel and the Arab World
Germany, Neo-Nazism and Western Europe
Affluence and Poverty - at Home - Abroad
American Foreign Policy - The Use of Power
The USSR After Fifty Years
What Chance of Democracy in India?
The Faiths of the World and Their Relevance
What's Up in American Labor

## II. EXPO 67

Curtain time is fast approaching for Expo 67, the great World Exhibition which will be the focal point of Canada's Centennial Year. Located in Montreal, this event, the first World Exhibition ever to be held in North America, opens Friday, April 28, 1967 and runs to Friday, October 27, 1967. Having as its theme, Man and His World, it promises cultural inspiration beyond anything ever experienced at such an event.

World Fellowship hopes to have two projects in Montreal during this period-first, a committee that will try to anticipate the coming of outstanding persons from other countries and offer them as speakers and artists to local societies; and second, a World Fellowship of Faiths Festival that will relate the faiths of man to the arts.

Your Director spent two days, January 19 and 20, in Montreal to talk with clergymen, university professors and peace workers to enlist their interest. He found a warm response. It is hoped the Montreal program can be launched soon with a Reunion of WFers who have been with us in New Hampshire over the years.

World Fellowship Center is not too far off the direct road to Montreal. It should be possible for many of our friends to combine Expo 67 and World Fellowship during their vacations.

## III. SUNDAY EVENINGS AT WORLD FELLOWSHIP

Many leaders in the world faiths are well aware of the vast changes taking place at home and abroad. Poverty, wars, discrimination, revolutions raise many questions. Walls of prejudice and bigotry are crumbling. Ecumenicity is a reality not only among the traditional religious faiths, but between the religious and the secular, humanistic and political movements. One purpose of the Sunday evening vesper programs is to give spokesmen of the faiths opportunity to discuss their philsophies and their relevance for our time.

For example, last summer we heard a minister tell what is means to head a congregation without a church building. Its life and action grow out of the problems and needs of the community and the world. Times of worship and meditation, held in the open or any place to which the congregation is invited, are related to the work to be done. The minister is not concerned with the size of the group, wealth, standing or denominational prestige.

We shall try to find out what Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Buddhists, Muslims and others are thinking about in a world like this. Rev. George Ackerly, our chairman, is helping us arrange these Sunday evening programs.

## IV. GRANVILLE CLARK, WF SPONSOR, DIES

World Fellowship mourns the loss of a distinguished Sponsor and friend. Grenville Clark, prominent New York lawyer and advocate of peace through world federalism died at his home in Dublin. N.H., January 12, 1967. He was 84.

Unhappy about the 5 to 4 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Uphaus case he made a determined effort to persuade the court to re-hear it. He obtained additional legal talent at his own expense to draw up the necessary documents and make the appeal. The court, however, rejected the appeal.

Mr. Clark worked more than twenty years in an effort to promote an alternative to war. The fruit of his labor appeared in a book, "World Peace Through World Law", which was co-authored by Louis B. Sohn, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law school. He sought "a world organization equipped to achieve and maintain total disarmanent, to enforce world law against international violence, and to promote world economic and social development." NYT, Jan. 13, 1967.

## V. HARRY WARD - " A PROPHET WAS AMONG US."

The Social Questions Bulletin of the Methodist Federation for Social Action correctly entitled its tribute to Dr. Harry F. Ward "A Prophet Was Among Us." Unfortunately I never had the privilege of being in Dr. Ward's classes at Union Theological Seminary, but I have worked with many who reflect the powerful influence he had on them. We who have heard him speak, read his writings, and associated with him in action projects have a special responsibility to communicate his spirit to all who seek today to apply the teachings of the Old Testament prophets and Jesus to our contemporary life.

Dr. Ward touched my life years ago when he addressed a student conference at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. I had scarcely begun to think about Christianity and the economic life, and was unaware of the vast corporate enterprises, dominated by a profit-seeking motive, that have been so much at the bottom of the injustices and the wars of my life time. It was June. We were seated on a grassy slope. I can see him now, thin, wiry, incisive, leaning forward intently left hand on left knee and right index finger pointing directly at us. From then on Harry Ward became an increasing influence in my life.

One of the founders of the MFSA and its dynamic secretary from 1912 to 1940, he helped shape the social creed not only of this unofficial body but of The Methodist Church-a creed that was to become a statement of faith of United Protestantism in the Federal Council of Churches.

Harry Ward, with a few other prophetic souls like Eugene Debs and Walter Rauschenbusch, compelled me to examine the ethics of capitalism and to find it wanting. These influences, coupled with the social and economic woes of the Great Depression, taught me that socialism, wrought out in a democratic framework, was our only guarantee against poverty and war.

This minister and Professor of Christian Ethics, Harry Ward, was ever aware of the threats to civil liberty instigated by vested military and economic interests. Actionist that he was he gave twenty of the best years of his life to the chairmanship of the American Civil Liberties Union. Long before we had formal dialogues on Marxism and Religion he had seen the common ground held by the radical prophets of, the Bible and Karl Marx, and had interpreted and defended the Russian Revolution as man's first great effort to make socialism work.

I came to appreciate Dr. Ward most when the McCarthyism of the 50's struck at World Fellowship in New Hampshire. In the Religious Freedom Committee, largely his creation, I found comfort and counsel when I had to choose between becoming an informer on our guests and spending a year in prison. The First Amendment then became a living document born out of the struggles of the past. Among the first letters that reached me behind bars was one from Harry Ward. He put our struggle into historical and moral perspective, when he wrote: "Besides the love and prayers that bring the spirits of your friends, your cell is full of the presence of that great company who, from the first days of our faith, have chosen prison, torture and death rather than the betrayal of its principles."

The truth is that this dear old friend, counsellor and religious mentor, Harry Ward, was partly responsible for my prison experience. He had shown by precept and example that the Christian need not fear to dialogue with the political Left in a common quest for a just and peaceful society. How can anyone help but love the memory of a man whose persistent prick and sting awakened the self-satisfied and made the Gospel come alive.

## VI. THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FESTIVAL IN LOS ANGELES

Aurelia Morris, an active WFer formerly in New York and now living in Santa Monica, Calif., represented World Fellowship at an International Cooperative Festival held in Los Angeles, January 14 and 15. The theme of the Festival was Science, Spiritual Values and the Quest for Peace. Among the speakers were Stewart Shapiro, Ph.D. Co-Director, Western Psychological Center, U.C.L.A., Joseph Kaplan, Ph.D. Professor of Physics, U.C.L.A. and Dr. Marcus Back, a minister who has devoted his life to the improving of understanding among the world's faiths.

The International Cooperation Council, sponsor of the Festival, seeks new and more effective ways for aiding the total growth of persons from all racial and religious backgrounds. Its aim is to combine the methods and discoveries of modern science with the deepest insights of philosophy, religion and the arts in search of "unity in diversity among all peoples."

The program included an International Children's Choir that sang and introduced many countries; also a revolving discussion technique for developing a new and more effective method of interpersonal communication. Aly Wassil, President, United World Religions and Conference on Science and Religion, and an internationally known author and lecturer, spoke on "The New Face of Religion." The program sought persons who are both searching inwardly and also involved in the outer struggles. Leland P. Stewart is president of the International Cooperation Council.

## VII. MORE MUSIC AT WORLD FELLOWSHIP

Miriam Moskowitz, one of our ardent WFers, is launching a campaign to locate amateur musicians, some of whom would like to play chamber music. More participation of this kind will add to our cultural life at the Center and will be a natural extension of the beauty for which WF stands. If you are coming this summer and wish to join in this program, bring your instruments. Get in touch with Miriam at 772 Boulevard, Bayonne, New Jersey.

## VIII. END MASS MURDER IN VIETNAM

Led by The Rev. James Bevel, a staff member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Spring Mobilization Committee to end the War in Vietnam, is calling for "Vietnam Week", April 8-15, which will consist of a week of protests on college and high school campuses that will end with huge demonstrations in New York and San Francisco.

Londa Donnenberg (29 Park Row, 5th Floor, 10038) writes to thank us for our support and to assure us that the help of "olderfolks" will be appreciated. We urge Wfers to help the students with their moral support and money. This is a movement to end mass murder in Vietnam.

## IX. CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN DEMONSTRATE FOR PEACE IN WASHINGTON

On January 31st about 2300 clergymen and laymen coming from 45 states demonstrated quietly in front of the White House to urge a reexamination of American foreign policy in Vietnam. The leaders of the demonstration made public a position paper, Vietnam-The Clergyman's Dilemma in which the President was asked to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and slow down the ground war in South Vietnam in an effort to hasten peace nogotiations.

"If we do not take these steps," the paper said, "we firmly believe that God will judge us harshly and will hold us accountable for the horror we continue to unleash."

The demonstration was sponsored by The National Committee of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam that was formed last year. The leaders include Dr. John C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary; Rabbi Abraham Heschel, professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America: Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, a Stanford University theologian; Bishop John Wesley Lord, the Methodist Bishop of the Washington area; the Right Rev. Paul Moore, Episcopal Bishop of

Washington; the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, chaplain of Yale University, and the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, a Jesuit priest.

After the demonstration the clergymen and laymen called on Senators and Representatives to find out where they stood and talk with them about the war. Senator Wayne Morse, who met with a delegation of women in Washington, February 15, told them that Congressmen had been impressed by the clergy and lay mobilization.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the headquarters of the mobilization, was packed in the evening for a profoundly moving Service of Witness at which song, prayer, the reading of Scripture and addresses told of penitence, shared suffering and commitment to peace. The Rev. Coffin, the Rev. John F. Cronin and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, in speaking, dramatized the interfaith character of the gathering.

On the second morning the participants met for workshops on: Vietnam and the Local Congregation, Vietnam and Community Action, and Vietnam and Public Officials. The two- day program closed with stirring messages by Senators Wayne Morse, Ernest Gruening and Eugene McCarthy.

## X. PAUL GOODMAN CALLED A.J. MUSTE "an AUTHENTIC GREAT MAN."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation, in announcing the death of A.J. Muste, February 11, 1967, revered him as a spiritual mentor, leader and friend. Because of our deep respect for his life of devotion to humanity and peace, we include some paragraphs from this FOR announcement.

"For exactly 50 years "A.J." had been a member of the FOR, was its second National Chairman, first Industrial Secretary, then in turn Co-Secretary, Executive Secretary, Secretary Emeritus and New York City Secretary at the time of his death at 82 years of age.

"A.J." in fact "joined" the FOR twice - once in 1916 and again in 1936 after a number of years "in exile". Following a reconversion experience in Paris that summer, he wrote his friend Nevin Sayre "I have concluded that the out-and-out Marxist-Leninist position, including revolution by violence...is untenable and I am again the unequivocal Christian and pacifist I was some years ago.

"This piece of paper can do no more than wonderingly state that A.J.'s influence on his thousands of friends, pacifists and nonpacifist, in and out of the peace movement, has been nothing short of monumental and all pervasive for half a century. A fuller evaluation of A.J.'s life and work is in preparation for the March issue of FELLOWSHIP magazine, and may also be found in two books about and by A.J.: "The Peace Agitator" and "The Essays by A.J.Muste".

"This man, described by Paul Goodman as "an Authentic Great Man, had a deeply personal relationship with countless individuals as friend, pastor and counsellor. He was unique in the depth of his feelings and convictions. Each must asses his own loss in the passing of this audaciously spiritual person.

"Given his life-long dedication to the Cause of Peace, it is most fitting that one of his last acts was to visit Hanoi and to bring back from Ho Chi Minh the widely publicized peace proposal that was subsequently nullified by the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam. In fact, as one of his closest friends has remarked, "A.J.'s death is typical of him. He allocated 82 years to living, but only one day for dying."

## XI. KOREA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

This country in its moral isolation draws weaker, and often reluctant allies into its nefarious aggression in Vietnam. Some soldiers may be professionals, willing to assume the risks for the pay they get; but how many are in Vietnam because they are caught in the armed forces of an authoritarian state or because they can earn more as soldiers than as peasants at home? The story of South Korea makes it abundantly clear why the Vietnamese will never feel free until the invaders leave their land.

Most Rev.John A.Choi, Bishop of Pusan and Director, Korean Relief, Inc., writes to Americans who assist him in his good works: "Unemployment in Korea is still alarmingly high,glowing reports that appear in the newspapers from time-to-time notwithstanding. I can assure you as Bishop of the poorest diocese in Korea, that it is an uphill struggle for the average family to meet the demands of the day-to-day living...expecially when take home pay (If one is lucky enough to be employed) seldom if ever reaches $15.00 a month."

What has happened during the years of U.S. Occupation in Korea? What has happened to the multiplied millions of tax dollars that have been poured into this country? Are we interested in building democracy in the lands that we plunder and occupy? We have been told that our wars were fought to make the world safe for democracy. The weaker peoples struggling to be free may come to believe that it would be wiser to make democracy safe for the world.

If we said the following we might be considered biassed, so we shall let Gen. David M. Shoup, former Marine Corps commandant, speak. Addressing the tenth annual junior college world affairs day in Los Angeles, May 14, 1966, he said:

> "I believe that if we had and would keep our dirty, bloody, dollar-crooked fingers out of the business of these nations so full of depressed, exploited people, they will arrive at a solution of their own. That they design and want. That they fight and work for. And if unfortunately their revolutions must be of the violent type because the 'haves' refuse to share with the 'have-nots' by any peaceful methods, at least what they get will be their own, and not the American style, which they don't want and above all don't want crammed down their throats by Americans."

Senator R. Vance Hartke, D.-Ind. distributed the General's speech in a press release on February 20, 1967, and inserted it in full in the Congressional Record that day.

## XII. MONROE LOAKMAN PLEADS FOR ACTION

Monroe Lockman, who visits us each year in New Hampshire and who thinks and works peace every day of his life wrote to ask whether he might make a proposal through our News Letter. It's monumental, he says, but why not propose it.

. . .

A LETTER TO THE FRIENDS OF WORLD FELLOWSHIP

"I wish to propose an action for peace which will reach and affect every single man and woman and child in the United States. The idea is so expensive and so staggering that it could only be realized as a result of considerable rank and file pressure from within peace organizations. This means you, friend, you who are now holding this letter in your hand and can make it happen.

"The January 1967 issue of Ramparts Magazine displays color photographs of Vietnamese children burned and mutilated by American napalm. To see them is to be horrified and outraged. These photographs must be seen by EVERY American. No sane person's conscience could remain undisturbed. There may be no straight path to peace but an aroused America may yet deliver us from the flames of world incineration. Those pictures must be seen: Let no American offer the lame excuse heard so often in Germany after the destruction of Nazi power; "I did know about the murder camps. I really didn't know what was going on."

"I propose the following to all peace organizations in the United States. That a decision be made for a cooperative effort to organize a direct mail to EACH and EVERY household in the U.S. containing copies in color of photographs of these mutilated Vietnamese children. Also that each letter contain four picture post-cards with the same photos on the cards and a cover letter asking the addressee to mail one card to the President, and one to each Senator and one to each Congressman.

"A monumental proposal? Yes, but entirely possible. Further I propose the rental of billboards to display these pictures to be followed by demonstrations at the White House and at the American Mission to the United Nations with peace demonstrations carrying life size or large color photos of these burned children.

"Let those pyromaniacs who play God with the lives of little children face a conscience stricken America.

"These pictures must be seen by everyone. Will you write two letters today in support of this proposal? One to a national peace leader and one to a local peace leader?

Sincerely,

Monroe Lockman

NOTE: Reprints of the 24-page "Children of Vietnam" section which appeared in the January issue of Ramparts may be ordered by writing Ramparts, 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California 94133. 1-10 copies...35 cents each. Special rates for larger numbers.

XIII. THE GOLDEN RULE
In Seven World Faiths

Hinduism Men gifted with intelligence should always treat others as they themselves wish to be treated.

Buddhism In five ways should a classman minister to his friends and familiars; by generosity, courtesy and benevolence, by treating them as he treats himself, and by being as good as his word.

Taoism Regard your neighbor's gain as your own gain, and regard your neighbor's loss as your own.

Confucianism What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.

Judaism Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Christianity All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them.

Islam No one of you is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.

XIV. THE MEANING OF WORLD FELLOWSHIP

"It was everything we wanted; simplicity of manners, decency of feeling, respect for privacy, spiritual tranquility, and great natural beauty."

"We feel we have found a haven at World Fellowship camp, one to which we want to return to again and again."

" a deep and moving experience to both of us."

"It was to me the first time in my life, when I first joined the staff in 1959, that I really experienced fellowship and social awareness."

"Thank you for providing such a wholesome setting in which to spend my vacation days."

"The people, the informal friendly atmosphere, the evening talks and the beautiful spirit...shall stay with me a long time."

"I gained things this summer which I can never lose-a smattering of maturity, a deeper respect for people, and the ability to get along with people."

XVI.

Reprinted from card published by
Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.
489 Ocean Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

---

(Tear off and return to World Fellowship, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06511

Date_____

_____ I (We) wish to be kept on your mailing list for detailed announcements about your summer plans.

_____ I (We) know that World Fellowship does not derive enough net income from summer operations to meet the needs of improvement and expansion, so I (We) enclose $_____to help you.

World Fellowship, Inc.
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Floyd B. McKissick
38 Park Row
N. Y. 10038

Return Requested

**FIRST CLASS MAIL**

C O M M I T M E N T

autobiography by Willard Uphaus

Originally $4.95.....now in hardback $2.25 postpaid

"The story remains an account of as scandalous a prostitution of American juridical procedure as has ever blotted the record...His government was within its legal rights in compelling him to choose between being a jailbird and being a skunk...His own profession of faith is profoundly moving, which makes the book, as a literary product, easy and pleasant reading."

Gerald W. Johnson, The New Republic

"He believes in the brotherhood of man; he does not withhold Christian life from anybody. He does not let the Iron Curtain divide his world or impede his advocacy of people."

Brooks Atkinson, The New York Times

"Here was a man who took the Judeo-Christian ethic seriously and who really believed in the Declaration of Independence."

Herbert Aptheker, Political Affairs

"The author of this book has known the McCarthy era well and has suffered a year's imprisonment because he refused to give the names of militant liberals to a witch-hunting pupil of McCarthy...Young people will profit especially if they read it with care."

The Witness

Make checks payable to Willard Uphaus, 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn. 06511

April 20, 1967

Mr. Willard Uphaus
Executive Director
World Fellowship, Inc.
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Uphaus:

Thank you for your letter of March 22, with the enclosed General Information form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick and his family to join you, July 17 through 21. Please forgive the long delay in replying to same.

Unfortunately, it will not be possible for Mr. McKissick to spend such a long time at the Fellowship. It might, however, be possible for him to join you for one day. The 20th of July would be best for him. We do not yet know if his family will be able to be with him.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience whether this arrangement would be satisfactory. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

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including the

## WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS in the U.S.A.

Enrolling People of ALL Races, Faiths and Convictions

CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone: Conway 447-2280

Headquarters, October to May, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06511
Telephone: New Haven 776-3334

March 22,1967

Miss Irma L.Hellinger
Spectial Assistant to the
National Director or CORE
280 West 135th Street
New York.New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you very much for your reply to my letter of March 1. I do hope Mr. McKissick and his family can arrange to be with us,July 17 through 21. I have tried to be helpful in providing as much information as possible on the General Information form. I am sure all the details can be worked out.

Carl and Anne Braden are usually with us during our week on Civil Rights.

Kindly feel free to call me collect in New Haven, if I can be helpful with further information.

The enclosed World Fellowship News tells something more about World Fellowship.

Sincerely,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executige Director

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE World Fellowship Center ,Conway,New Hampshire

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR Approximately one week

DATE July 17 to 21 or 22

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) We combine addresses by individuals with panels, and then afford plenty of time for questions and discussion.

TOPIC Civil Rights and Power Structures

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
Our speakers usually come by auto and bring their families. We pay travel. For one person we provide round trip transportation by air.

2. Time If by air , to be arranged

3. Point of departure "

4. Point of arrival If by air,Laconia,New Hampshire

5. Flight number ?

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker ?

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: At World Fellowship Center

2. Room number Frederick Douglas Room,Lloyd Lodge

HONORARIUM: If Mr. McKissick came alone by air,then trsnsportation,entertainment and $100.00. If family came, then auto travel expenses and entertainment for the week.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Willard Uphaus

2. Phone number & address 66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven,Conn. 203-776-3334

# WORLD FELLOWSHIP NEWS

. . . . ISSUED BY WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS, CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE, U.S.A.

Winter Headquarters: 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven 11, Connecticut, U.S.A. — Telephone MAin 4-1327

March 6, 1967 Willard Uphaus, Editor

NEWS, INFORMATION, OPINION, APPEAL FOR ACTION


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The Twenty-Seventh Season Is Coming Winter is still with us, but with the sun rising higher in the sky and the lengthening days, the spell of the coming summer is overtaking us. We are working with enthusiasm trying to perfect a twelve week program that combines refreshing vacation, inspiring informal fellowship among peacemakers from many states and countries, and stimulating conferences on subjects close to the hearts of thoughtful people.

World Fellowship has a unique place among the movements for civil rights, civil liberty, social justice and peace. It provides a breathing space in beautiful country for the activist to relax his spirit and commune heart to heart with others dedicated to a different kind of world. Authorities speak not only from books but from participation in the daily struggle. To one person it was "the largeness of viewpoint and the dedication to man that pervades the atmosphere.....the intangibles...that I shall never forget." At World Fellowship we do not escape from man's unsolved problems, but we look at them in perspective, determine our own relevance to them, and find fresh resources for action. We overcome loneliness and alienation. We capture an inner stability to cope with these problems.

The 1967 season extends from June 19 to September 5. We are not ready to announce the exact schedule, with speakers and dates for each subject. However, the program will be around such subjects as the following.

Vietnam - Challenge to the American Conscience
What Is Happening in China Today?
Hidden Threats To Liberty
Civil Rights and the Power Structures
Marxism and Esthetics
Africa and Neo-Colonialism
Israel and the Arab World
Germany, Neo-Nazism and Western Europe
Affluence and Poverty - at Home - Abroad
American Foreign Policy - The Use of Power
The USSR After Fifty Years
What Chance of Democracy in India?
The Faiths of the World and Their Relevance
What's Up in American Labor

II. Expo 67

Curtain time is fast approaching for Expo 67, the great World Exhibition which will be the focal point of Canada's Centennial Year. Located in Montreal, this event, the first World Exhibition ever to be held in North America, opens Friday, April 28, 1967 and runs to Friday, October 27, 1967. Having as its theme, Man and His World, it promises cultural inspiration beyond anything ever experienced at such an event.

World Fellowship hopes to have two projects in Montreal during this period-first, a committee that will try to anticipate the coming of outstanding persons from other countries and offer them as speakers and artists to local societies; and second, a World Fellowship of Faiths Festival that will relate the faiths of man to the arts.

Your Director spent two days, January 19 and 20, in Montreal to talk with clergymen, university professors and peace workers to enlist their interest. He found a warm response. It is hoped the Montreal program can be launched soon with a Reunion of Wfers who have been with us in New Hampshire over the years.

World Fellowship Center is not too far off the direct road to Montreal. It should be possible for many of our friends to combine Expo 67 and World Fellowship during their vacations.

III. Sunday Evenings at World Fellowship

Many leaders in the world faiths are well aware of the vast changes taking place at home and abroad. Poverty, wars, discrimination, revolutions raise many questions. Walls of prejudice and bigotry are crumbling. Ecumenicity is a reality not only among the traditional religious faiths, but between the religious and the secular, humanistic and political movements. One purpose of the Sunday evening vesper programs is to give spokesmen of the faiths opportunity to discuss their philsophies and their relevance for our time.

For example, last summer we heard a minister tell what it means to head a congregation without a church building. Its life and action grow out of the problems and needs of the community and the world. Times of worship and meditation, held in the open or any place to which the congregation is invited, are related to the work to be done. The minister is not concerned with the size of the group, wealth, standing or denominational prestige.

We shall try to find out what Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Buddhists, Muslims and others are thinking about in a world like this. Rev. George Ackerly, our chairman, is helping us arrange these Sunday evening programs.

IV. Granville Clark, WF Sponsor, Dies

World Fellowship mourns the loss of a distinguished Sponsor and friend. Grenville Clark, prominent New York lawyer and advocate of peace through world federalism died at his home in Dublin, N.H., January 12, 1967. He was 84.

Unhappy about the 5 to 4 ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Uphaus case he made a determined effort to persuade the court to re-hear it. He obtained additional legal talent at his own expense to draw up the necessary documents and make the appeal. The court, however, rejected the appeal.

Mr. Clark worked more than twenty years in an effort to promote an alternative to war. The fruit of his labor appeared in a book, "World Peace Through World Law", which was co-authored by Louis B. Sohn, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School. He sought "a world organization equipped to achieve and maintain total disarmanent, to enforce world law against international violence, and to promote world economic and social development." NYT, Jan. 13, 1967.

V. Harry Ward - "A Prophet Was Among Us."

The Social Questions Bulletin of the Methodist Federation for Social Action correctly entitled its tribute to Dr. Harry F. Ward "A Prophet Was Among Us." Unfortunately I never had the privilege of being in Dr. Ward's classes at Union Theological Seminary, but I have worked with many who reflect the powerful influence he had on them. We who have heard him speak, read his writings, and associated with him in action projects have a special responsibility to communicate his spirit to all who seek today to apply the teachings of the Old Testament prophets and Jesus to our contemporary life.

Dr. Ward touched my life years ago when he addressed a student conference at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. I had scarcely begun to think about Christianity and the economic life, and was unaware of the vast corporate enterprises, dominated by a profit-seeking motive, that have been so much at the bottom of the injustices and the wars of my life time. It was June. We were seated on a grassy slope. I can see him now, thin, wiry, incisive, leaning forward intently, left hand on left knee and right index finger pointing directly at us. From then on Harry Ward became an increasing influence in my life.

One of the founders of the MFSA and its dynamic secretary from 1912 to 1940, he helped shape the social creed not only of this unofficial body but of The Methodist Church - a creed that was to become a statement of faith of United Protestantism in the Federal Council of Churches.

Harry Ward, with a few other prophetic souls like Eugene Debs and Walter Rauschenbusch, compelled me to examine the ethics of capitalism and to find it wanting. These influences, coupled with the social and economic woes of the Great Depression, taught me that socialism, wrought out in a democratic framework, was our only guarantee against poverty and war.

This minister and Professor of Christian Ethics, Harry Ward, was ever aware of the threats to civil liberty instigated by vested military and economic interests. Actionist that he was he gave twenty of the best years of his life to the chairmanship of the American Civil Liberties Union. Long before we had formal dialogues on Marxism and Religion he had seen the common ground held by the radical prophets of, the Bible and Karl Marx, and had interpreted and defended the Russian Revolution as man's first great effort to make socialism work.

I came to appreciate Dr. Ward most when the McCarthyism of the 50's struck at World Fellowship in New Hampshire. In the Religious Freedom Committee, largely his creation, I found comfort and counsel when I had to choose between becoming an informer on our guests and spending a year in prison. The First Amendment then became a living document born out of the struggles of the past. Among the first letters that reached me behind bars was one from Harry Ward. He put our struggle into historical and moral perspective, when he wrote: "Besides the love and prayers that bring the spirits of your friends, your cell is full of the presence of that great company who, from the first days of our faith, have chosen prison, torture and death rather than the betrayal of its principles."

The truth is that this dear old friend, counsellor and religious mentor, Harry Ward, was partly responsible for my prison experience. He had shown by precept and example that the Christian need not fear to dialogue with the political Left in a common quest for a just and peaceful society. How can anyone help but love the memory of a man whose persistent prick and sting awakened the self-satisfied and make the Gospel come alive.

VI. The International Cooperation Festival in Los Angeles

Aurelia Morris, an active WFer formerly in New York and now living in Santa Monica, Calif..represented World Fellowship at an International Cooperative Festival held in Los Angeles, January 14 and 15. The theme of the Festival was Science, Spiritual Values and the Quest for Peace. Among the speakers were Stewart Shapiro, PH.D. Co-Director, Western Psychological Center, U.C.L.A., Joseph Kaplan, PH.D. Professor of Physics, U.C.L.A. and Dr. Marcus Back, a minister who has devoted his life to the improving of understanding among the word's faiths.

The International Cooperation Council, sponsor of the Festival, seeks new and more effective ways for aiding the total growth of persons from all racial and religious backgrounds. Its aim is to combine the methods and discoveries of modern science with the deepest insights of Philosophy, religion and the arts in search of "unity in diversity among all peoples."

The program included an International Children's Choir that sang and introduced many countries; also a revolving discussion technique for developing a new and more effective method of interpersonal communication. Aly Wassil, President, United World Religions and Conference on Science and Religion, and an internationally known author and lecturer, spoke on "The New Face of Religion." The program sought persons who are both searching inwardly and also involved in the outer struggles. Leland P. Stewart is president of the International Cooperation Council.

VII. More Music at World Fellowship

Miriam Moskowitz, one of our ardent WFers, is launching a campaign to locate amateur musicians, some of whom would like to play chamber music. More participation of this kind will add to our cultural life at the Center and will be a natural extension of the beauty for which WF stands. If you are coming this summer and wish to join in this program, bring your instruments. Get in touch with Miriam at 772 Boulevard, Bayonne, New Jersey.

VIII. End Mass Murder in Vietnam

Led by The Rev. James Bevel, a staff member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, is calling for "Vietnam Week", April 8-15, which will consist of a week of protests on college and high school campuses that will end with huge demonstrations in New York and San Francisco.

Londa Donnenberg (29 Park Row, 5th Floor,-10038) writes to thank us for our support and to assure us that the help of "olderfolks" will be appreciated. We urge Wfers to help the students with their moral support and money. This is a movement to end mass murder in Vietnam.

IX. Clergymen and Laymen Demonstrate for Peace in Washington

On January 31st, about 2300 clergymen and laymen coming from 45 states demonstrated quietly in front of the White House to urge a reexamination of American foreign policy in Vietnam. The leaders of the demonstration made public a position paper, Vietnam - The Clergyman's Dilemma in which the President was asked to stop the bombing of North Vietnam and slow down the ground war in South Vietnam in an effort to hasten peace negotiations.

"If we do not take these steps," the paper said,"we firmly believe that God will judge us harshly and will hold us accountable for the horror we continue to unleash."

The demonstration was sponsored by The National Committee of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam that was formed last year. The leaders include Dr. John C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary; Rabbi Abraham Heschel, professor at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; Dr. Robert McAfee Brown, a Stanford University theologisn, Bishop John Wesley Lord, the Methodist Bishop of the Washington area; the Right Rev. Paul Moore, Episcopal

Bishop of Washington; the Rev. William Sloane Coffin, chaplain of Yale University, and the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, a Jesuit priest.

After the demonstration the clergymen and laymen called on Senators and Representatives to find out where they stood and talk with them about the war. Senator Wayne Morse, who met with a delegation of women in Washington, February 15, told them that Congressmen had been impressed by the clergy and lay mobilization.

The New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the headquarters of the mobilization, was packed in the evening for a profoundly moving Service of Witness at which song, prayer, the reading of Scripture and addresses told of penitence, shared suffering and commitment to peace. The Rev. Coffin, the Rev. John F. Cronin and Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, in speaking, dramatized the interfaith character of the gathering.

On the second morning the participants met for workshops on; Vietnam and the Local Congregation, Vietnam and Community Action, and Vietnam and Public Officials. The two-day program closed with stirring messages by Senators Wayne Morse, Ernest Gruening and Eugene McCarthy.

## X: Paul Goodman Called A.J. Muste "an Authentic Great Man."

The Fellowship of Reconciliation, in announcing the death of A.J. Muste, February 11, 1967, revered him as a spiritual mentor, leader and friend. Because of our deep respect for his life of devotion to humanity and peace, we include some paragraphs from this FOR announcement.

"For exactly 50 years "A.J." had been a member of the FOR, was its second National Chairman, first Industrial Secretary, then in turn Co-Secretary, Executive Secretary, Secretary Emeritus and New York City Secretary at the time of his death at 82 years of age.

"A.J." in fact "joined" the FOR twice - once in 1916 and again in 1936 after a number of years "in exile". Following a reconversion experience in Paris that summer, he wrote his friend Nevin Sayre "I have concluded that the out-and-out Marxist-Leninist position, including revolution by violence...is untenable and I am again the unequivocal Christian and pacifict I was some years ago.

"This piece of paper can do no more than wonderingly state that A.J.'s influence on his thousands of friends, pacifists and nonpacifist, in and out of the peace movement, has been nothing short of monumental and all pervasive for half a century. A fuller evaluation of A.J.'s life and work is in preparation for the March issue of FELLOWSHIP magazine, and may also be found in two books about and by A.J.:"The Peace Agitator" and "The Essays by A.J. Muste".

"This man, described by Paul Goodman as "an Authentic Great Man," had a deeply personal relationship with countless individuals as friend, pastor and counsellor. He was unique in the depth of his feelings and convictions. Each must assess his own loss in the passing of this audaciously spiritual person.

"Given his life-long dedication to the Cause of Peace, it is most fitting that one of his last acts was to visit Hanoi and to bring back from Ho Chi Minh the widely publicized peace proposal that was subsequently nullified by the re-sumption of bombing of North Vietnam. In fact, as one of his closest friends has remarked, "A.J.'s death is typical of him. He allocated 82 years to living, but only one day for dying."

## XI. Korea and Southeast Asia

This country in its moral isolation draws weaker, and often reluctant allies into its nefarious aggression in Vietnam. Some soldiers may be professionals, willing to assume the risks for the pay they get; but how many are in Vietnam because they are caught in the armed forces of an authoritarian state or because they can earn more as soldiers than as peasants at home? The story of South Korea makes it abundantly clear why the Vietnamese will never feel free until the invaders leave their land.

Most Rev. John A. Choi, Bishop of Pusan and Director, Korean Relief, Inc., writes to Americans who assist him in his good works: "Unemployment in Korea is still alarmingly high, glowing reports that appear in the newspapers from time-to-time notwithstanding. I can assure you as Bishop of the poorest diocese in Korea, that it is an uphill struggle for the average family to meet the demands of the day-to-day living...especially when take home pay (If one is lucky enough to be employed) seldom if ever reaches $15.00 a month."

What has happened during the years of U.S. occupation in Korea? What has happened to the multiplied millions of tax dollars that have been poured into this country? Are we interested in building democracy in the lands that we plunder and occupy? We have been told that our wars were fought to make the world safe for democracy. The weaker people struggling to be free may come to believe that it would be wiser to make democracy safe for the world.

If we said the following we might be considered biassed, so we shall let Gen. David M. Shoup, former Marine Corps commandant, speak. Addressing the tenth annual junior college world affairs day in Los Angeles, May 14, 1966, he said:

> "I believe that if we had any would keep our dirty, bloody, dollar-crooked fingers out of the business of these nations so full of depressed, exploited people, they will arrive at a solution of their own. That they design and want. That they fight and work for. And if unfortunately their revolutions must be of the violent type because the 'haves' refuse to share with the 'have-nots' by any peaceful methods, at least what they get will be their own, and not the American style, which they don't want and above all don't want crammed down their throats by Americans."

Senator R. Vance Hartke', D-Ind., distributed the General's speech in a press release on February 20, 1967, and inserted it in full in the Congressional Record that day.

## XII. Monroe Loakman Pleads For Action

Monroe Lockman, who visits us each year in New Hampshire and who thinks and works peace every day of his life wrote to ask whether he might make a proposal through our News Letter. It's monumental, he says, but why not propose it.

### A LETTER TO THE FRIENDS OF WORLD FELLOWSHIP

"I wish to propose an action for peace which will reach and affect every single man and woman and child in the United States. The idea is so expensive and so staggering that it could only be realized as a result of considerable rank and file pressure from within peace organizations. This means you, friend, you who are now holding this letter in your hand and can make it happen.

"The January 1967 issue of Ramparts Magazine displays color photographs of Vietnamese children burned and mutilated by American napalm. To see them is to be horrified and outraged. These photographs must be seen by EVERY American. No sane person's conscience could remain undisturbed. There may be no straight path to peace but an aroused America may yet deliver us from the flames of world incineration. Those pictures must be seen: Let no American offer the lame excuse heard so often in Germany after the destruction of Nazi power; "I did't know about the murder camps. I really didn't know what was going on."

"I propose the following to all peace organizations in the United States. That a decision be made for a cooperative effort to organize a direct mail to EACH and EVERY household in the U.S. containing copies in color of photographs of these mutilated Vietnamese children. Also that each letter contain four picture post-cards with the same photos on the cards and a cover letter asking the addressee to mail one card to the President, and one to each Senator and one to each Congressman.

" A monumental proposal? Yes, but entirely possible. Further I propose the rental of billboards to display these pictures to be followed by demonstrations at the White House and at the American Mission to the United Nations with peace demonstrations carrying life size or larger color photos of these burned children.

" Let those pyromaniacs who play God with the lives of little children face a conscience stricken America."

"These pictures must be seen by everyone. Will you write two letters today in support of this proposal? One to a national peace leader and one to a local peace leader?

Sincerely,

Monroe Lockman

Note: Reprints of the 24-page "Children of Vietnam" section which appeared in the January issue of Ramparts may be ordered by writing Ramparts, 301 Broadway, San Francisco, California 94133. 1-10 copies...35 cents each. Special rates for larger number.

XIII. THE GOLDEN RULE

In Seven World Faiths

Hinduism Men gifted with intelligence ...should always treat others as they themselves wish to be treated.

Buddhism In five ways should a classman minister to his friends and familiars; by generosity, courtesy and benevolence, by treating them as he treats himself, and by being as good as his word.

Taoism Regard your neighbor's gain as your own gain, and regard your neighbor's loss as your own.

Confucianism What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others.

Judaism Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

Christianity All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them.

Islam No one of you is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.

Reprinted from card published by Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc. 489 Ocean Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

XIV. The Meaning of World Fellowship

"It was everything we wanted; simplicity of manners, decency of feeling, respect for privacy, spiritual tranquility, and great natural beauty."

"We feel we have found a haven at World Fellowship camp, one to which we want to return to again and again."

"...a deep and moving experience to both of us."

"It was to me the first time in my life, when I first joined the staff in 1959, that I really experienced fellowship and social awareness."

"Thank you for providing such a wholesome setting in which to spend my vacation days."

" The people, the informal friendly atmosphere, the evening talks and the beautiful spirit....shall stay with me a long time."

"I gained things this summer which I can never lose-a smattering of maturity, a deeper respect for people, and the ability to get along with people."

XVI

(Tear off and return to World Fellowship, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06511

Date_____

_____I (We) wish to be kept on your mailing list for detailed announcements about your summer plans.

_____I (We) know that World Fellowship does not derive enough net income from summer operations to meet the needs of improvement and expansion, so I (We) enclose $_____ to help you.

Name(s) _____

Address _____

_____

World Fellowship, Inc.
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06511

Return Requested

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U.S. POSTAGE PAID
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Permit No. 1989

COMMITMENT autobiography by Willard Uphaus

Originally $4.95.....now in hardback $2.25 postpaid

"The story remains an account of as scandalous a prostitution of American juridical procedure as has ever blotted the record...His government was within its legal rights in compelling him to choose between being a jailbird and being a skunk...His own profession of faith is profoundly moving, which makes the book, as a literary product, easy and pleasant reading."

Gerald W. Johnson, The New Republic

"He believes in the brotherhood of man; he does not withhold Christian life from anybody. He does not let the Iron Curtain divide his world or impede his advocacy of people."

Brooks Atkinson, The New York Times

"Here was a man who took the Judeo-Christian ethic seriously and who really believed in the Declaration of Independence."

Herbert Aptheker, Political Affairs

"The author of this book has known the McCarthy era well and has suffered a year's imprisonment because he refused to give the names of militant liberals to a witch-hunting pupil of McCarthy...Young people will profit especially if they read it with care."

The Witness

Make checks payable to Willard Uphaus, 66 Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, Conn. 06511

March 20, 1967

Mr. Willard Uphaus, Executive Director
World Fellowship, Inc.
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Uphaus:

Thank you for your letter of March 1, inviting Mr. McKissick and his family to participate at the World Fellowship conference entitled "Civil Rights and Power Structures" during the week of July 17 through 21.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most rewarding and informative conference. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

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# WORLD FELLOWSHIP, Inc.

including the

## WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS in the U.S.A.

Enrolling People of ALL Races, Faiths and Convictions

CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Telephone: Conway (603) 447-2280

Headquarters, October to May, 66 Edgewood Ave., New Haven, Conn. 06511
Telephone: New Haven (203) 776-3334

March 1, 1967

MAR 2 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

World Fellowship from the beginning has been a truly integrated movement trying to make a contribution to the Negro's struggle for a just and decent place in society. We make our maximum contribution during the summer at our World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire.

We would very much for you and your family to be our guests during a week, July 17-21, on what we call Civil Rights and Power Structures. In addition to entertainment we could make a contribution to CORE. During this week we expect to have Carl and Anne Braden with us, and others who have been at the front in the struggle.

The enclosed materials give you a picture of World Fellowship. Last year over a thousand people came to our various conferences. World Fellowship is a wonderful place to combine some vacation relaxation with serious discussion and planning for action.

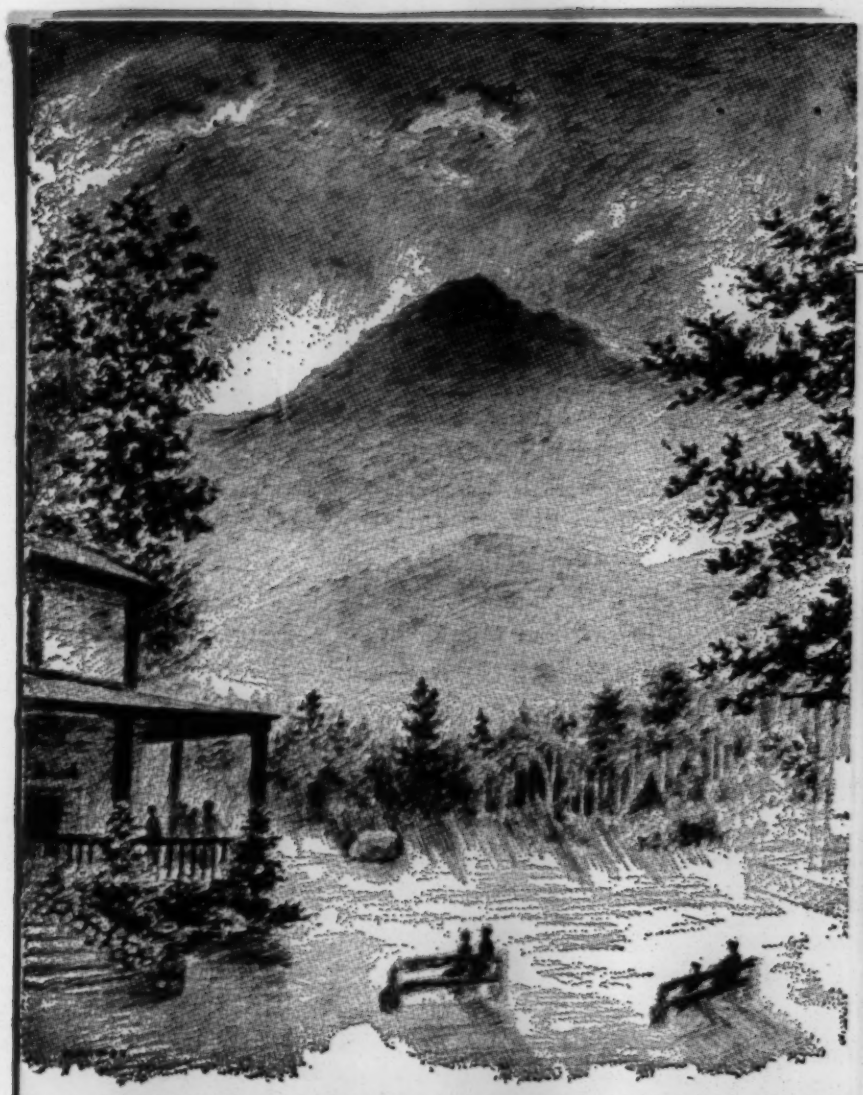
Will you let me know whether you can be with us? Since our program is flexible, we can still make adjustments with dates.

Adsuring you it will be good to hear from you,

Sincerely,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executive Director



MT. CHOCORUA IN WORLD FELLOWSHIP'S FRONT YARD
Sketched by Artist John Pratt Whitman

- FRIENDLY VACATION
- STIMULATING DISCUSSIONS
- WORLD CONTACTS

# World Fellowship Center

## Conway, New Hampshire

**SEASON — JUNE 19 - SEPTEMBER 5, 1967**

**Peoples of All Countries, Races, Faiths and Convictions are Welcome**

---

## IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

**Weller House**

WORLD FELLOWSHIP INVITES you again this year to come to its vacation place in the heart of the White Mountains, in New Hampshire. Here at the foot of Mt. Chocorua, World Fellowship has 300 acres of its own—forest, farm, lake and mountain. Nearby, in Conway and North Conway, are other attractions, including a summer theatre. All that one seeks in a New England vacation is here, in this beautiful country side.

World Fellowship, though, offers something more than this ideal vacation setting. It is a place where the people are the attraction — a friendly folk drawn together by one common idea—*fellowship*. The fellowship takes in people of all races and cultures; all faiths; all political persuasions. They meet here, in this informal setting, as friends, and spend their vacation together to know each other through common activities.

A unique aspect of life at World Fellowship is the combination of vacation relaxation and discussions on topics that concern all thoughtful people today. In the evening, or at almost any time, one can join in a discussion group, generally developing from the subject of the week, when engaging persons from this and other lands share their interests and experiences. A broad outline of the subjects suggested for 1967 is found elsewhere in this brochure.

*"All people are God's family. He is beloved to him who does most good to his family and all people."*
—ISLAM

*To do justly, and love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God"* —JUDAISM

ONE may take part in these group activities to the extent he wishes to do so, but if he chooses just to be "on vacation" he may do just that, with his time his own except as the breakfast, lunch and dinner call is met.

World Fellowship is becoming more and more a desirable place for the entire family to take a vacation. Children quickly acquire a sense of belonging.

Meals are served family style. The food is plentiful and good.

Accommodations vary. Included are rooms at The Lloyd Lodge, The Weller House, The Farm House and The Cottage. Tent accommodations are also available. All accommodations have semi-private or shared bathrooms and showers. There is ample room for temporary tents and trailors.

The Recreation Hall, equipped with stage and other facilities for indoor activities, a Library and a large Dining Room are recent additions to World Fellowship properties.

**Lloyd Lodge Welcomes You**

Cottage and Farm House

## ABOVE ALL NATIONS HUMANITY

"I see a light illuminating life;
I feel a power sweeping through men's minds —
A mighty movement, world-wide, universal,
A new and nobler consciousness in all men."

Charles Weller founded World Fellowship with this hope and faith. Now, despite the fact that nations still waste their human and material resources in armed conflict and that dehumanizing conditions remain for many of our own citizens, we meet with this hope and faith. We are sorely aware that our country has lost contact with its own revolutionary heritage; that just when the emerging peoples of the world, much inspired by our historic ideals, are seeking independence and freedom, we are morally incapable of helping them realize their aspirations. The need becomes all the greater to practice building world community as we do at World Fellowship.

Whatever may be the topic of a particular week we deal constantly with such concerns as—

— the forces that threaten our liberties;
— full citizenship for all, North and South;
— automation and social planning;
— unemployment and our forgotten poor;
— the politics and economics of disarmament;
— the coexistence of differing political systems;
— the emerging nations, and American foreign policy;
— personal friendships with people from other lands;
— the place of historic religions, Humanism and Marxism in the world revolution;
— the alienation of man and the recovery of selfhood.

One of the advantages of World Fellowship is that in addition to the announced speakers many guests appear who bring exciting reports of their travels and action on civil rights, civil liberty and peace fronts. We shall think constantly of such areas as Latin America, Africa, The Middle East, Vietnam and Southeast Asia, and China.

*"To see what is right, and not to do it, is want of courage"* —CONFUCIANISM

*"He excelleth who regards impartially lovers, friends and foes, strangers, neutrals, foreigners and relatives."* —HINDUISM

## Things To Do

**Mountain Climbing** — Mt. Chocorua in the "front yard"; other of the White Mountains nearby.

**Swimming, Boating and Fishing** — mile-long Whitton Pond on the property, and Lake Chocorua nearby.

**Hiking** — Along forest paths

**Sun-bathing** — on lawns or lake side

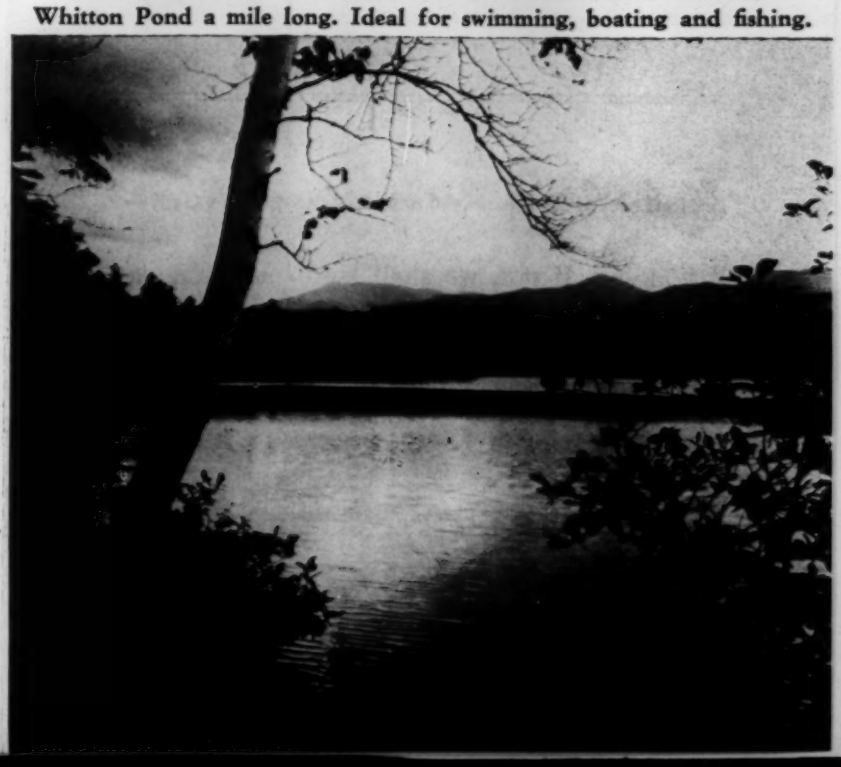
**Games** — ping-pong, badminton, horseshoes, chess, checkers, etc.

**Music** — Pianos, music-appreciation records, group singing, folk dancing.

**Work projects on the grounds.**

**Excursions** — Chinook Sledge Dog Exhibition; Mt. Washington (cog railway); Cranmore Mt. skimobile; summer theatre; auctions and country dances. Scenic attractions—Pinkham, Crawford, Evans and Franconia Notches; "Old Man of the Mountains"; Lost River, Echo Lake, Steamer rides on Lake Winnepesaukee.

Whitton Pond a mile long. Ideal for swimming, boating and fishing.



Willard and Ola Uphaus, the Directors

## Rates

Rates are from $6.00 to 9.00 a day, depending upon length of stay and location of room.

Accommodations are available by day, week, or month, *from June 19th through September 5th, 1967.* Children and young people are especially welcome, and receive special rates. Inquire about family rates.

## Make Your Reservations Now--

if you can. If not, we shall try to accommodate you. Write for further information, and then inform us as to the accommodations desired, and time. A deposit of one-fourth the total charge "binds the bargain."

*"Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God"* —CHRISTIANITY

*"Hatred never ceases by h*

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*by hatred, but by love"*
—BUDDHISM

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# WORLD FELLOWSHIP

(Incorporated-Not-For-Profit)

**BUS AND POST OFFICE CENTER**

## Conway, New Hampshire

**ON NEW HAMPSHIRE HIGHWAY 16**
**BETWEEN CHOCORUA AND CONWAY**

* * * * *

**FOR INFORMATION, WRITE TO—**

**WORLD FELLOWSHIP**

**Before May 15th**
66 Edgewood Avenue
New Haven, Conn. 06511

Phone
(203) 776-3334

**After May 15th**
Conway,
New Hampshire 03818

Phone
(603) 447-2280

*Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us?* MALACHI 2:10

# WORLD FELLOWSHIP, INC.

INCLUDING

## WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

66 EDGEWOOD AVENUE
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, 06511, U.S.A.
Telephone (203) 776-3334

SUMMER VACATION AND
CONFERENCE CENTER

CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
1967

Telephone (603) 447-2280

## DEFINITION

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS is a movement open to people of all faiths, races, nationalities and social convictions who seek to understand one another's religions and cultures and to strengthen one another in working toward peace, brotherhood and plenty for all.

## OBJECTIVES

The immediate objectives of World Fellowship are (1) to keep open the channels of free discussion in the U. S. and among peoples of all lands, (2) to clarify the teachings of the various faiths and show their relation to man's strivings for the abundant life, (3) to bring together from various parts of the world the representatives of different beliefs in order to strengthen and coordinate their efforts.

Since developments based on atomic science make possible a new era of abundance for mankind, World Fellowship seeks a fresh approach to our economic and social structure. Basic economic changes are inevitable and it is the concern of World Fellowship that these changes shall advance mankind toward a more ethical society and a world in which all peoples and nations live in harmony as brothers and neighbors.

## SOME BASIC PRINCIPLES

(1) The Fellowship believes that the confidence born of first-hand contacts is essential to cooperation for peace and progress; that approaching by diverse routes the experience of friendly living together brings a sense of sympathy in a common cause.

(2) A faith or a deep ethical conviction includes more than a program of action. It includes also a satisfying and ennobling conception of the nature of the universe and man's role in history. There is power in the quality of being as well as in organized effort.

(3) Non-sectarian and dedicated to the broad interests of the people, the Fellowship urges its supporters to join the organizations of their respective faiths or of their choice for the purposes of study and action.

(4) World Fellowship supports the right of self-determination of all peoples, working in harmony through trade and cultural exchange, and making full use of natural wealth and skill to abolish illiteracy, poverty and disease.

(5) Informed public opinion, the free exercise of conscience, respect for the individual, open discussion and peaceable assembly are the necessary means to liberty and justice. World Fellowship, or its local chapters and councils, may provide open forums on controversial questions without committing the Fellowship or any of its members to a particular position.

(6) World Fellowship does not seek to create a new faith or convert its supporters from one faith to another. We seek the common ground of all faiths, looking toward worldwide human unity. We urge all to show how their faiths and social convictions can help solve the problems of war, hunger, disease, poverty and bigotry. We must struggle to meet man's spiritual and economic needs irrespective of his accepting a particular faith.

# *Some Things You Can Do For World Fellowship, and For Humanity*

Work for disarmament — general, complete and controlled, with the banishment of nuclear weapons from the earth. Work diligently for a peace economy in which our precious resources are used to meet the needs of the people of the world.

Come to the active support of those who suffer because they uphold the Bill of Rights. Work for the repeal of thought control laws and the abolition of Federal and state inquisitorial committees. Resist all encroachments on civil and religious liberty.

Support movements to make civil rights an issue at all levels. Civil rights, civil liberty and peace are indivisible.

Meet and share views with the representatives of other faiths. World Fellowship includes the World Fellowship of Faiths. The West must understand the faiths by which hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and other lands live. These faiths have a direct bearing on political action and peaceful relations.

Open your home for an informal friendly meeting at which persons of diverse faiths, nationalities, races and political philosophies exchange views and discover the common bonds of peace and brotherhood.

Arrange receptions in your home or at convenient centers at which artists, scientists, writers, religious, political and labor leaders from other countries are introduced and given opportunity to entertain or speak about the cultures and problems of their people.

Find out from the national office who in your community or city have been at World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire or who have in other ways indicated an interest in the movement. Bring them together to see if they would like to work on some specific project.

Plan now to spend your 1967 vacation at World Fellowship Center in New Hampshire. Write for information about program and recreational facilities.

Make a generous contribution to World Fellowship, a vital work for world friendship and peace that needs your support.

*If you do not go abroad in* 1967 *let us bring the world to you at* WORLD FELLOWSHIP CENTER, Conway, New Hampshire.

JUNE 19 — SEPTEMBER 5

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## *What Guests Say--*

"I was particularly impressed with the free and open discussion, friendly even when antagonistic views were being expressed. This I can only compare with my experience at the Fabian Summer Schools in England and with nothing I have known in this country."

"It gave me just everything I needed to confirm my religious radicalism . . . it made me feel as though I were in the main stream instead of a backwash somewhere."

"It was both fun and painful to be here and listen to such a variety of views. A year or so ago I would have gotten mad, probably insulted most everybody here and have left within a day or two. However, I listened and thought and was patient and what is most important, I did not fly off the handle."

"World Fellowship seems to me so much a way of life — really *the* way of life."

"Among other things World Fellowship has greatly encouraged us to carry on in the struggle for peace and plenty for all and for a sane world. It has given us renewed strength and hope to live through this dark period of present-day America, permeated as it is with poisonous propaganda, in the knowledge that we can call you friends."

"Never shall I forget the beauty of the natural setting where we gathered this summer. But more than this shall I remember the sympathetic understanding extended to a stranger by your lovely attitude at all times under any circumstances. It was a thrilling period and swifter than the plane which carried me, my thoughts wing across the miles whenever I take time to think, 'New Hamsphire'."

"The combination that you offer of rest, good food, beautiful country with the intellectual stimulation of the lectures and discussions I think is unique."

"The largeness of viewpoint and the dedication to man that pervades the atmosphere at World Fellowship—plus the intangibles—is something that I shall never forget. I hope it has made a larger person of me."

"It was such a healing experience."

"You know, while no one was watching, I secretly 'bottled' whatever it is that flourishes at Fellowship. So whenever things get rough, I expect to draw upon these reserves."


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**Believing in a movement that works for worldwide friendship and a peaceful existence for all peoples, without barriers of race, nationality, faith or political system.**

**I wish to —**

☐ **Make a contribution of**
☐ **$5** ☐ **$10** ☐ **$15** ☐ **$25** ☐

☐ **Receive full information about World Fellowship's 1965 summer program in New Hampshire.**

**Name** .....

**Street** ..... **Zone** .....

**City** ..... **State** .....

May 8, 1967

The Rev. A. Kendall Smith, Chairman
Harlem Citizens for Community Action
180 West 135th Street,
New York, New York 10030

Dear Rev. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of April 13, regarding a crusade demanding "respect for the Black vote."

Although CORE heartily supports any efforts for increased Black Political Power, our own organizational priorities prevent us from taking an active part in your campaign.

However, we are very interested in this project and would appreciate being kept informed as to its progress.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

*GOD IS OUR GUIDE*

†

*"To help erase the social, political, spiritual and economic suffering of Harlem Citizens"*

# HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

180 West 135th Street, New York, N. Y. 10030

AU 6-0700

THE REV. A. KENDALL SMITH, *Chairman*
TONY LAWRENCE, *Associate Chairman*
BENJAMIN FAIRNOT, *Executive Treasurer*

NEW ADDRESS: 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Suite 106
Telephone: UN 6-3300

April 13, 1967

Mr. A. Philip Randolph
217 West 125th Street
New York City, N.Y. 10027

Dear Brother Randolph:

We take the time to direct this to you(and a copy to Floyd McKIssick) because you and Floyd have been the only National spokesmen who have been active in the struggle to achieve justice for Adam Clayton Powell and this embattled Harlem community. We take this opportunity to thank both of you for the service and committment rendered the Harlem Community.

While we are grateful for the leadership and direction you have offered; we see at this point only one answer to the problem. The victory that we seek can only be won by the people. This is the people's problem. We here at H.C.C.A. have a great faith in the "power of the people". On Monday I shall leave for Washington, D.C. where we will begin the ground work for a Washington, D.C. based crusade demanding "respect for the black vote." Letters are now being mailed to clergymen, student groups, and liberal persons of all walks of life, asking support for a mass Washington protest.

We ask you to join us in a direct action campaign. The 90th Congress will not respect the position of the Harlem Community until thousands of black men, women and children come to Washington, D.C. in a direct action crusade prepared to be jailed or suffer any burden for this great cause. While black men fight in Viet Nam for freedom and the sacred vote; thousands must be willing to do the same here.

Your comments, and time to discuss such a program will be appreciated.

HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

A. Kendall Smith

The Rev. A. Kendall Smith, Chairman

CC: Floyd McKissick
200 W. 135th St.

*"With clean hands and a clear conscience." — JFK*

# ATTENTION !!

# COMMUNITY PLANNING SESSION FOR MASS WASHINGTON PROTEST DEMANDING:

# "RESPECT FOR THE BLACK VOTE"

PLANNING SESSION: APRIL 19, 1967
1 P.M
KENWOOD RETERS COMMUNITY ROOM
144 WEST 125th ST.

WASHINGTON WEEK-END PROTEST
MAY 11. 1967

FOR INFORMATION:
HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION
2090 7TH AVE, ROOM 106 - UN 6-3300

THE REV. A. KENDALL SMITH, CHAIRMAN
TOMY LAWRENCE, ASSOCIATE CHAIRMAN

*GOD IS OUR GUIDE*

†

*"To help erase the social, political, spiritual and economic suffering of Harlem Citizens"*

# HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

180 West 135th Street, New York, N. Y. 10030

AU 6-0700

The Rev. A. Kendall Smith, *Chairman*
Tony Lawrence, *Associate Chairman*
Benjamin Fairnot, *Executive Treasurer*

NEW ADDRESS: 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Suite 106
Telephone: UN 6-3300

April 14, 1967

DEAR HARLEM CITIZEN AID SUPPORTER OF EQUALITY:

Last Tuesday, April 11, 1967 (inspite of severe unethical and unjust moves) 27, 900 American voters said again "ADAM CLAYTON POWELL IS TO REPRESENT US."

We have set Thursday, May 11, 1967, as the beginning of a Washington based crusade for our sacred CONGRESSIONAL SENORITY. We will pay any price and bear any burden to regain leadership of the House Education and Labor Committee. On May 11th we plan a week - end of MASS DIRECT ACTION PROTEST in Washington, D.C. We urge you to meet with us and help map a plan of action there.

Since January we have seen every indication that the 90th Congress reinforced by white conserative Republicans, southern bigoted Democrats and phoney northern liberals, have no intentions of respecting THE BLACK VOTE. We have seen clearly the injustices and the ungodly concert that plays in high tune the greatest political injustice ever unfolded in the U.S. States of America.

Experience has taught the American black citizen that his will and objectives are never respected by the white establishment until he takes to the streets in a militant direct action protest. THE CRUMBS OF JUSTICE we have received in the past decade came because men like James Farmer, Martin King, John Lewis, militant Clergymen and thousands of surpressed citizens took direct action and demanded FAIRPLAY.

This community has earned senority in Washington D.C. We have earned leadership of the House Education and Labor Committee. While the legal and political battles are fought for our congressional seat; we must employ vision and set in motion a plan of action to regain leadership of the House Education and Labor Committee. The victory can be ours, WE THE PEOPLE WILL WIN SUCH A VICTORY. We have been taught; "this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

COMMUNITY PLANNING SESSION FOR WASHINGTON PROTEST
Wednesday, April 19, 1967 - 1 P.M.
Kenwood Peters Community Room, 144 W. 125th St.

HARLEM CITIZENS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION - THE REV. A. KENDALL SMITH, CHAIRMAN

*"With clean hands and a clear conscience." — JFK*

Bank Street College of Education 69 Bank Street New York, N. Y. 10014

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES CENTER

103 East 125 Street New York, N. Y. 10035 Tel. 831-1200

May 8, 1967

asked would permit -

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Executive Director, C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We sincerely hope that you will be our guest on Wednesday, May 17th from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. at 103 East 125th Street, 4th floor.

For the past three years, the ERC has been serving the Harlem community and we are anxious to share with you some of our experiences and many of our hopes.

We are especially proud of the cooperation which we have received from Mr. Murray Hart, Dr. Nathan Jacobson and Dr. Sidney Rosenberg, Superintendents of districts 4, 5 and 6. They join with us in extending to you this invitation.

Please let us know if you plan to be with us. We hope your calendar will allow. You may call Mrs. Stewart at 831-1200.

Very sincerely,

M. Sylvester King

M. Sylvester King
Director

MSK:jn

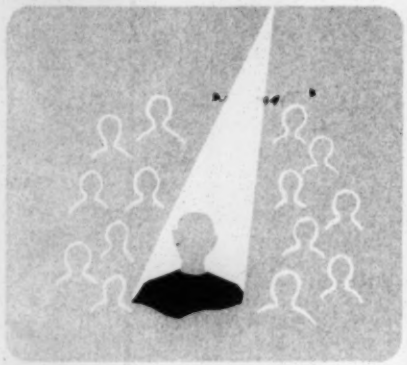
# ERC

Public School Action Program 1967

## Searchlight on Intelligence

The vast mid ranges of the intellectual spectrum are often wastelands for many youngsters with ability. The search is on, therefore, to discover and challenge appropriately those who by natural endowment are capable of significantly higher achievement.

Through seminars, conferences, observations, demonstrations, teachers are helped to sharpen their techniques of detecting such youth.

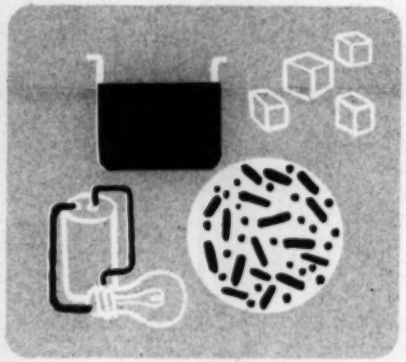


## Science in a New Mode

1. "Provide sufficient quantities of provocative materials
2. "Give each child his own supply
3. "Let the children interact with the materials."

These are the first steps to an exciting science program.

In classrooms in elementary and intermediate schools



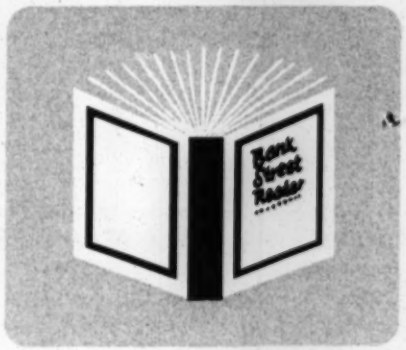
teachers are constantly being forced to revise their estimates of their pupils and to adopt new approaches to their teaching.

## Language for Beginning Learners

The aims of this project are twofold:

1. To improve language learning for children
2. To develop teacher leaders who will become:
   a) Resource persons to their colleagues
   b) Liaisons between the schools and ERC.

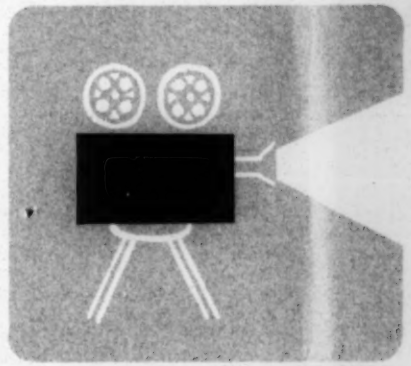
One phase of the program is built around extensive use of the Bank Street Reading Incentive Films. These are supplemented by books, seminars, lectures and demonstrations.




The second phase calls for the imaginative use of the camera both in the classrooms and out. Children "caught in the act" of solving a difficult problem or of making a significant contribution are encouraged to talk about the incident.

## Media for Effective Learning

In the Harlem classrooms, as in classrooms everywhere, an



important avenue to improved effectiveness is the systematic, well integrated use of instructional media.

ERC, in cooperation with the Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, is helping to strengthen the function of those who serve in the newly created position of Teacher of Audio-Visual Communication in the intermediate schools.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.
156 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10010 • YUKON 9-6677

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May 9, 1967.

Dear Friend,

The Russians are coming! The Russians are coming!

To the new Metropolitan Opera House - Lincoln Center.

July 5 through July 29! The summer's most exciting event!

Two hundred fifty performers plus a symphony orchesta. The full Piatnitsky Folk Choir and Dancers. And artists from the Bolshoi Ballet, the Ukrainian, the Georgian, the Moldavian, the Uzbek, the Azerbaijan Girls' Dance Companies. Yes, it's the same big show every night (and matinee).

We have tickets for the performances listed on the enclosed sheet. We were in early - we got excellent seats. The total number available for each performance, however, is limited.

We invite you to buy through us. The mark-up is reasonable to gain a small profit for our extensive program to promote understanding and cooperation between the two countries. It would be wise to get your order into the next mail. Very soon good tickets will be hard to get from any source.

Please make out orders carefully. Do not cut - send back the whole blank. We can do better by you often if you give alternate dates. Will you send us a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Tickets will be mailed you at once.

Thanks for everything!

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RUSSIAN FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND DANCE

Premiere July 5 - Closing July 29, 1967.

Schedule of Performances
For which the N.C.A.S.F. has tickets.

Thursday Evening - July 6
Friday Evening - July 7
Saturday Matinee - July 8
Saturday Evening - July 8

Wednesday Evening - July 12
Friday Evening - July 14
Saturday Matinee - July 15
Saturday Evening - July 15

Wednesday Evening - July 19
Thursday Evening - July 20
Saturday Matinee - July 22

Monday Evening - July 24
Friday Evening - July 28
Saturday Evening - July 29

Prices for All Evening Performances

| Location | Box Office Price | Suggested Donation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orchestra and Grand Tier | 12.50 | 4.25 | 16.75 |
| Dress Circle | 8.00 | 2.75 | 10.75 |
| Balcony | 6.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| Family Circle Rows A-F | 4.00 | 1.50 | 5.50 |
| Family Circle Rows G-K | 3.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 |

Prices for the Matinees

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orchestra and Grand Tier | 8.00 | 2.75 | 10.75 |
| Dress Circle | 6.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| Balcony | 5.00 | 1.75 | 6.75 |
| Family Circle Rows A-F | 4.00 | 1.50 | 5.50 |
| Family Circle Rows G-K | 3.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 |

We shall give you the best selection possible in each category - in order of receipt.

Tickets are available at box office prices, we are required to say.

To assist the Council, however, we hope you will include the moderate donation. You will agree that a mark-up of approximately one-third is moderate. If you were of a mind to add to the donation, we would be grateful if you did.

Send order for tickets to Suite 304, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010

O R D E R  B L A N K

Please send tickets ordered below. Enclosed full payment in amount of $_____.

(If ordering tickets for more than one performance
make separate entries below.)

First Choice _____ (Day and Date) _____ (Eve. or Mat.) No.of Tkts. ____ Location. _____ Price per Ticket ____

Alternate Acceptable Performance _____ (Day and Date) _____ (Eve. or Matinee)

- - - -

Should call today

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE U. of Chicago

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR May 10, 1967

DATE

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) w/ Muhammad Ali

(Martin King, Dick Gregory, Staunton Lind.

TOPIC

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. Time | |
| 3. | |
| 4. Point of arrival | |
| 5. Flight number | |

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

transportation

HONORARIUM:

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Howard Machtinger or Jeff Blum

2. Phone number & address

493-4773

Today Student Gov't.

The City of New York

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
*Office of Administration*
250 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10007
Telephone: 566-6767

TIMOTHY W. COSTELLO, *Deputy Mayor, City Administrator*

fyi -

Y O U . . . . are invited to learn about New York City's NEW

# NARCOTICS PROGRAM!

INTRODUCTORY ORIENTATION AND TRAINING SESSION

WHERE: 250 Broadway, 28th Floor Conference Room

WHEN: Thursday afternoon, May 11, 2 to 4 P.M.

Only fifty qualified volunteers will participate in this first of a series of training sessions sponsored by the Office of the Coordinator of Addiction Programs. From this group later assignments will be made to reception centers and group therapy units. This program is presently concerned with prevention, community education, rehabilitation and re-entry to society of the ex-addict.

Whether you're a "seasoned" volunteer or a novice you will find much of real worth in these meetings. Call 566-5950 ... today!

ooo FURTHER SESSIONS IN THIS PROGRAM: May 18, May 25, June 1st, June 8

# society of magazine writers, inc.

54 west 40th street (rm. 92)
new york 18, n. y. • lo 5-8004

MAY 16 1967

May 15, 1967

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Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
CORE
200 West 135th St.
New York, N. Y. 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of April 15. If we had known of your financial condition, we would, of course, have asked Mr. McKissick to come to our dinner meeting free of charge.

We shall let you know if any of our future dinner meetings might be of interest to your organization.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Fleming (per dhc)
Thomas J. Fleming
President

TJF:dhc

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

| MORE EFFECTIVE SCHOOL P.S. 100 | Manhattan 10037 | 21 West 138th Street | 368-5333 |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCHOOL | BOROUGH ZONE | ADDRESS | TELEPHONE |

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

MAY 31 1967

May 15, 1967

Dear Mr McKissick

Our P.S. 100, Manhattan Art Festival invitation was recently mailed to you. The Art Festival is the culmination of our year's achievement in the art program at P.S. 100-M. It will take place on June 8th and 9th. On June 9th we will close our program at 10:15 A.M. with a formal program featuring speakers to address the children and guests of our community.

We have emphasized to our children that artistic expression is a solid means of developing mutual understanding between themselves and others, now and in their future lives.

A dynamic program is in store for you. Leaders and community members will be here to inspire us and our children to greater heights. Music and dance programs will entertain us and give the children a chance to show us their talents and cultural interests.

All this is an aspect of the More Effective Schools Program, a program constantly encompassing more and more areas in the school curriculum. We are earnestly trying to give our children more and better learning skills to enrich their future. Art will be a positive means to this end. We hope that this will enable our children to live as adults in a society where recognition will stem only from achievement.

Please come to our festival! We look forward to the pleasure of greeting you personally.

Sincerely,

Adele W. Timpson

AWT:bg

Adele W. Timpson
Principal

Chairman, Faith Ringgold; Co-Chairman, Lenora Wilson; Secretary, Beatrice Gottlieb; Program Director, George McDonald; Community Coordinator, Thomas Pryde; Community Relations, Lucille Hoberman, Hy Passkow, Reni Hanau; Correspondence, Laura Heifferman, JoAnn Diacatos; Advertising Committee, Toni DesVerney, Mamie Wingate; Graphic Artist, Michael McNeil

---

SUPERVISOR IN CHARGE OF THE ART FESTIVAL - Raymond Osinoff

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT MARGARET K. BIBLE
DISTRICT 28, QUEENS
174-10 125 Avenue, Jamaica, N.Y. 11434 Tel.: 527-7278

MAY 22 1967

May 17, 1967

Miss Irma Hellinger
Asst. Director, CORE
200 West 135 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Last October District 28 organized a School-Community Educational Forum for the purpose of devising means for improving Communication within our District.

During the course of the school year, we have held four open forums in various schools of the District and organized a Forum Advisory Board.

The first meeting was an Orientation Session. The topics discussed in the three subsequent Forums are: "Communication - A Two-Way Street", "Bridging Gaps in Education", "Classroom to Headquarters: Functions and Responsibilities".

On Wednesday evening, May 31, 1967, we are to have our fifth general meeting. The planning committee has chosen the topic: "The Role of the Community in Education". The committee is seeking to have local community organizations participate in the presentation at this meeting as organizations that are knowledgeable about the role the community might play in the education of its children. We would like CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY to be included as one of nine groups chosen to participate.

The proposed format would involve Mr. Harold Schiff of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith as moderator who will give an initial presentation on various theories of leading "experts" on the topic. A spokesman for each organization will be given three minutes to react to Mr. Schiff's statements. The audience and panel will then participate in a question, answer and discussion period.

I hope that it will be possible for your organization to be with us. If your organization is willing to be included in this discussion, please let me know immediately and indicate your representative's name so we can include your group in our publicity.

Very truly yours,
Margaret K. Bible
Margaret K. Bible
District Superintendent

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT MARGARET K. BIBLE
DISTRICT 28, QUEENS
174-10 125 Avenue, Jamaica, N.Y. 11434 Tel.: 527-7278

MAY 29 1967

May 17, 1967

Mr. Floyd MCKisseck
C.O.R.E.
200 W. 135th Street
New York, N.Y.
Attn: Mrs. Hyliger

Dear Mr. McKisseck:

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Very truly yours,
Margaret K. Bible
Margaret K. Bible
District Superintendent

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT MARGARET K. BIBLE
DISTRICT 28, QUEENS

174-10 125th Avenue
Jamaica, N.Y. 11434

Tel: 527-7278

May 25, 1967

Thank you for accepting our invitation to attend the Education Forum of District 28.

The meeting will be held in the auditorium of J 157, Queens, 64th Avenue and 102 Street, Rego Park, N.Y. at 8 P.M.

I am enclosing a copy of Mr. Schiff's speech to which we hope you will prepare a 3 to 4 minute reaction speech.

I look forward to seeing you that evening.

Very truly yours,

Margaret K. Bible

Margaret K. Bible
District Superintendent

MKB:dm
Encl.

THE SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY - THE CHALLENGE OF CONFRONTATION

at School District #26 May 31, 1967

H. Schiff - Educational Director, New York Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith

Dr. Francis Keppel, former U.S. Commissioner of Education observed that "Education is too important to be left to educators." Yet, it should be added, the role of the educator, must be considered. His ideas, are vital and can prevail only if they win the approval of laymen.

This is part of our democratic system wherein there is built into it a system of checks and balances, an opposition of powers, from which with a little bit of luck - some sort of human vision will emerge.

It may be that because it is the age of specialization and professionalism in education, the gap between the educator and laymen has widened. A century ago educator and laymen spoke the same language. They agreed on the purposes and methods of education. Yet, this professionalism and specialization is desirable and inevitable. With advances in educational research more insights have been obtained concerning the handicaps that poverty, whether of material or emotional kind, imposes on the learner. New and better ways are being devised to improve the teaching process. Many of the gains were made possible by a heightened knowledge of what education is, by increased study, by the evaluation

of experience in short by an increasing of this specialized area.

This then is one factor for the gap between the educator and the layman. It is universal and similar to the gap referred to by the English scientist and novelist Sir Charles P. Snow in a delivered lecture at Cambridge entitled "The Two Cultures." His thesis was that Western intellectual life is rapidly being divided into two camps, one composed of scientists, the other of scholars in humanities. Each camp, generally speaking, has its own subject matter, its own way of pursuing and evaluating knowledge and finally its own language.

In urban areas and more specifically in New York City, there are a host of other causes for the gap which at times can be referred to the confidence gap in education.

a) An impatience of civil rights to impose pressures for the rescue of children, who are otherwise educationally doomed, without relation to a master plan

b) The apparent failure by the administration to utilize adequately experimental programs on a consistent and long range basis

c) Because of the vastness of the school population, direct lines of communication at times become ineffective

d) The fantastic migration in and out of New York

e) The inability of political and educational forces to cope with the vast numbers of disadvantaged.

The list can be extended. The purpose of listing these causes is not to berate the school administration. I realize the tremendous difficulties facing the schools in New York. We are here to reason together.

A major issue that relates to the many causes listed above is school desegregation. If we face the issue frankly we must accept the premise that massive desegregation of the schools in New York will be impossible in the foreseeable future, rather than to pretend that one plan or another will bring this about. This disappointment resulting from the failure of one bright hope after another can only result in disillusionment and consternation. The facts must be faced.

When desegregation is possible, it must be undertaken. The educational park and the suggestion recently made by Commissioner Allen where school districts on the peripheral areas of the city are joined with schools in suburban areas contiguous to these city schools, can be additional significant approaches.

One of the mythologies on which the civil rights movement was, and to some extent, still is hung up is that it is impossible to educate effectively minority group children in segregated situations. What does this mean in view of the

practicalities of real life? Except in a peripheral way, the ghetto schools are not going to be desegregated in any foreseeable life span. Are we saying that the educational future of these children is hopeless. I reject this philosophy of failure. We must.

Now let us examine a more current issue in school-community relations ... a mythology shaping up in some civil rights circles. It goes something like this: -

"This talk about disadvantaged children is at best a misunderstanding and at worse racist. The problem is not in the children, it is in the schools and in the teachers. They have failed and so long as they run the schools our children won't have a chance. Therefore, the parents should run the school or at least have the major voice in their direction, including selection of principals and curriculum"

I submit that this attitude which appears to be sprouting is the result of the confidence gap. It will have to be treated with patience and with honesty.

In the first place a genuine collaborative relationship must be established between school and community. On April 15th, the Board of Education approved the decentralization plan that the Superintendent submitted seven specific demonstration projects as a means of strengthening decentralization. The plan will make possible

more effective communication and involvement.

The demonstration projects will serve as guides as the decentralization plan is implemented. Such questions as the effectiveness in the election rather than appointment of local school board members; the size of a school district to achieve a most effective operation; and the role of the university in the conduct of the educational program of a school district. An evaluation of such plans can only be successful if parents, staff, community leaders and local school board members are brought in for the legislative planning.

It has been suggested that a local board might include five members elected in convention by parents of the schools or their delegates; two members elected by the teachers from the district; three members elected by a joint council of local organizations; and one member representing the duly elected local officials in the district.

As the demonstration projects develop it may be that modifications in the structure and responsibilities of local boards will be necessary to fulfill reform.

The school system [illegible] have raised serious and fundamental questions regarding public participation in democratic decision making.

If representatives of [illegible] educational establishment and the community [illegible]

each other in a serious and meaningful dialogue on this vital issue, the public schools will benefit.

One of the things that will have to be done is to find out what this community is that we talk about. While the schools must of necessity maintain communication with all groups, it is important to be knowledgeable about the groups with whom one is dealing. Are we dealing with self-appointed leaders or those who really represent the parents of children? And this must be done in the spirit of complete integrity. Any effort to have captive parent organizations, in the ultimate analysis, doomed to failure. The moment efforts to control parents groups will be discovered, because the chances of ultimate success in realistic improvement are remote.

The communities with which we deal must be told the hard facts. In my estimation there should be a core of full participation, give - control, the theorists should not exist to bilaterally dispute for one educational religion or another equally baseless of programs. Instead there should be a frank appraisal of the educational value of various programs and there should be mutually educational and discussed.

Let me hasten to add that I am for much more parent participation than

is the case now. But I demand that to see all the groups taking over schools on the assumption that they know how to run them because they have had their hearts are pure.

There are things that can be done right now to better school community relations. Frequently the attitude of principals and teachers is "My door is always open." I submit this is not enough. Under the circumstances, it would seem imperative that educators go into the community to seek out and meet with the members. Where teachers visit homes of students on a systematic basis, the results are salutary.

However, there must be accountability. The school or a cluster of schools, administration, principals, teachers, must be judged by results. But, we must present these results in their proper perspective. For example, in absolute terms, New York Schools have failed minority group children. In comparative terms, in which major cities are minority group children doing better than in New York? I ask the question, for I have not studied the data, if indeed it exists.

This consideration places us in a complex enlightenment situation. On the one hand, we must never be satisfied with our failure. On the other, by painting the schools as failures we are ignoring the extent of the problems and the fact that perhaps other school systems are not doing any better under similar circumstances.

Moreover, the picture of our schools as disaster areas is not only erroneous but extremely damaging. It drives middle class white and Negro children out of the public schools. It belittles the many wonderful things that are happening in the New York schools. From what I have seen, New York school educators compare favorably with their colleagues in any other school system in the nation. We should publicize some of those wonderful things while not shrinking in the least the undesirable.

A rather sorry example of how New York City schools can be presented in their worst light is the manner in which the achievement scores of various schools in this city were released. It appears that New York City was trailing the American average in reading skills. But to compare one school system with another, the variables would have to be held constant. How do the New York City schools compare with schools serving populations with similar social, economic problems? Perhaps it would be found that unsatisfactory though they are, New York ghetto schools achieve more than similar schools in other cities. But these qualifications and the explanations of New York's difficulties, including language problems, were not made clear when the results were released. And if they are, they should never be used as a reason for excusing failure.

Because of impatience, frustrations and at times misguided leadership there

has developed tremendous complexities, divisiveness and even hatred present on almost every level of educational structure. In many of the ghetto areas parents are bitter about the teachers and principals. This feeling, in turn, is transmitted to pupils who regard their teachers with distrust and carry the community-school revolt into the classroom.

We have tensions within school faculties - Negro-white, Negro-Puerto Rican, Christian-Jewish, Negro-Jewish; Negro teachers accusing white teachers that they are incompetent to teach Negro history; Negro parents rejecting a "Jew principal" or "Jew teacher." Such harassments and reprisals do not help either the school or the community.

In addition, we have serious tensions between pupils. These conflicts exist between Negroes, Puerto Ricans and the "others." Minority group children are being assaulted by majority group children so that white, Negro or Puerto Rican children are at one time or another on the receiving end.

Now these remarkable assortments of grievances, prejudices and antagonisms will not go away by themselves even if they are resolutely ignored. They will not respnd to exhortations and brotherhood speeches. They must be faced frankly and the vast skills and talent of this educational community must be brought to bear upon them.

Our problems stem from a historic process and our inability up to this time to solve them. We must find this ability. We must face the full dimensions of our educational problems.

Bank Street College of Education 69 Bank Street New York, N. Y. 10014

# EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES CENTER

103 East 125 Street New York, N. Y. 10035 Tel. 831-1200

MAY 22 1967

May 18, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Executive Director, CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We are sorry that you were unable to be present at our Open House on Wednesday the 17th of May.

We do hope that you will find it possible to visit us next Wednesday, May 24th, any time between 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

We look forward to seeing you. You may reach us be calling Mrs. Stewart at 831-1200.

Very sincerely,

M. Sylvester King

M. Sylvester King
Director

MSK/drs

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135th Street
Room 114
New York, New York

Dear Friend:

The Harlem Consumer Education Council will hold its Fifth Annual Consumer Conference on Saturday, May 20. As in the past, this conference will be an all-day affair, designed to bring together people from all levels of society to discuss and further understand the problems of the low-income consumer.

We hope that this year's conference, which is entitled, "Green Power Through Consumer Cooperation," will nuture some workable solutions to the problems low-income people face in the marketplace -- where the poor do pay more.

This year the conference will be held at the Minisink Town House, 646 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

We plan to divide the program into five parts, each dealing with one particular aspect of the low-income consumer.

If you or any members of your organization are interested in attending the conference, you are cordially invited to do so. The registration fee for the day's activities, which will include a box lunch, is $3.00.

Please return the enclosed blank for your reservation.

Sincerely,

Florence M. Rice

Florence M. Rice
Director

FR:cw
Encl.

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135 Street, Room 114
New York, New York 10030

AU 6-1100 Ext. 26 AU 6-1232

THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

GREEN POWER THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATION

REGISTRATION BLANK*

Name_____ Tel: _____

Address_____

Organization, if any,_____

I am pleased to accept your invitation to the Fifth Annual Consumer Conference.

In addition, please register the following persons:

Name_____Tel:_____

Address_____

Name_____Tel:_____

Address_____

Enclosed is a check for $_____ to cover the registration fee for ____ persons.

Please make check payable to the Harlem Consumer Education Council.

*Registration Fee is $3.00 per person.

PLEASE POST PLEASE POST

HARLEM CONSUMER EDUCATION COUNCIL
200 West 135 Street
New York, New York 10030
(Room 114)

AU 6-1100 Ext. 26

WA 7-6155
AU 6-1232

TO: ALL INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS

FROM: FLORENCE M. RICE, DIRECTOR

RE: FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE:

"GREEN POWER THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATION"
THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFERENCE

Sponsored By
Harlem Consumer Education Council

DATE: SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1967

TIME: 9:30 to 4:30

PLACE: Minisink Town House
646 Lenox Avenue (Cor. 142 Street)

---------- S A V E T H E D A T E ----------

The tentative program includes:

MORNING: - Speakers on special subjects of importance to all consumers

- Feature Film: "The Poor Pay More" (NET Documentary)

AFTERNOON: Workshops on:
- Are You Getting the Most for Your Insurance Dollar?
- Bankruptcy and the Poor
- Increasing Your Buying Power Through Cooperatives
- A Look at Burial Societies
- Teenagers as Prime Consumers
- Legal Service and Protection for the Poor

Registration $3.00 (includes box lunch)
FINAL PROGRAM WILL BE ANNOUNCED APRIL 29, 1967
Harlem Consumer Education Council, a volunteer, non-profit grass-roots organization

fib

May 22, 1967

Mr. Herb Hoover
144 East 22nd Street
New York, New York, 10010

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your memorandum regarding the Action Conference for Human Decency, May 29-30.

Mr. McKissick is now out of town and will not return until the end of the week, Your letter will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

Is our Town ill

MEMO FROM: Herb Hoover, Acting Coordinator
Action Conference for Human Decency
St. Louis area, May 29-30

Many of us have been concerned about how to get "grass roots" participation in the planning of cooperative efforts to end war and poverty.

Is there a way that existing organizations and new people that have never been active before can relate together?

Enclosed is the call for a conference in the center of the country designed to make it possible to hear each other's well prepared reports in seven areas of activity. We hope the call can be distributed widely to encourage those with ideas to send them in writing immediately.

Those involved in each area are to choose a representative to create a seven man board to oversee the conference.

Above all, it should be stressed that you can support one area of activity even though not interested in all or even if opposed to some.

The supporting committee for draft resistance is anxious to get thousands of signatures on the supporting statement enclosed.

We would like to send you additional copies of the conference call and the draft resistance statement. How many of each can you distribute?

Also, send suggestions you have for any of the action committees including the names of people with helpful experience that should not be overlooked.

ADDRESS: Herb Hoover
144 East 22 Street
New York, New York 10010

Floyd,
Can you serve on preparatory co for Political Action even though you may not feel you can go to the conference?
Herb

Calling- Action Conference for Human Decency
in the St.Lowis area May 29 and 30

* Does the danger of peace and civil rights fragmentation and helplessness summon a rescuing power?

* Is direct action an essential part of working within the democratic process?

* Are labels such as "conservative" and "liberal", "left" and "right", or"communism" and "capitolism" outmoded in the nuclear age?

* What could we do if we worked together?

These are questions each of us is being asked to help answer as we seek to unite effective community and national action for the future. Responses from a preliminary invitation to help plan this May conference indicate that various groups have very honest differences about what is "effective action".

The purpose of asking for specific action proposals is to encourage each other as we move into the vast new opportunities that are before us. The need is not that we all take the same action, but knowing what is being done by others will rekindle our faith in the ultimate victory of our cause.

Everyone will act at the conference as an individual although reports may include organization plans and goals. While the entire conference may decide to support some proposed action, total participation in or responsibility for all activity is not being asked for.

Responses from the original letter sent out indicate need of proposals for:

1. Support-in-action for draft resistance;
2. Support for legislation calling for repeal of Selective Service;
3. Communicating and growing together in local communities;
4. Political action in 1968.
5. Possible steps toward representative world government;
6. World peace funds to help developing areas on non-governmental basis;
7. Developing an available site for a camp center.

It is obvious that such an agenda cannot be handled in two days without asking that all individual proposals be presented immediately so differences can be threshed out within each area of activity prior to the conference for presentation in written form there.

If a show of hands indicates overwhelming opposition to a proposal it will be considered a report for separate or postponed action. If there is only minor opposition, all who oppose will be asked to confer together to agree upon suggestions for improving the proposal so a representative of the opposition can meet with a representative of the proposing group to work out a modified report.

Everyone is welcome who accepts this activity-oriented agenda and procedure.

Please send your written proposals immediately, so you can participate in the preparation meetings prior to the conference.

Herb Hoover
c/o World Order Center
Route 2, Oskaloosa, Iowa

or
Herb Hoover
144E.22nd St. Apt. 23
New York, N.Y.10010

## WE SUPPORT THOSE WHO TAKE A STAND

We support all who act to openly oppose the war in Vietnam. The attempt of the "haves" to impose their will upon the "have-nots" by the methods our country is using in Vietnam destroys human values and makes it impossible for the basic needs of mankind to be met.

Some young men who believe that committing murder is not the way for them to try to solve human problems under any conditions are seeking C.O. status in conformity with the conscription law. Others who believe conscription and democracy are incompatible are refusing to register. Some who have decided to take a stand after they have registered are destroying or returning their draft cards, refusing induction, or refusing to kill and bomb after they get to Vietnam. Some who intend to act are forming "We Won't Go" Unions.

One hundred sixty young men burned their draft cards on April 15, an action as American as the Boston Tea Party. All who resist the draft speak to us in accord with the judgments at Nuremberg. United States judges played a major role at Nuremberg declaring to the world that it is a crime to commit human atricities even when ordered to do so by ones own government.

The whole of the conscription law is contrary to our Constitution which says, "there shall be no involuntary servitude in these United States." Therefore, those who oppose conscription are upholding the Constitution while those who seek special privilege within the military system or financial gains from war industry trample the Bill of Rights under their feet.

Democracy and militarism are incompatible. The minority must have the freedom to influence the majority if we are to make progress. Only when we are willing to accept the penalties for resisting bad laws will they be eliminated. Only when we organize support and act can the laws of the state and the traditions of religion be brought in line with the ultimate law and order of the universe.

Lincoln's words, "to sin by silence when one should protest, makes cowards of men," were never more true than now. Now that the most massive protest in our history has just taken place, we must turn to specific action that requires more courage and tenacity then making speeches.

We call for the cooperation of all existing peace organizations, new groups, and concerned individuals to unite massive support for the kind of resistance that can stop the war. When we get to the place where we can say with Thomas Jefferson, "I am ready to say to every human being, 'thou art my brother,' and to offer him the hand of concord and amity," we will not need to say as he did, "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just and that His justice cannot sleep forever."

Stephen Max Allen
Norma Becker
Karl Bissinger
Maris Cakers
Elizabeth Cattell
Linda Dannenberg
Ralph DiGia
Rachel DuBois
Paul Goodman
Herb Hoover
Peter Kiger
Bernard Lafayette
JoLeigh Luckett
Dwight Macdonald
Barbara Manners
David McReynolds
Jim Peck
Ron Young

RETURN TO: SUPPORTING COMMITTEE, c/o Mrs. Luckett, 205 Third Avenue, Apt.9S, N.Y. 10003

___ I join with others in endorsing this statement.
___ I would like to be notified of future opportunities to participate in planning united action against war.
___ $_____enclosed for expenses entailed in support of draft resistance.

NAME_____ADDRESS_____PHONE_____

MAY 29 1967

8012 Avenue J
Brooklyn, New York 11236
May 22, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Thank you for the response to my phone call back in February. My call was in regard to a speaking engagement at our church.

I am the president of the Methodist Men's Fellowship at Kings Highway Methodist Church. This is the national and official organization of men in the Methodist Church. Our aim is to bring spiritual and intellectual vigor into the church and to translate this into action. I don't say we are always successful in this lofty goal, but we try.

It is probably true that a white man has very little room asking a favor of a Negro; however, we are very anxious to have you address our group. The subject: the objectives of the Negro and the means of their attainment. I feel that "Black Power" is understood only as a slogan and not in its broader and deeper meaning, and you will probably agree that the average white man's understanding of the objectives of the Negro is based on fear, prejudice, hate, headlines, telecasts, etc. Obviously, one lecture by you will not wipe prejudice from our hearts. Indeed, it may deepen it in some hearts. Yet a clear discussion of the goals of the black man by a black man may help carry us down the road a little further toward true community. Moreover, the discussion of the racial issue must eventually take place in the small neighborhood group realm and not only on the level of television and newspapers because it is in the neighborhood that the average man lives his life.

From what I've heard you say I think you believe that the establishment of a self identity and the attainment of significant power are urgent imperatives for the Negro. I agree with this and it has always surprised me that a formal articulation of this position has been so late in coming forth. It's the same old story..no one really fights (or even can really fight) another man's battles. This talk about "discussion" and "neighborhood level" and etc. may seem like the white liberal mentality. Yet I believe that the pursuit of power, etc. must be continually infused with the spirit of love and understanding, if the black power finally attained is not to become as tyrannical as the power currently wielded by the whites against the blacks. This is why I feel that the lines of communication must remain open, and if the communication is to be meaningful it must be where the people are and not only in the newspapers.

Our meeting normally is composed of men from our church. However, if you can find a date for us, we would consider inviting men from other local churches because we feel this subject is so important for people living in Brooklyn. In fact, it would probably be a good idea to invite the women also.

Concerning the dates listed on the general information sheet, if you cannot come on June 28 and would like to suggest another date in the month of June we might be able to work something out.

Your secretary mentioned your usual honorariums. I wish we could meet that level, but we are not what you would call a "flush" group. I put $20.00 on the General Information sheet, but after talking to some of the men I think we could get $50-75.00. If we can raise more, we would be glad to give it to you.

I thank you for your consideration. Also, if you can by chance come in June I would appreciate knowing as soon as possible in order to arrange the appropriate dates, publicity.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Martin

James G. Martin

GENERAL INFORMATION

PLACE Kings Highway Methodist Church, Kings Hwy & E. 37th, Brooklyn, NY

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 8:00 - 10:00PM

DATE 9/28/67 OR 9/27/67 OR 11/22/67

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)

Address followed by question period

TOPIC Objectives of the Negro & means of attainment

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

We will supply it - or cab fare, etc.

2. Time —

3. Point of departure —

4. Point of arrival Kings Highway Methodist Church (above)

5. Flight number —

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

James G. Martin

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: $20.00 (see accompanying letter)

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name James G. Martin

2. Phone number & address

8012 Ave. J.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236
Tel. 251-5394

MAY 23 1967

8012 Avenue J
Brooklyn, New York 11236
May 22, 1967

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Congress of Racial Equality
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Name of person meeting speaker

James G. Martin

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: $20.00 (see accompanying letter)

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name James G. Martin

2. Phone number & address

8012 Ave. J.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236
Tel. 251-5394

May 22, 1967

Miss Etheline Dubin
Committee for A Negro Congressman from
Brooklyn
15 Crown Street
Brooklyn, New York 11225

Dear Miss Dubin:

Thank you for your letter dated March 28, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the Spring Dinner-Dance of your committee.

Unfortunately, for some reason we just received this letter. We are sorry that we were unable to reply in time. Mr. McKissick will be out of town on May 26.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and important program. We are sorry that Mr. McKissick will be unable to attend.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

IH

MAR 29 1967

*Committee for*

# A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN FROM BROOKLYN

15 CROWN STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11225

176

*Honorary Chairmen*

REV. MILTON A. GALAMISON, *Pastor*
Siloam Presbyterian Church

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, *Assemblywoman*
55th Assembly District

HON. RUTH G. GORING

*Partial List of Sponsors*

IONA ANDERSON, *Vice-President*
Walt Whitman Indep. Dem.

DR. MARK AUGUST
American Jewish Congress

DR. LIONEL BARROW, JR.
Local School Board No. 17

HON. ARTHUR BRAMWELL
Republican District Leader

ALLEN BROOKS, *Chairman*
Board of Directors, CUSA

RUTH BROOKS, *President*
Flatbush Community Council

WARREN BUNN, *President*
Brooklyn Branch, NAACP

LIONEL L. DANIELS, *President*
Associated Associations

MARSHALL F. DUBIN, *Area Director*
Local 1199, Drug & Hospital Workers

FRANK ESPADA, *Chairman*
East New York Action

THOMAS R. FORTUNE, *President*
Unity Democratic Club

LIONEL GRIFFITH, *President*
39th A.D. Liberal Party

THELMA HAMILTON, *Chairman*
Board of Directors, Brownsville C. C.

HUBERT HINDS, *President*
Rog-Mark Block Ass'n

SYBIL HOLMES, *President*
Parkway Stuyvesant Council

REV. W. G. HENSON JACOBS, *Rector*
St. Augustine's Episcopal Church

OLIVER LEEDS, *Chairman*
Brooklyn CORE

WILLIAM MARLEY, *President*
Independent Citizens Club

MAJOR OWENS, *President*
Brooklyn Freedom Dem. Movement

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, *Secretary-Treasurer*
District 65, RWDSU

JAMES SHAW
Former State Senator, 17th S.D.

JOSEPH TEPEDINO
Founding President, SSEU

AGNES WILLIS
National Vice-President, NALC

SAMUEL D. WRIGHT, *Assemblyman*
39th Assembly District

*Co-Chairmen*
EDDIE PINCKNEY
ETHELINE DUBIN

*Secretary-Treasurer*
REV. WILLIAM R. NYE

March 28, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
C.O.R.E.
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Our Committee would be most grateful if you would accept our invitation to be one of our honored guest speakers at our Spring Dinner-Dance Friday evening, May 26th, at the Franklin Manor in Brooklyn at 7:00 P.M.

Our goal is the election of the first Negro Congressman from Brooklyn. Although we are a non-partisan organization and our ranks are composed of Democrats, Republicans, Liberals, and Independents, we are all convinced that united grass-roots organization is necessary to achieve the election of a Negro Congressman from Brooklyn in 1968.

Early in 1966, when our Committee first started, discussions were held with Mr. John Crews and Assemblyman Stanley Steingut, but it soon became evident that the political leadership in Brooklyn felt secure enough at that time to ignore our demand for Negro representation in Congress. We believe that early organization now can prevent the same thing from happening in 1968.

We will not wait until the political machines get around to giving us a seat in Congress. The old "hat-in-hand" approach is out! We must build political strength of our own to take the Congressional seat. Our current support for the court action now in progress in Brooklyn Supreme Court against the gerrymandering of Bedford-Stuyvesant is just one aspect of this fight.

We trust you will agree with our goal, which we believe is essentially C.O.R.E.'s approach to gaining Black Power, and honor us by participating in our affair on May 26th. We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Yours Sincerely,

Etheline Dubin

Etheline Dubin

We are enclosing for your information and use a copy of a public statement distributed by the Committee in the Spring of 1966.

# A PUBLIC STATEMENT

# TO THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF BROOKLYN

# COMMITTEE FOR A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN FROM BROOKLYN

HONORARY CHAIRMEN:
REV. MILTON A. GALAMISON
HON. RUTH G. GORING
JOSEPH TEPEDINO
HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

CO-CHAIRMEN:
EDDIE PINCKNEY
ETHELINE DUBIN

SECRETARY-TREASURER
REV. WILLIAM R. NYE

1120 Bergen Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11216
--
HY. 3-3162

## A PUBLIC STATEMENT

## TO THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF BROOKLYN

The political realities of our City have too long denied representation in the halls of the U.S. Congress to the Negro and Puerto Rican communities of Brooklyn. Since 1950 the population of these communities has increased threefold, today exceeding half a million residents. Despite this fact, and despite attempts over the years to the contrary, there is still no political representation for these groups in Washington. In a borough ghettoized no less than others, the insult of the ghetto has been aggravated by the injustice of politically expedient Congressional boundaries. In a borough charged with tensions generated by racial and social inequities, the lack of representation competent to speak on behalf of the Negro and Puerto Rican communities is not simply unwise and unjust but intolerable!

At a time when the Negro and Puerto Rican vote has proven determinative in the recent municipal election, and when Negro candidates have successfully run for important public office in other states, even in the South, and in other boroughs of this City, it does little honor to the liberal reputation of Brooklyn to be lagging in providing similar representation. We believe it is in the interest of <u>all</u> the people of Brooklyn to be represented at this momemt of history by men whose election will evidence our concern for the fulfillment of American equality. We believe that the opportunity to support such candidates will encourage the emerging political awareness of minority groups and prevent frustration of the political power born of that awareness. And we believe that the responsible Brooklyn community-at-large will welcome and support the opportunity to provide this borough with Negro representation.

Therefore, we, a group of citizens concerned that the movement for justice and equality not falter in Brooklyn, and convinced that the progress of that movement demands proper representation at all levels of government of those who have been denied the fullest participation in our society, urge you to put forward and support Negro candidates qualified to represent the Negro community, the Puerto Rican community, and, indeed, the white community of the borough of Brooklyn in the Congress of the United States in 1967.

We particularly urge you to consider immediately the opportunity afforded by the approaching vacancy in the 11th Congressional District. Representing many organizations in Brooklyn we are determined to build a large popular movement reflecting the broadest possible cross-section of the borough to make certain that 1966 will see the first Negro Congressman elected in the history of Brooklyn.

## A PARTIAL LIST OF ENDORSERS:

SARAH ALGOOD
Vice Pres. P.T.A. P.S. 41

IONA ANDERSON
Walt Whitman Indep. Dem.

DR. MARK AUGUST
American Jewish Congress

JOSEPH BARRITO

DR. LIONEL BARROW JR.
Local School Board #17

JOAN BORONOW
Rec. Secy. P.T.A. P.S. 41

HELEN A. BOSSELL
Teaching Staff, P.S. 44

HON. ARTHUR BRAMWELL
Republican Leader 46 A.D.

ALLEN BROOKS
Bd. of Directors C.U.S.A.

RUTH BROOKS, Pres.
Flatbush Community Council

FRANCES BROWN
Local School Board #18

REV. RID BROWN, Pastor
Mt. Ollie Baptist Church

WARREN BUNN, Pres.
Brooklyn Branch N.A.A.C.P.

DOROTHY BURNHAM
Flatbush

J. KEN CAVE
Brownsville

SISTER MARIE CHRISTY

LIONEL L. DANIELS, Pres.
Associated Associations

DOROTHY DESCHAMPS, Treas.
Liberal Party 39 A.D.

MARSHALL F. DUBIN
Area Director, Local 1199
Drug & Hospital Emp. Union

REV. ROBERT A. EDER

FRANK ESPADA, Chairman
East N.Y. Action

JERRY T. FLETCHER, ESQ.

THOMAS R. FORTUNE, Pres.
Unity Democratic Club

ETHEL GADSON
Brownsville

REV. GERALD GANNON

JAMES GRAHAM, Attorney
Amalgamated Clothing
Workers of America

LIONEL GRIFFITH, Pres.
39 A.D. Liberal Party Club

THELMA HAMILTON
Coordinator, Christians
United for Social Action
(C.U.S.A.)

JOHN HART
Business Agent, Local #3
Bakery & Confec. Workers

HUBERT HINDS, Pres.
Rog-Mark Block Assoc.

REV. JOSEPH C. HOLBROOK JR.
Local School Board #17

SYBIL HOLMES, Pres.
Parkway Stuyvesant Commu-
nity and Housing Council

REV. JOHN HYLAND

W. G. HENSON JACOBS
Rector, St. Augustine
Episcopal Church

FRIEDA JOSEPHS
Brooklyn Equal

DR. & MRS. S.S. KAHN

LOUIS KALB, Pres.
Walt Whitman Indep. Dem.

ROBERT KATIMS, Pres.
Ebbets Field Community
Council

RONALD KING, Pres.
Canarsie Civil Rights

JOHN KOLLOCK, Pres.
Independent Political
Club, 40th A.D.

LLOYD MAPP
New Lots Civic Assoc.

WILLIAM MARLEY, Pres.
Independent Citizens Club

MIRIAM MONTALVO
Treas. P.T.A. P.S. 41

JOSEPH NAHEM
Crown Heights Urban Renewal

MAJOR OWENS, Chairman
Brooklyn C.O.R.E.

PARKWAY STUYVESANT COMMU-
NITY & HOUSING COUNCIL

IDA R. POSNER
Indep. Political Club

JERRY RAUCH

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Secy.-
Treas., Dist. 65, RWDSU

MURRAY ROSENBERG
Flatbush

A. RYDLEWSKI, Corres.
Secy., P.T.A. P.S. 41

ELIZABETH SAMUEL
Teaching Staff, P.S. 41

DR. R.A. SAMUEL

ZEKE SCHWARTZ
Canarsie Indep. Democrats

VERNA SERRANO
Bd.of Directors, C.U.S.A.

BARBARA SHEPETIN
Guidance Counselor P.S. 41

ROCKY SOLOMON
Bayview Houses

GUS SOSA
Staff Psychologist P.S. 41

ALEX STABER
Brownsville

LOUISE TILLMON
Pres, P.T.A. P.S. 41

ANDREW TURNER
and group of tenants
Brownsville Houses

WALT WHITMAN INDEPENDENT
DEMOCRATS

CHARLES L. WARDEN
Realtor

RAY WILLIAMS, ESQ.

AGNES WILLIS
National Vice Pres., Negro
American Labor Council

ASSEMBLYMAN SAMUEL WRIGHT
39th Assembly District

VINCENT YOUNG, Vice Pres.
Brooklyn Freedom
Democratic Movement

(Affiliation listed for identification purposes only)

May 22, 1967

Miss Luz Salz
985 Rockaway Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Miss Salz:

Thank you for your letter of May 11, requesting that Mr. McKissick address your school class.

Unfortunately, as Mr. McKissick is terribly busy both with the administration of CORE and with numerous out-of-town speaking engagements, it will not be possible for him to be with you.

However, for your information, we have enclosed some material which may be of help in answering your questions. Thank you for your interest.

We would be interested to know what conclusions are reached by you and by your classmates.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosures: (7)

985 Rockaway Avenue
Brooklyn N.y
May 11, 1964

MAY 16 1967

Mr Floyd Mckissic
Core
144 west 125th Street
New York N.y

Dear Mr Mckissick,

I have heard that you are interested in problems concerning slums, crimes, and etc.

Our class has divided into committees and are investigating the question "Who is responsible for slums and Ghetto areas".

We would like you to be a guest teacher in our class or to tell us your ideas on a letter. We know that you are very busy, but we would appreciate it if you would come or tell us your opinions. Most of the students seem to blame

the negros in this country. Please
help us answer this question

Sincerly Yours
8-30-7
Luz Sais

May 22, 1967

Mr. Herb Hoover
144 East 22nd Street
New York, New York, 10010

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your memorandum regarding the Action Conference for Human Decency, May 29-30.

Mr. McKissick is now out of town and will not return until the end of the week, Your letter will be brought to his attention upon his return.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

May 22, 1967

Mr. Joseph E. Davis
56 Ethelton Road
White Plains, New York

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for the invitation to the Annual Charity Ball of the Westchester Clubmen, Inc.

I am terribly sorry that I have been out of town and unable to attend. Unfortunately, since I have been away, the invitation was not brought to my attention in time to reply prior to the occasion.

Please accept my apologies for this late acknowledgement. Hopp we'll be able to get together soon.

Sincerely,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

Will
bow
to
(Kennedy)

The Westchester Clubmen, Inc.

requests the pleasure of your company

At its Seventh Annual Charity Ball

to be held on

Saturday, the twentieth of May

Nineteen hundred and sixty-seven

At The Bel-Aire Country Club

on Route Twenty-two

Armonk, New York

from ten o'clock in the evening until two

The Westchester Clubmen, Inc.

Herbert G. Cave, President

Robert F. Morton, Vice - President

Frederick D. Wilkinson, Jr. Secretary

George C. Branche, Jr. Corr. Secretary

Jeremiah Certaine, Treasurer

Ted Shearer, Fin. Secretary

Cab Calloway

Joseph E. Davis

Oscar A. Graves

Stanley K. Godsey

Cornelius W. Jenkins

Harold F. Hamilton

David A. Hepburn

John E. Maupin

Alphonse Orr, Jr.

Grant Reynolds

Honorary Members

Marion S. English

J. Ernest Wilkins, Jr.

Refreshments

Subscription: Twenty-five Dollars per couple
Federal Tax included

Entertainer

Johnny Hartman

Tuxedo

*Your Very Special Invitation to*

**MEMBERSHIP**

IN THE

*Bel-Aire*

**GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB, INC.**

*A private club — expressly created for the discriminating and designed for gracious country club living.*

**INSPECTION AND INQUIRY DESIRED**
**ON RT. 22 — ARMONK, N.Y.**

**Westchester's Newest and Finest Country Club**

**Your Hosts THE KRASSNERS** • *Open All Year* • **Phone: AR 3-9300**

# *Bel-Aire Golf Club at Armonk Is Scheduled to Open in April*

The newest golf course in the metropolitan district should be ready for play in April. It is the Bel-Aire Golf and Country Club at Armonk, N. Y.—eight miles north of White Plains—off Route 22.

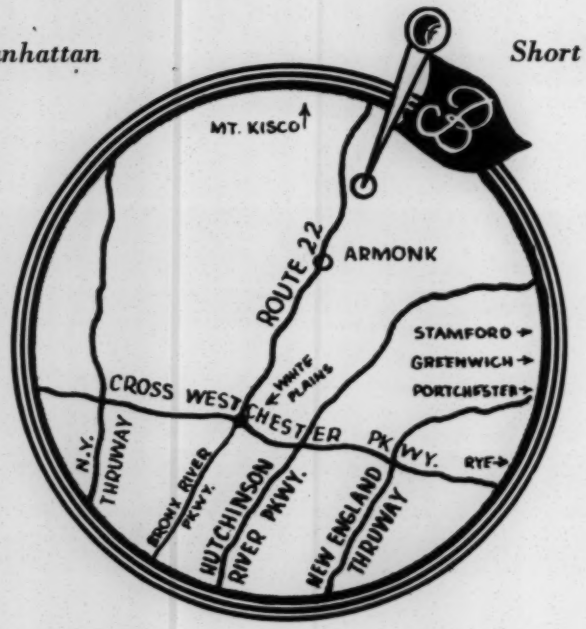
The rolling course has been designed and constructed on property that was formerly the site of the Embassy Golf Club.

The 18-hole course will have sizable tees and can be extended to 7,000 yards for tournament and club play. An irrigation system has been installed.

The club will also have a swimming pool and tennis courts, which are now being constructed. The clubhouse is commodious and 24 rooms will be available for resident members. There are also large locker room facilities with steam rooms.

According to present plans, membership will be limited to 275. Charter members are now being accepted. The club will be operated on a year-round basis.

*45 Minutes from Manhattan* — *Short Run in Westchester*




DIRECTIONS—New York Thruway, New England Thruway, Hutchinson River Parkway or Bronx River Parkway to Cross Westchester Parkway (Rt. 287) . . . at White Plains, Rt. 22 North to Bel-Aire . . . opposite Windmill Farms at Armonk. SHORT CUT: Hutchinson River Parkway to King St., left just past airport, right on Bedford Rd. to Rt. 128, left to Rt. 22, right to top of hill and Club.

Your Hosts THE KRASSNERS • *Open All Year* • Phone: AR 3-9300

This admit card must be presented with ticket

Mr. and Mrs. ----------

Address ----------

Guest of Joseph E. Davies

Tickets must be secured in advance from members

No packages, please

The favor of a reply is requested

(over)

*The Westchester Clubmen, Inc.*

*A substantial portion of the proceeds of this Ball will be used to recognize scholastic achievement and to assist qualified students in attaining their goals of further education.*

*Within the last year, the Westchester Clubmen, Inc. made contributions to the following:*

*The Scholarship Fund of the Urban League of Westchester*

*The Woodlands High School Scholarship Fund*

*An award for academic excellence was made to a student at*
*Eastview Junior High School*

*A grant-in-aid enabled a student to attend Pratt Institute.*

*A contribution was made to the Reporter Dispatch Camp Fund.*

*These donations were made possible through your generosity.*

*(over)*

May 22, 1967

Mr. Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Executive Director
National Urban League
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022

Dear Whitney:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 4, inviting us to participate in the Annual Conference of the Urban League, to be held in Portland, Oregon, August 20-24.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation and would very much like to participate. However, due to many organizational commitments and a very difficult schedule, it will not be possible.

We would, however, appreciate being kept informed as to the decisions and deliberations of the conference., and would very much like to receive any material that you feel might be of interest to CORE.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ih

# 1967 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The Portland Hilton — August 20 to 24

Portland, Oregon — Host: Urban League of Portland

**National Urban League** • **55 East 52nd Street** • **New York, N. Y. 10022**

May 4, 1967

Dear Floyd:

We extend a warm and urgent invitation to the Congress of Racial Equality to participate in our Annual Conference, which will be held in Portland, Oregon, August 20 - 24.

As you know, our Conference is considered by many informed persons to be an important annual forum on race relations, dealing, as it does, with the social and economic problems faced by minority citizens.

The 1967 Conference will address itself to important aspects of the problem of the city and its people. We will focus our attention on education, housing, manpower development and employment, and health and social welfare. We will also deal with the destructive forces that impede programs in race relations. We will discuss Urban League programs as a channel for solving these problems; the obstacles that face us; and realistic goals. We will consider new methods. We will establish priorities for constructive action.

We hope that you will join us in Portland to help us meet the challenge and discharge the responsibilities needed to help non-whites and whites together to become effective instruments and participants in the growth of the city.

Registration materials are enclosed. The hotel reservation card is to be returned directly to the hotel. The advance registration card is to be sent to us here at the National Urban League.

I hope you can come to Conference, and join me on the dais at the opening session Sunday evening, August 20.

Sincerely,

Whitney T.

Encs.

Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Executive Director

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick, National Director
100 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y. 10030

WMY:sir

# 1967 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE

The Portland Hilton — August 20 to 24

Portland, Oregon — Host: Urban League of Portland

**National Urban League • 55 East 52nd Street • New York, N. Y. 10022**

: : :
:

The Conference Headquarters Hotel will be The Portland Hilton. We are also using two other hotels - both very close by, on the opposite corners from the entrances to the Hilton - the Heathman Hotel and the Congress Hotel.

Information on the hotel rates is given below. Separate reservation cards are available. Please read this information carefully, and then MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATION WITHOUT DELAY. We will not be able to hold rooms after July 20, 1967. JULY 20 is the deadline for NUL Conference hotel reservations.

---

| | THE PORTLAND HILTON | | | THE CONGRESS | THE HEATHMAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SINGLES | $10-12 | $13-14 | $17-19 | $8 - $9 - $10 | $7.50 - $13.50 |
| DOUBLES | $18-20 | $21-24 | | $12 - $14 | $10.50 - $15.00 |
| TWINS | $16-18 | $19-20 | $21-24 | $12 - $14 - $16 | $11.00 - $16.00 |
| SUITES | | | | | |
| 1 bedroom | | $43 - 45 | | None | None |
| 2 bedroom | | $64 - 74 | | None | $30.00 |
| 2 bedroom Studio Suite | | $30 - 33 | | None | None |

: : :
:

*You are cordially invited to attend*

# A Tribute To Af a

*Presented By*

H. AND T. TRADF

Friday, May 26, 1 'til 2

TERRACE OOM
1020 Broad Stree k, N. J.

*Celebratin*

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICA UNITY DAY

Awards to be Presented to Outsta ng African Delegates to the U. N. in the field of Human Rights.

*Show to Follow Presentation of Awards*

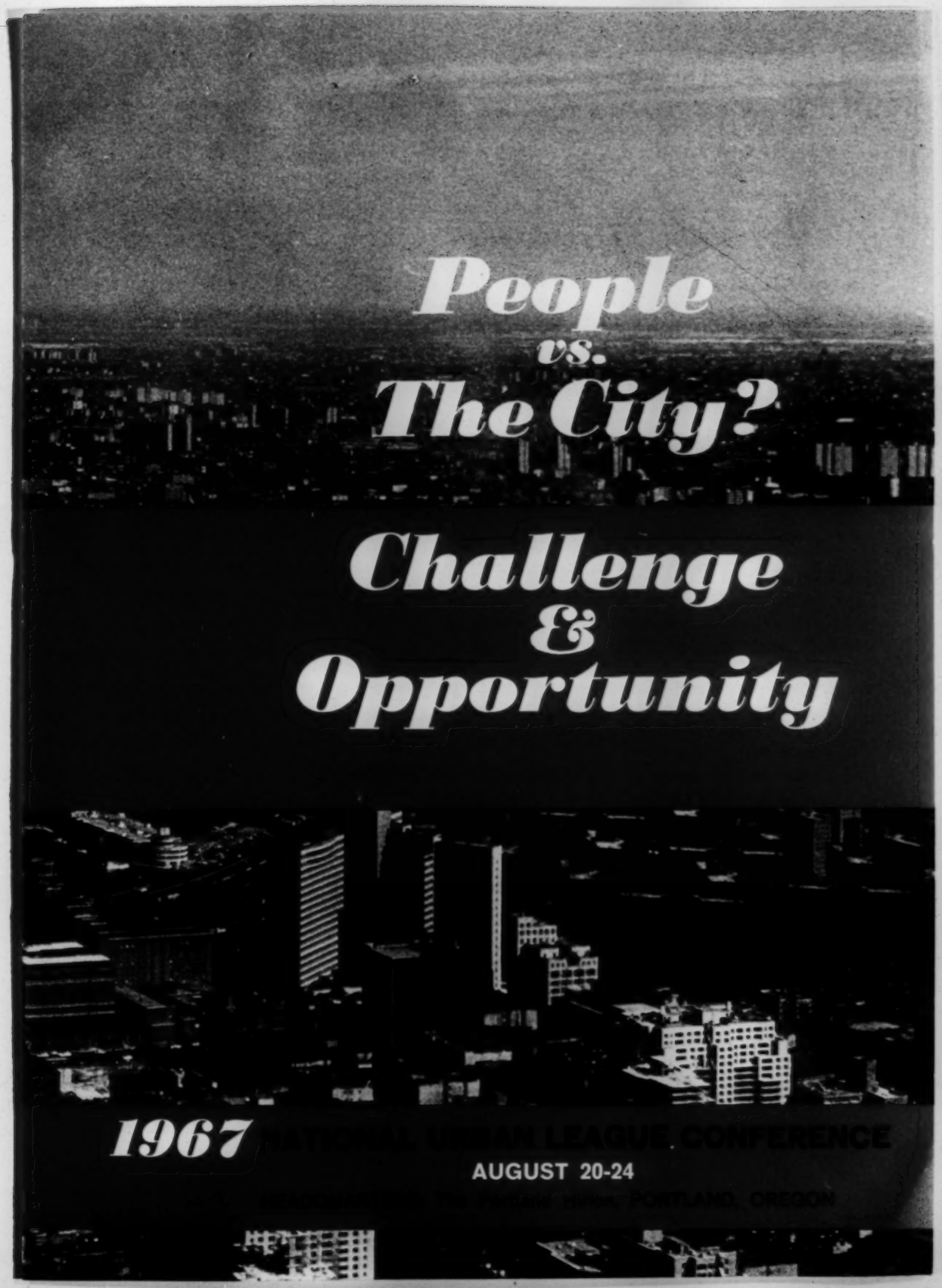
*From:*

**NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE**

**55 East 52nd Street**

**New York, N. Y. 10022**

***Attention:*** **Accounting Office**


People
vs.
The City?
Challenge
&
Opportunity
1967
AUGUST 20-24
PORTLAND, OREGON

# People vs. The City? Challenge and Opportunity

## Program Highlights

### Sunday, August 20

7:30 P.M.
OPENING GENERAL SESSION

Keynote Address by
WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
NUL Executive Director
*Presentation of the UL Family of the Year Award*

### Monday, August 21

GENERAL SESSIONS AND WORKSHOPS
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon
and
2:30 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.

12:15 P.M.
**LUNCHEON**
Council of Urban League Guilds
HONORABLE ERSA H. POSTON
NUL Trustee and Secretary of the Board
President, New York State Civil Service Commission
*Speaker*

### Tuesday, August 22

GENERAL SESSIONS AND WORKSHOPS
9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon
*continuation of Monday discussions*
*and*

A special session has been arranged for Board and Committee members to discuss Urban League programming and plans for action to solve community problems.

12:15 P.M.
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY LUNCHEON
***Speaker to be Announced***

2:30 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.
SUMMARY SESSION
Discussion for the two days will be summarized

7:30 P.M.
**ANNUAL BANQUET**
HONORABLE EDWARD W. BROOKE
U. S. Senator from Massachusetts
*Guest Speaker*

## *Wednesday, August 23*

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon and 2:30 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.

DELEGATE ASSEMBLY

The Delegate Assembly is the Urban League's highest legislative and policy-making body. Each local Urban League has voting representation.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

## *Thursday, August 24*

9:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

STAFF SESSION

Local and national UL staff will meet to consider program recommendations and plans for 1967-1968.

## *General Information*

The National Urban League Conference, a national forum on race relations, is held each year, usually during the last week in July.

The Urban League, founded in 1910 is a charitable and educational organization. It operates as a community service agency using the tools and methods of social work to secure equal opportunity for Negroes and other disadvantaged minorities. It is non-profit and non-partisan, and interracial in its leadership and staff.

The League's goal is to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in American life; and to give guidance and help to Negroes and other economically disadvantaged groups so that they may share equally the responsibilities and rewards of full citizenship.

### REGISTRATION

Registration is open to anyone interested in attending meetings of the Conference, including public and voluntary health and welfare agency representatives, organizations and individuals interested in civil rights, and representatives of business, industry, labor and government. The registration fee for adults is $25 per person. One-day registration is $10. For members of the UL Youth Community and other students and youth, the fee is $10 per person.

Registration will be in the Ballroom Foyer of The Portland Hilton on Sunday, August 20 from 9:00 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.; on Monday and Tuesday from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.; and on Wednesday from 8:30 A.M. to 12:00 Noon.

### ADVANCE REGISTRATION IS RECOMMENDED

to avoid waiting at the registration desk in Portland. Complete advance registration materials, including hotel reservation cards, can be secured from: Conference Manager, National Urban League Conference, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10022. Advance registration closes on June 30, 1967.

### LUNCHEON AND BANQUET TICKETS

Tickets for meal functions can be purchased through Advance Registration. During the Conference they will be on sale as indicated below, and will not be available after these hours:

Monday Luncheon — until 12:00 noon on Sunday
Tuesday Luncheon — until 12:00 noon on Monday
Banquet — until 12:00 noon on Monday

### CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

Conference Headquarters Office will be at The Portland Hilton, Room 320, and will open on Monday, August 7, at 9:00 A.M. All inquiries about the Conference after that date should be directed there.

### PRESS ROOM

The Press Room will open at 9:00 A.M. on Saturday, August 19. There will be two briefings daily for the press, Sunday through Wednesday.

### NUL STAFF SERVICES

Consultation can be arranged, by appointment, with the NUL Deputy Director, Administrative Director, Regional Directors, the Director of the Washington Bureau, and with NUL program staff.

### DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITS

Displays and exhibits will be located in the Ballroom Foyer. Inquiries about exhibits should be addressed to the Exhibits Manager at NUL headquarters, before May 30, 1967.

### RESOLUTIONS AND PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS

*Resolutions* of the 1967 National Conference will be presented to the Delegate Assembly for action on Wednesday, August 23, by a Resolutions Committee established for this purpose. Resolutions will be concerned with matters of Urban League policy, and issues relating to the general welfare. Brian G. Manion, NUL Trustee, is chairman of this Committee. Advance resolutions must be submitted no later than May 1st.

*Program Recommendations* will flow mainly from the discussion sessions, workshops and other meetings, and will require implementation by National and local League program committees and staff. The Program Recommendations Committee will present the recommendations for discussion during the meeting of Urban League Staff on Thursday, August 24. Ramon S. Scruggs, NUL Senior Vice President, is chairman of this Committee.

### SECURE HOTEL RESERVATIONS EARLY

## 1967 NATIONAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

William J. Trent, jr.
*Conference General Chairman*

Brian G. Manion
*Chairman, Resolutions Committee*

Ramon S. Scruggs
*Chairman, Program Recommendations Committee*

### Members

R. P. Gatenbein
E. Shelton Hill
Sophia Y. Jacobs
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
Lawrence W. Lowman
Louis E. Martin
Mrs. Leo M. Mervis
Edward C. Myers
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
Henry Steeger
C. Donn Vann
Dwight R. Zook

### Committee on Program

Ramon S. Scruggs
*Chairman*

Sophia Y. Jacobs
Robert Lazarus, Jr.
Louis E. Martin
Edward C. Myers
Henry G. Parks, Jr.
Henry Steeger

---

Lindsley F. Kimball
*President*

Whitney M. Young, Jr.
*Executive Director*

**National Urban League**
55 East 52nd Street • New York, N. Y. 10022

(Stamp)

Reservation Office
CONGRESS HOTEL
1024 S. W. 6th and Main
Portland, Oregon 97205

CONGRESS HOTEL RESERVATION CARD

1967 National Urban League Conference

Please check accommodation and rate desired.

Reservations CLOSING DATE JULY 20, 1967

Singles ___$8 ___$9 ___$10

Doubles ___$12 ___$14

Twins ___$14 ___$14 ___$16 ___Studio Type

Arrival Date_____at_____AM PM

Departure Date_____at_____AM PM

Name_____

Street Address_____

City_____State_____ Zip Code_____

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Necessary
If Mailed in the
United States

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Will Be Paid
by
Addressee

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL

First Class Permit No. 765, Portland, Oregon

**Reservation Office**

**HEATHMAN HOTEL**

**712 S. W. Salmon Street**

**Portland, Oregon 97205**

# HEATHMAN HOTEL RESERVATION CARD

PHONE: (AREA CODE 503) 228-5262 712 S. W. SALMON — PORTLAND, OREGON

| | Standard | Medium | Deluxe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single | $ 7.50 | $ 8.50 - $11.50 | $13.50 |
| Double | $10.50 | $11.50 - $13.50 | $15.00 |
| Twin | $11.00 | $13.00 - $14.50 | $16.00 |
| Family Rooms—2 Double Beds and Bath (Children under 14 years free) | | | $14.50 |
| (3 Adults $16.50) — (4 Adults | | | $18.50) |
| Triples | | | $15.75 |
| Rollaway Beds or Cribs, additional | | | $ 3.00 |
| Suites — 1 Bedroom, 2 Persons $30.00 — 3 Persons | | | $35.00 |
| Suites — 1 Bedroom, 2 Persons $35.00 — 3 Persons | | | $40.00 |
| Suites — 2 Bedrooms, 4 Persons | | | $50.00 |
| Display Rooms | | | $25.00 |

No. of Persons in Party _____ 1967 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Date Arriving _____ Hour _____ A.M. P.M. Date Departing _____

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

*Parking Available and Free TV — Room Types Subject to Availability*

Reservations cancelled at 6 p.m. unless otherwise indicated above. Should your arrival be after 6 p.m. deposit required.

Postage Will Be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

**BUSINESS REPLY CARD**

First Class Permit No. 6871 Portland, Oregon

Front Office Manager

THE *Portland Hilton*

921 S. W. 6TH AVENUE

PORTLAND, OREGON 97204

they occupy the same room as their parents.

ARRIVAL DATE_____ at _____ M

DEPARTURE DATE_____ at _____ M

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZONE ____ STATE _____

Please reserve _____ room(s) of the type checked below:

*Please Check Rate Desired*

| | Minimum | Average | Superior |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singles _____ | $ 10-12 ☐ | 13-14 ☐ | 17-19 ☐ |
| Doubles _____ | | 18-20 ☐ | 21-24 ☐ |
| Twins _____ | $ 16-18 ☐ | 19-20 ☐ | 21-24 ☐ |
| One Bedroom Suites _____ | | | $ 43-54 ☐ |
| Two Bedroom Suites _____ | | | $ 64-74 ☐ |
| Studio Suites (2 Rooms) _____ | | | $ 30-33 ☐ |

Charge for each additional adult in room . . . $5.00.

Reservations must be received not later than two weeks prior to opening date of meeting.

ROOMS WILL BE HELD ONLY UNTIL 6 P.M. ON DATE OF ARRIVAL, UNLESS WE ARE OTHERWISE ADVISED.

IF RATE REQUESTED IS NOT AVAILABLE, NEXT AVAILABLE RATE WILL BE ASSIGNED.

1967 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE

# *Advance Registration*

**1967 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE**

**August 20 - 24**

THE PORTLAND HILTON

Portland, Oregon

Host: Urban League of Portland

Advance Registration will make it easier for you when you arrive in Portland. You can pick up your program and other materials without delay. And you can be assured of your reservation for meal functions. Please fill in Registration form and tear off. Return it with check made payable to: **National Urban League, Inc.** An envelope is provided for your use. Mail not later than June 30 to: National Urban League, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

## INSTRUCTIONS

Please fill out the Registration form on the opposite page, as follows:

1. Supply the information requested in the space provided at the top of the card, and in the left-hand section.
2. Select the registration fee that applies to yourself.
3. On the right-hand section of the card check the appropriate boxes to indicate the registration, and the meal functions you wish to attend.
4. Place the amounts in the money column to the right.
5. Add these amounts and indicate the total.
7. The total is the cost to you. Make your check in this amount.

(Tear Off Here)

### Individual Items

| | |
|---|---|
| General Registration | $25 |
| Youth Community Member or Student Registration | 10 |
| Registration for your Wife or Husband | 15 |

**Meal Functions:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Council of Guilds Luncheon—Monday | $ 4 |
| Commerce and Industry Luncheon—Tuesday | 5 |
| Annual Banquet—Wednesday | 7.50 |

**Note: If you wish to register for one day only, the fee is $10.**

**Tickets for Meal Functions** will be ready for you at the Conference Registration Desk when you come to Portland.

## 1967 NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Name _____ ☐ Mr. ☐ Miss ☐ Mrs. ☐ Dr.
Last First Initial

Organization _____

Mailing Address _____
No. Street

_____
City State Zip Code

### URBAN LEAGUE AFFILIATION
Please check appropriate box

| Member of | Wife or Husband of |
|---|---|
| ☐ Board | ☐ Board |
| ☐ Staff | ☐ Staff |
| ☐ Committee | ☐ Committee |
| ☐ Guild | ☐ Guild |
| ☐ Youth Community | ☐ Youth Community |
| ☐ Other Volunteer | ☐ Other Volunteer |

### NON-LEAGUE AFFILIATION
Please check appropriate box

- ☐ Government Representative
- ☐ Organization Representative
- ☐ Representative of Commercial or Industrial Firm
- ☐ Representative of Labor Union
- ☐ Interested Individual
- ☐ Student

Note: Each individual must fill out a Registration. If a husband and wife are both registering, please fill out two separate forms. One check can cover both registrations.

Please check your selections below. Carry amounts to the right-hand column and total.

☐ Registration Fee (see Instructions) ..... $

Meal Functions

☐ Council of Guilds Luncheon—Monday @ $4.....

☐ Commerce and Industry Luncheon—Tuesday @ $5.....

☐ Annual Banquet—Wednesday @ $7.50.....

TOTAL You Pay..... $

Make check payable to: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

Attached is Check for $_____ to cover the above selections.

RETURN THIS FORM, with check, to: Accounting Office, National Urban League, 55 East 52nd Street, New York, N. Y. 10022

**RETURN BEFORE JUNE 30, 1967**

Registration No._____

**Accounting Office:**

Registration Received _____

Receipt No. _____

Receipt Mailed _____

**Conference Office:**

Received from Accounting _____

Meal Tickets Listed _____

Badge Prepared _____

Tickets Packaged _____

Other:

ERRATUM

**ANNUAL BANQUET**

will be held on *Wednesday, August 23rd* at 7:30 P.M.

May 22, 1967

Mr. Lumumba Basanti
43 Avenue B
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Basanti:

Thank you for your letter regarding a Flag Dedication Ceremony, which was held on Saturday, May 13, at 5:30 to 7:30.

Unfortunately, due to a mix-up in our office, we were not represented at that ceremony. Please accept our apologies. We would very much have liked to have taken part.

Mr. McKissick is now out of town and will not return until the end of the week. When he returns, your letter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

UPAD NEWS RELEASE

The United Peoples of African Descent (UPAD), will hold it's Flag dedication ceremonies Saturday May 13th 5:30 to 7:30 P.M. at 6th Street and Ave D East Village Manhatten. The Flag which is called the Bashili will be officially adopted into the organization was created and designed by it's founder and prese present leader, Mr. Lumumba Bacuto in Harlem in 1961 and used on all official literature and paraphernallia.

The Bashili consist of Gold circle on a Red field with dagger cutting letter "P" thrcuth the middle in upright position.

It is hoped says Mr. Bacuto that the Bashili will Become the symbol for Freedom, Justice and Equality for all our people at home and abroad.

P.S. For futher information, call or Write to 43 Ave D.

Phone: 2286634

We request a representative from your News Staff at the Speak out.

Lumumba Bacuto

# UPAD FLAG DEDICATION

The UNITED PEOPLES OF AFRICAN DESCENT (UPAD), will hold it's Flag dedication ceremonies Saturday May13th 5:30 to 7:30 P.M. at 6th Street and Ave D in East Village Man - hattan New York City.

T he Flag which is called the BANNILI will be officially adopted into the organization was created and designed by it's founder and present leader, Mr. LUMUMBA BASAUTO in Harlem in 1961.

SPEAKERS: Floyd MCkissik of CORE (National Director)

Galvin Hicks

Emerson R. Gaylord CORE (East Village)

Mr. A Atkins

MRs. Rila Collins (Afro- American Unity)AAO.

Mr. Oliver Leeds (BKLYN CORE DIRECTOR)
MR. Isaiah Lewis (Director of Community Action)

Mr. Eddie Davis (Harlem Economic Development)
Mr. James Lawson (Harlem Nationalist)

MR. Lumumba Basauto Founder and President of the(UNITED PEOPLES OF AFRICAN DESCENT)

Mr. Stokley Carmicheal (SNCS)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 228634 or write to 43 AveB NY

C. V. R. SCHUYLER
COMMISSIONER

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
143 WASHINGTON AVENUE
ALBANY, N. Y.

MAY 29 1967

May 26, 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick:

I am delighted to inform you that demolition clearance work is about to commence at the site of the new State office building and pilot Cultural Center project in Harlem.

In recognition of this far-reaching and important event - significant both for its contribution to the Harlem community and the State and City of New York - distinguished representatives of the Federal, State, and New York City Governments, as well as outstanding business, labor and community leaders will join in a brief ceremony to be conducted at the site on Wednesday, June seventh, at 11:00 a.m.

On behalf of Governor Rockefeller, it gives me great pleasure to invite you to join with him and our other honored guests on this auspicious occasion. The ceremony will take place on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between 125th and 126th Streets. I would appreciate your advising this Office, by indicating on the enclosed card, whether or not your schedule permits your attendance at the ceremonies so that we can arrange to reserve a seat for you on the speakers' platform.

Sincerely,

C. V. R. Schuyler

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10018

Enclosure

dev1

# *The Brooklyn Citizens Committee*

CORDIALLY INVITES YOU TO ATTEND A

## *Testimonial Dinner*

HONORING

## *Mrs. Mae Miller*

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1967

SEVEN P. M.

## *Concord Baptist Church*

MEMORIAL HALL

PUTNAM AND MARCY AVENUES

SPEAKER

HONORABLE JUDGE THOMAS JONES

CHAIRMAN

MAUDE B. RICHARDSON

Donation $5.00 Dress Semi-Formal

R. S. V. P. by May 19, 1967

## BIOGRAPHY

## MRS. MAE MILLER

Mrs. Mae Miller is an outstanding militant, civic, social and church worker, who demonstrates her concern through her relentless efforts to improve the economic and cultural climate of the community.

People in all walks of life look upon her as a symbol of for progress and equality of opportunity. The role of leadership necessary to get a job done has been demonstrated time and again such as her cooperation in the "Down State" demonstrations for employment of Negroes in State and City projects, the clean up drive in the community forcing the Sanitation Department to remove accumilated debris and rubbish from the streets; the successful drive to obtain transfers on six bus lines for the whole community are but a few of her efforts "well done".

Mrs. Miller is the organizer & President of the Tompkins Tenants Ass'n. Inc., member of the Little Zion Baptist Church for over twenty four years has worked in many capacities there. She has been and still is a Scout leader, a staunch supporter of Civil Rights Movements. A member of Bklyn Co-ordinating Council, Bklyn Core, Williamsburg Anti Poverty Committee and the Commission on Human Rights.

# THE BROOKLYN CITIZENS COMMITTEE To Honor MRS. MAE MILLER

MAUDE B. RICHARDSON
Chairman

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REV. GARDNER C. TAYLOR
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Willie Bryant
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Wilma Evans
Julia Sepansky
Elizabeth King
Mary Lewis
Marge Leeds

Minnie Burns
Bessie Williams
Mildred Johnson
Elizabeth Burchett
Doris Singletary
Celia Vice

## THE BROOKLYN CITIZENS COMMITTEE
## to Honor MRS. MAE MILLER

**I will be glad to attend the Testimonial Dinner to honor Mrs. Mae Miller in the Auditorium, Concord Baptist Church, Friday, May 26, 1967 - 7 p.m. $5.00 per person.**

**NAME** .....

**ADDRESS** .....

**List guests on reverse side of card**

**Make check payable to *BROOKLYN CITIZENS COMMITTEE*, Gertie Holley, Treasurer.**

**Invited by** .....

REGISTRATION FOR SEMINAR - BASIC AND PRACTICAL PATHS TO PEACE

Saturay May 27, 9 A. M. to Sunday P. M. May 28 -Arrive Friday night if possible.

Date_____

Co-ordinator
School of Living Center
Heathcote Rd., Rt. 1
Freeland, Maryland

(Meals and lodging for weekend - $10 per adult
Bring bedding and towels)

For the enclosed $_____($2 per adult) please register the following for the May 27-28 Seminar on Basic and Practical Paths to Peace:

_____
(Name) Street City State Zip Code

Member of_____ Position_____
Organization

_____
(Name) Street City State Zip Code

Member of_____ Position_____
Organization

Please send a full program of this seminar to the following

_____

_____

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Bi-Monthly WAY OUT, $2.50
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# SCHOOL OF LIVING

## FOR ADULT EDUCATION

**Creating:**

**That is the dignification of work,**
**The justification of pain,**
**The signification of life.**

**—Motto of School of Living**

**NON - PROFIT** **NON - SECTARIAN** **NON - POLITICAL**

**TELEPHONE**
**838-4522**

**LANE'S END HOMESTEAD**
**BROOKVILLE, OHIO**

May 3, 1967

Dear Friend:

What shall that PERMANENT peace movement include? Thousands of us have picketed, marched, protested, mobilized.

WHAT NOW?

Recently in one small survey, 20 thoughtful people were asked, What now? Fourteen answered, in effect: "Economic change--let's get on with activities that improve our culture -- increase the justice and freedom in the way people earn their livings."

WHAT IS JUSTICE? WHAT IS FREEDOM?

These are basic queries. They are the core of the probing -- in practical detail -- during the weekend of May 26, 27, 28th, on PRACTICAL PATHS TO PEACE, at Heathcote Center* near Freeland, Maryland, 25 miles south of York, Pa.--Maryland Line exit on Rte. 83.

WILL YOU BE THERE? WILL ONE OF YOUR CO-WORKERS?

to share with six able leaders, who will help uncover decentralist and libertarian answers to these two crucial questions. Such answers are replacing governmental, violent and coercivist answers.

Attendance is limited to 50 -- hopefully all workers in civil rights, racial and peace groups. You are needed in this group. Please reserve your place; send $2 registration promptly--blank supplied. Enclosed is some preparation material; more will be sent to all whose registration is received before May 15th.

Sincerely, Mildred J. Loomis
Director of Education

*At Heathcote you are assured of a quiet, rustic setting; good simple food, open discussion and low cost: $10 for two days (arrive Friday night if possible.) Bring bedding and commitment to serious search.

**Membership Fees and Contributions Are Tax-Deductible**

# PRACTICAL PATHS TO PEACE

## May 27-28 Weekend Discussion

at

Heathcote School of Living Center — Freeland, Maryland
Tel 301 - 357 5723

Purpose - to probe the economic arrangements and political structure necessary to freedom, equity and order; to plan and report steps to achieving them.

Attendants - primarily leaders in civil-rights, inter-racial, peace and other social-action groups. Registration $2 in advance; other costs, $10 per adult.

Arrive Friday night, May 26th. Bring bedding. By car to Maryland Line (Md.) exit on Rte. 83. By Greyhound bus (Harrisburg-Washington D.C. route) to Maryland Line Firehouse stop. Walk west down hill to Heathcote Rd.

### Program

Discussion after each speaker.

Mildred J. Loomis, Chairman

Sat. A . M. - Laying The Groundwork

9:30 - Individual Action In A Complex Society - Lewis Herber, author The Crisis in Our Cities, Our Synthetic Evnironment, etc.

10:45 - What Do Moderns Mean by Anarchism? - Prof. Len Krimerman, University of Louisiana; author, Patterns of Anarchy.

11:40 - To End Wars, Let Government Wither Away - Louis Potter, Academy of Economic Freedom, New York City

Sat. P. M. - Economic Aspects of Freedom

3:15 - Should Producers Monetize Their Own Credit? or Can Banking Be Free? - Herbert Roseman, teacher; A Way Out editorial board.

4:15 - Tarrifs vs. Free Trade - Speaker to be announced

Sat. Eve. - Possible Next Steps

7:30 - A Land-Holding Trust - Griscom Morgan, The Vale Commmunity, Yellow Springs, Ohio

8:15 - A Third World via The International Independence Foundation - Robert Swann, CNVA, Voluntown, Conn.

Sun. A. M. - Summary and Planning

8:30 - Walks and Meditation

9:00 - What Agreement Reached on Economics of Peace? - Panel of Leaders

10:00 - How Foster Education for Peaceful Economics in Social Action Groups? - Leaders and members

P.M. - Informal Discussion and Adjournment

Write for folder of other summer studies - Heathcote School of Living Center
Freeland, Maryland

## HEATHCOTE SCHOOL OF LIVING CENTER

Heathcote Road 301 357-5723 Freeland, Maryland

General Purposes: to associate a selected group of teachers, artists, craftsmen and students in a demonstration of what decentralized, self-sufficient living in the country can contribute to redressing the economic and psychological insecurities of our centralized, industrialized world.

Specific Purposes: to offer training and experience to men and women who wish to create a home and homestead in the country; to hold discussions and seminars in major problems of living; to train men and women to become leaders in local community Schools of Living in other places; to develop a School of Living Press and Publishing Project.

Education at the School of Living is a means to a better life. It is designed to enable men and women to adopt a sound plan of living which fulfills the needs of human beings and meets the critical situation of today. The entire problem of living is studied--theory and practice; principles and practices. A School of Living applies art, science and philosophy to helping families live securely, creatively and beautifully.

Publications: Bimonthly A Way Out $2.25 a year discusses major problems of living; The Green Revolution $3 a year, deals primarily with practices of living. Books are for sale and loan - book lists on major problems of living are available on request.

Interested persons are invited to participate in The School of Living:

Date.....

School of Living,
Heathcote Center,
Freeland, Md.

I wish to participate in the School of Living program as checked:

___Please send me a brochure on the whole 1967 series of weekend studies;

___Please send me School of Living book lists on major problems of living;

___$ 2.25 enclosed for 1 year's subscription to A Way Out, bi-monthly

___$ 3.00 enclosed for 1 year's subscription to The Green Revolution monthly.

___$ 3.50 for two volumes of Education and Living by R. Borsodi

___$ 4.00 for one copy of the popular book, Go Ahead and Live! by M. J. Loomis

___$10.00 for membership (voting privileges) in School of Living and both bimonthly and monthly journals

___$ 5.00 for membership for one year and one journal _____ indicate which

___$ 2.00 for registration for _____ weekend seminar.

___ Other _____

Your Name _____ Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zipcode _____

# TO END WARS, LET GOVERNMENT WITHER AWAY VIA FREE LAND

Louis B. Potter

Every individual, be he farmer or shoemaker, teacher or trader, mechanic or dentist, is a user of land. Even though he may not plant seeds, he must have space (land) to live on, to trade, etc. But though everone uses land, not everyone is owner of the land he uses. But every mode of livelihood requires a differing amount of land. Were the individual to have the land he uses free of charge, he would have full possession of the fruits of his toil. That is as it should be, for nature provides land (not to a special few) but free to all.

If one is obliged to pay either a price or a rental for the land indispensible to his livelihood, then by the amount of that fee is he unjustly deprived of the full product of his toil.

However, land has always been held by a few, not by all. Most of the populace has always gone landless -- that is to say, not owning the land they required for livelihood. Still, there has never been when there was not enough land for all, despite growing populations and despite considerable withholdings of valuable land in all countries and in every age, the present one included. Nevertheless, from this natural superfluity of land, a scarcity of workable and usable land has always developed, thereby forcing these unjust payments for access to land.

## The Ethics of Landholding

Ancient religious and moral law proscribed the coveting of a neighbor's land. That and similar scriptural exhortations against land alienation proved utterly worthless, for they were consistently ignored, and governments often contravened against them. However, no government law is broken when it is maintained that since the individual has a right to life, he has a natural right to that minimum and equitable holding of land required for his occupancy and livelihood. Furthermore, land is not like the products of toil, for it cannot be produced or multiplied when it is in scarce supply. Because of the habit of acquiring land beyond an adequate limit, land has accrued into the hands of a few people, and thus is made artificially scarce. Because of this, land has acquired exchange value. The landless multitudes are thereby subjected to unmerited poverty, and are obliged to accept the terms of the few landowners in exchange for indispensable access to land.

Were land-holding limited to equitable portions, that which is in excess of personal need would be left unowned and free. None of it would be held from use. There would be enough land for all, plus a vast store ofgood free land available to newcomers. Everyone would then be in possession of his natural right of access to that equitable portion of free land necessary for his livelihood without payment of fee or tax. Since land will have no exchange or rental value, no government prohibition against renting or profiting in land will be called for.

The public is not aware that excess holding of land is unjust, and that it deprives the individual of his natural right to an equitable portion. People do not know that such excess holding is thievery of the natural right to land and to the product of one's toil. It is because of the public's ignorance of this thievery that the owner of excess land is able to sustain himself without working and at the expense of the workers.

## Concentration of Land Ownership

Typical of the concentration of land ownership are a few illustrations for farm areas alone:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Belgium | 10.5% farmers | own 73.9% | total |
| In Germany | 19.1% farmers | own 53.2% | total |
| In U.K. | 21.0% farmers | own 68.5% | land |
| In Sweden | 22.6% farmers | own 65.9% | tot.land |
| In N.Z. | 7.9% farmers | own 66.2% | tot.land |
| In Brazil | 3.1% farmers | own 59.3% | tot.land |
| In Chile | 1.4% farmers | own 68.2% | tot.land |
| In Ecuador | 6.0% farmers | own 68.2% | tot.land |
| In U.S. | 5.7% farmers | own 53.5% | tot.land |

In these as in all countries, all desirable land is pre-empted. A large portion of it is held out of use, and mass poverty prevails. It is true that the owner of excess land probably paid for it, but when tracing that ownership back to its origins, one finds that the first claimant of excess land took what nature provides free to all, and then rented or sold it. He received fruits of toil without giving any in exchange. This gave the original owner or claimant of excess land the power to amass wealth and to live at the expense of the toiler. The power to exact a fewww for that land in later generationds does not cancel the thievery of each subsequent owner of it, even though such owners of land were unaware that thievery had occurred. So deeply have they been instilled with the propriety of excess land-holdings, they have accorded them moral approval and legality.

But the law does not protect innocent buyers of stolen goods when the thievery is unknown to the purchaser, regardless of the number of hands through which the stolen goods have passed. The notable exception is land. When because of increase in population or for any other reason, the price of land rises from generation to generation, the exploitation and the thievery multiplies. By being dulled into insensibility of this thievery, the legality of it has struck deeper roots with the passing of time. So universal has this practice been, it is deemed practically ineradicable. Indeed, it is a subject that is met with fear and trepidation. So strong are the vested interests in excess land-holding. The question therefore arises. is this practice really ineradicable?

## Changing Attitudes on Land Holding

Merely to disseminate the truth that the acquisition or holding of excess land is thievery does not violate any principle of government law. To state that moral law against publicly recognized thievery within any community is voluntarily obyed (without benefit of government law) is to state a fact of human nature that cannot be denied. A conclusion reasonably follows from these facts: i.e., whenever the public will recognize the intrinsic thievery of holding or acquiring land in excess of an equitable amount, individuals then will tend voluntarily to abjure such excess holding without the need for government intervention or coercion. That such public voluntary eschewal of thievery of land tends to prevent power of one over another, and hence to eliminate any external authority or government authority over land, is a natural social phenomenon. Another social fact follows --when government does not have authority over land and therefore cannot tax land, it consequently cannot tax production or any other activity of man. This is corroberated by historical record, particularly by the experience in this country during the period of available free lush land.

## Elimination of Government

When the general public voluntarily renounces excess holding of land, coercive government and government law will tend to be automatically eliminated. The people will have come naturally and peaceably to the overriding rule of natural and moral law which is the ultimate goal of a society which functions in the best interests of the individual and the community.

When natural and moral law prevails, is that chaos? Is it lawlessness? Is it anarchy? Here is a peaceful program for doing away with autocratic government --and government is powerless to prevent it. Here is a way of wiping out government law without breaking government law. Will we remain blind to the fact that the American tradition of freedom was not due to charter or to system of government, but was anchored in the accessibility of free rich land?

## Land Without Market Value

When natural and moral law against dishonest and inequitable holding of land prevails, all will have free access to land. Only a minor portion of the better land will be preempted and the rest will be onwoned and therefore free. On the other hand, when the hogging habit of unlimited acquisition of land prevails, only a few will control the opportuni-

ties for livelihood. Moreover, when unowned land is to be had free, it has no exchange value or market value. This absence of exchange value for equally good unowned land will automatically extend to all owned land. When therefore, every one has free possession of all the land needed for personal toil and livelihood and regards the acquisition of more than that as thievery, then everyone will be retaining the full product of his toil. No one will be living at the expense of the toil of others. No one will have authority over another. Each one will be sovereign over his own equitable portion of land.

Force and Wars Eliminated

When everyone possesses all the free land he needs for his livelihood, no one will be induced to embark individually or in concert with others, to acquire land from others by force, or otherwise. There will then be no urge to wage war with other nations for exclusive control of land, or natural resources or markets.

When however, in ignorance of the implicit thievery of acquiring or holding land in excess of an equitable amount, a comparative few secure most of the better land, those few acquire the power to dominate and to subjugate all of the resulting landless masses who must have access to land in order to work. That few will hold the reins of power. Here arises the hegemony of autocratic government with its power to extort a fee or a tax for access to land. Thus is born the power to tax property, to control the activities of men and hence to hold them in vassalage, from which the masses seem helpless to extricate themselves. They are in the clutches of a government which can control person as well as property, and conscript the individual in any of its predatory ventures. All the protests in the world are of no avail.

If therefore, we are truly dedicated to the ideals of affluence, peace and freedom, we have no choice but to espouse the principles of equitable holding of land. This is a natural and unalienable right of the individual, It is a practical means toward liberation from the thievery of excess land-holding with its tyranny and wars. It is the road to a peaceful and free society.

---

*Louis Potter is founder of The Academy for Economic Freedom, 19 E. 82nd, New York, N.Y.

## CAN BANKING BE FREE?

By Herbert C. Roseman

Herbert Roseman, M.A., is a writer and teacher (1452 E. 85, Brooklyn, NY). He says "I prefer to only introduce this subject, trusting to questions and discussion on the points added, to elaborate it."

The Mutualist position for the abolition of interest calls for the repudiation of all laws prohibiting mutual banks, and the abolition of all restrictions to free trade.

Interest is nothing more than a tax, and like all taxes is prohibitory in nature. As "strange" as it seems to most moderns, it is this unearned interest, rent and profit which causes 90% of all our woes including the current police action in Southeast Asia.

It is idle to blame this or that politician when it is the system itself at fault. But how many of us know that between Communism and Capitalism there is a potent third force not another "system", but a method to the maximum amount of freedom?

We should know that there is not <u>one</u> mutualism but many mutualisms. The mutual bank of Proudhon is not the same as that of William Greene. The individualist anarchist conception of free economics is not static. Proudhon, Warren, Greene,

May 31, 1967

Miss Dorothy Cross
P.S. 100, Manhattan
21 West 138th Street
New York, New York 10037

Dear Miss Cross:

Thank you for your recent card inviting me to visit the Third Annual Art Festival at P.S. 100, June 8 and 9.

Although I would very much like to attend, because of other engagements which are already committed, it will probably not be possible for me to do so. If it is at all possible, however, to rearrange my schedule, I will be by for a short visit.

I very much enjoyed the picture which you drew on the card and hope to be able to meet you and your classmates.

Again, thank you for the invitation and for the card.

Very truly yours,

Floyd B. McKissick
National Director

FBMcK:ilh

Adele H. Timpson
P. S. 100, MANHATTAN
21 WEST 138th STREET
NEW YORK 37, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick,

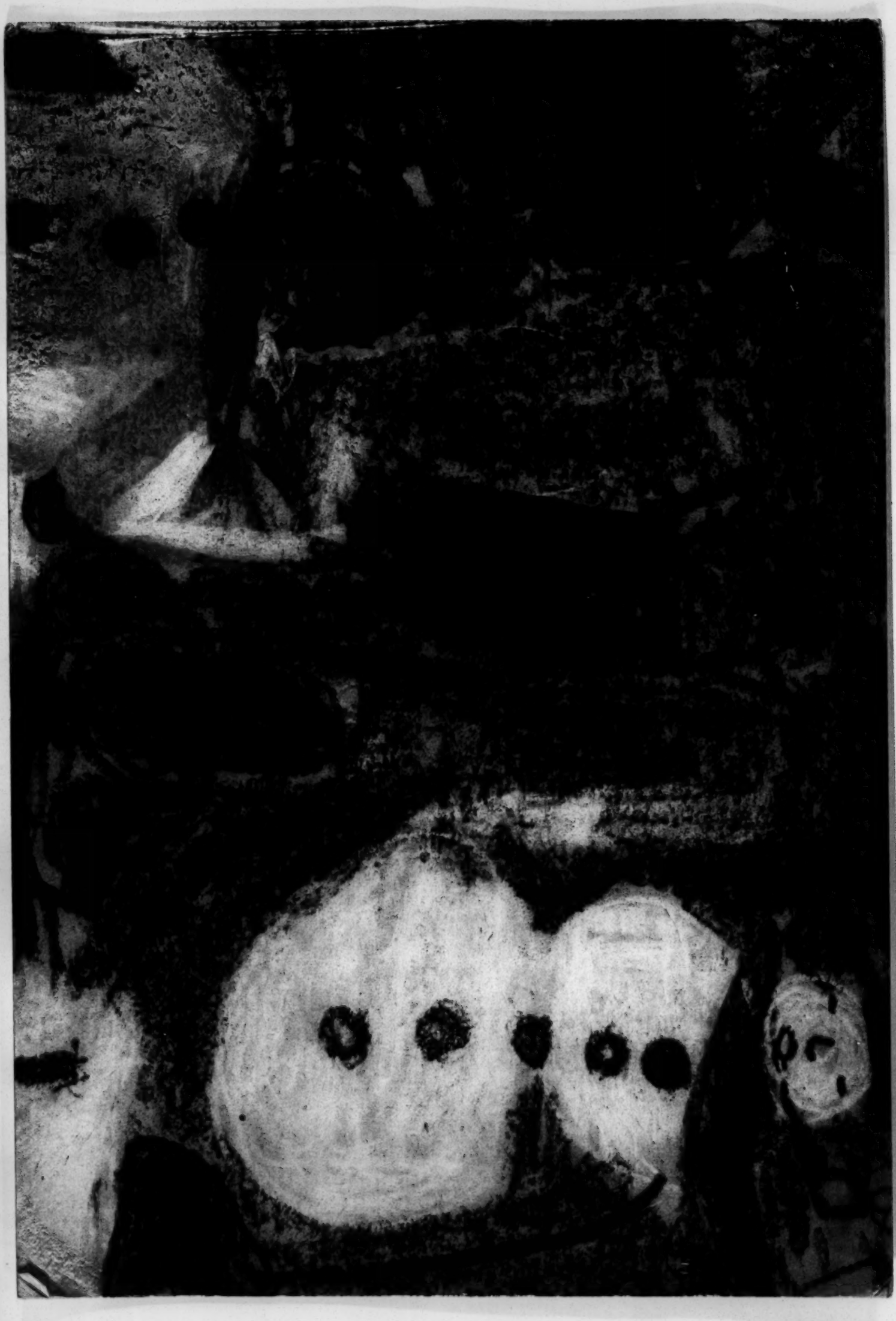
We are having our third annual Art Festival at P. S. 100 Manhattan; on June 8th and 9th 1967 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Please come we hope to see you there.

Yours,
Sincerely,
Dorothy Cross
R. S. V. P.

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Natl Director CORE
~~30 Park Ave.~~ Row
NYC

NOT AT 30 PARK AVE



JUN 6 1967

**NEW YORK CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR AN INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF PUBLIC COMPLAINTS**
**(THE OMBUDSMAN PLAN)**

**Vincent L. Broderick, Chairman**
**1501 Broadway**
**New York, New York 10036**

June 5, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The Ombudsman of Sweden, Hon. Alfred Bexelius, will address a public meeting at the building of the Bar Association of the City of New York, 42 West 44th Street, at 8:00 P.M. on Tuesday, June 20th. On the Panel with him will be Hon. Frank D. O'Connor, President of the Council of the City of New York; Hon. Arnold Guy Fraiman, Commissioner of Investigation of the City of New York; Hon. Samuel Greason, Public Protector of Nassau County; and Professor Bernard Schwartz, of the New York University School of Law.

You are cordially invited not only to attend this meeting, but to meet the Ombudsman and the other panelists at a private dinner, to be held at 6:00 P.M. on the same evening. The dinner and meeting are under the joint auspices of the Committee on Administrative Law of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York City Citizens Committee for an Independent Office of Public Complaints (The Ombudsman Plan). We shall be honored to have you attend the dinner as our guest, and to remain if possible for the evening meeting.

It should be understood that the purpose of this dinner and meeting is informational only. The Ombudsman of Sweden wishes it to be understood that he is not attempting to tell New Yorkers how to improve their city government, but merely to explain how his office operates in Sweden. However, we of the Sponsoring Committees believe that we may learn something of value to us from the experiences of the Ombudsman of Sweden.

Kindly use the enclosed postcard for your reply. Reservations close on Friday, June 16, at 5:00 P.M.

Very truly yours,

Milton R. Barrow
Chairman, Committee on Administrative Law
Association of the Bar of the City of New York

Chairman, New York City Citizens Committee
for an Independent Office of Public Complaints
(The Ombudsman Plan)

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
42 WEST 44TH STREET

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

# A Report on, and Draft of, Proposed Local Law For A New York City Ombudsman

The Committee on Administrative Law of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York recommends that an independent Office of Public Complaints be established in New York City, to be headed by an Ombudsman. To this end the committee has drafted the accompanying bill.

The "policy" declaration in the bill states two objectives applicable to city agencies and employees: first, "...to investigate and ameliorate grievances arising out of allegations of ...maladministration, unfairness, unreasonableness, arbitrariness, arrogance, rudeness, oppressiveness, inefficiency, improper motivation, unwarranted delay, clear violations of laws or regulations, or other abuse of authority... "; and second, on the Ombudsman's initiative "...to investigate, study and make recommendations with regard to agency acts, practices and procedures."

The fact that there are such "grievances" is not necessarily due to deliberate acts on the part of city agencies or employees. In fact, New York City is noted for the comparatively high caliber of its administrative personnel. Many of the causes stem from the size and proliferation of the bureaucracies, the skyrocketing of costs of governing well, insufficient personnel, the lack of means of informing people about available services and procedures, especially for the poor and even those of modest means, and the enormous pressures on urban life today resulting from inadequate housing, conflicts in community relations, dilapidated transportation and the like.

The proposed bill will not solve these problems. Its aim is quite limited. Primarily, it seeks to build a bridge of understanding between the people and the agencies of the city government. An office which is interested in hearing the citizen's complaints and which has the ear of the officials complained about will be able, as experience elsewhere has shown, to "ameliorate" the great majority of grievances. It will undoubtedly also be a brake on those members of the official family who, for reasons not related to their jobs, provide grounds for complaint. Moreover, it will

provide expertise on modern administrative practices and procedures for the assistance of the agencies which have neither the funds nor the personnel to study them.

*Background of the committee's proposal*

The committee's consideration of the desirability and feasibility of an office of public complaints for New York City began more than two years ago. It studied the ombudsman system as it originated and developed in Sweden since 1809, as well as in Finland, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand and Great Britain. It also examined the work of the Office of Public Protection, established in Nassau County, New York, in 1966. (It learned that on March 21, 1967, the City Council of San Diego, California, established an "Office of Citizens Assistance Officer".)

In addition, the committee has followed developments in those countries, such as Canada, which are now actively considering similar proposals, as well as in this country. Here, on the federal level, two bills have been introduced in Congress, one by Congressman Reuss of Wisconsin, providing for an "Administrative Counsel of Congress" (H.R.3388, 90th Cong.), and the other, proposed by Senator Long of Missouri, to establish an Ombudsman for the District of Columbia (S.3783, 89th Cong.). Senator Long has also introduced a bill to establish "...the Office of Administrative Ombudsman to investigate administrative practices and procedures of selected agencies of the United States". (S.1195, 90th Cong.) In New York State, Senator Bronson and Assemblyman Green have introduced a bill to create a state Office of Public Redress (S.9-A, Intro.A.87,1967).

Model ombudsman bills have been drafted by Professor Walter Gellhorn, of Columbia University, (also the author of "When Americans Complain" and "Ombudsman and Others: Citizens' Protectors in Nine Countries") and the Harvard Journal of Legislation (v.2, p.213, 1965), both of which have been of much help to this committee.

In New York City, Councilman Paul O'Dwyer, in 1965, introduced a bill in the City Council to create an "Office of Citizen Redress", which was reintroduced by Councilman J. Daniel Diggs in 1966. Also in 1966, Council President Frank O'Connor introduced a similar bill. Councilman Edward L. Sadowsky, in November, 1966, filed a bill calling for the creation of an office of "Administrative Review" as an arm of the City Council.

Not only has the Committee on Administrative Law carefully

analyzed all of these measures, but also it consulted with various scholars and public officials conversant with the subject. In February, 1966, it co-sponsored a forum at The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, at which addresses were given by Hon. Alfred Bexelius, the Swedish Ombudsman, and Sir Guy Powles, the New Zealand Ombudsman. (Their addresses are published in vol. 21 of the Association's "Record", p.385.) At various committee meetings, it had the benefit of helpful comments by representatives of Mayor Lindsay and Council President O'Connor, and by Professor Gellhorn, Vincent L. Broderick, Esq., former New York City Commissioner of Police, Commissioner Arnold Fraiman of the Department of Investigation, and Benny Kass, Esq., legal assistant to Senator Long of Missouri. (None of these persons, however, is responsible for, or committed to, the bill or any of its provisions.)

*Highlights of the bill*

One of the most essential aspects of the proposed bill could not be incorporated in mandatory legislative language. That is the stature, dignity and respect necessary for successful operation of the office. An effort is made in the bill's policy statement to assure that the head of the office would be "a person of distinguished accomplishments in the field of law or administration". And, after much debate, it was decided that the use of the title "Ombudsman" would be helpful in this respect, because of its historical identification with these attributes in other countries.

As to the agencies and employees covered, it was felt there should be a minimum of exemptions. The Mayor and the City Council, being answerable to the people in regular elections, need no such oversight. Their "staffs", it was also felt, should be exempt. The courts were exempt because they have an extensive administrative apparatus overseeing their functions, and also because some of them are not subject to local law. The Board of Estimate is exempted only insofar as it acts as a board. Thus, its individual members acting in other capacities would be subject to the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

The appointing and removal process was designed to insulate the Ombudsman from politics as much as possible. His term of five years would overlap that of the Mayor's, and his appointment would be by the Mayor with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Council. Various other devices were considered, such as a nominating panel of reputable citizens, but close analysis showed them not to be workable. The salary, "equal to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York serving in New York City", should be sufficient to attract a man of the requisite stature.

The scope of the investigative powers of the Ombudsman would be broad. He could investigate any complaint and make "such findings and recommendations he deems appropriate". Agencies are required to furnish information requested by him and make their records available to him. He could initiate an investigation himself. After giving an agency an opportunity to reply to his findings and recommendations, he could issue them to the press. He would, of course, report to the Mayor and the Council.

However, the Ombudsman's powers would not include any sanctions. He could only investigate, make findings and recommendations and report. More definitive action would have to be taken by the Mayor, the Council, the electorate, or the agencies themselves.

Although the Ombudsman would have the authority to act "in his sole discretion", he would be required both to inform the complainant of the reason he does not investigate, and if he does, of his findings and recommendations. But, to insulate him from harassment, his action would not be reviewable in any court.

*Effect on the Department of Investigation*

The establishment of a separate Office of Public Complaints would make it unnecessary for the Department of Investigation to retain its complaint bureau which has the power to receive complaints from the public under Section 804 of the Charter. Thus, the bill provides that this section be repealed.

The Department of Investigation, however, will continue to exercise its primary functions, namely to "make any investigation directed by the mayor or the council" (New York City Charter,Sec.803[1]) and to "make any study or investigation which in his (the Commissioner of Investigation) opinion may be in the best interests of the city". (id.,Sec.803 [2] ).

Although there may remain some overlap in the respective investigative powers of the Department of Investigation and the Office of Public Complaints, it is the committee's expectation that in such instances the Commissioner of Investigation and the Ombudsman would coordinate their activities.

To the extent the abolition of the complaint bureau in the Department of Investigation reduces its work load, its appropriation for such purposes could be allocated to the Office of Public Complaints.

The text of the proposed bill follows:

## Proposed Local Law For A New York City Ombudsman

A LOCAL LAW

to amend the charter of the city of New York in relation to creating the office of public complaints headed by the ombudsman.

*Be it enacted by the Council as follows:*

Section 1. The charter of the city of New York is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter 54 to read as follows:

§ 1170. Policy. It is hereby found to be in the public interest to establish an office of public complaints in New York City, headed by a person of distinguished accomplishments in the field of law or administration, whose main functions would be (a) to investigate and ameliorate grievances arising out of allegations of agency maladministration, unfairness, unreasonableness, arbitrariness, arrogance, rudeness, oppressiveness, inefficiency, improper motivation, unwarranted delay, clear violations of laws or regulations, or other abuse of authority, and (b) on its own initiative, to investigate, study and make recommendations with regard to agency acts, practices and procedures.

§ 1171. Office of public complaints; ombudsman. There shall be an office of public complaints, the head of which shall be the ombudsman.

§ 1172. Definitions. a. "Agency" means any department or other governmental unit (whether or not within or subject to control or review by any other agency), any official, or any employee of the city of New York, other than (1) the board of estimate only insofar as it acts as a board, (2) the council, its members and their staffs, (3) the courts, and (4) the mayor, the deputy mayors, their assistants and their staffs.

b. "Agency act" includes every action, omission, failure to act, decision, rule or regulation, interpretation, recommendation, policy, practice, or procedure of an agency.

§ 1173. Ombudsman; appointment; term of office; removal; vacancy; salary. The ombudsman shall be appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the council, provided two-thirds of the councilmen, present and voting, concur. He shall serve for a term of five years, and shall devote his full time to the duties of said office. He may be removed by the council by a vote of three-quarters of the councilmen present and voting upon their determining that he has become physically or mentally disabled for more than six months or has been guilty of malfeasance. If the office of ombudsman becomes vacant for any reason, the mayor shall forthwith appoint a new ombudsman in the same manner as stated above to serve for the unexpired portion of the term. The ombudsman shall receive com-

pensation in an amount equal to that of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York serving in New York City.

§ 1174. Organization of office of public complaints. a. The ombudsman may select, appoint, and compensate as he may see fit (within the amount available by appropriation) such assistants and employees as he may deem necessary to discharge his responsibilities under this law; and such appointments, to the extent permissible under the law of the State of New York, shall not be subject to the requirements of the civil service law.

b. The ombudsman shall designate one of his assistants to be deputy ombudsman who shall serve as acting ombudsman when there is a vacancy in the office of ombudsman.

c. The ombudsman may delegate to members of his staff any of his authority or duties under this law except this power of delegation and the duty of formally making recommendations to agencies or reports to the mayor or the council; provided, however, that the ombudsman may delegate any of his authority or duties under this law to the deputy ombudsman when the ombudsman is unable to perform them on account of disability or absence.

§ 1175. Powers. The ombudsman shall have the following powers:

a. He may investigate, on complaint or on his own motion, any agency act, and make such findings and recommendations he deems appropriate.

b. He may prescribe the methods by which complaints are to be made, received, and acted upon; he may determine the scope and manner of investigations to be made; and, subject to the requirements of this law, he may determine the form, frequency, and distribution of his findings and recommendations.

c. He may request and shall be given by each agency the assistance and information he deems necessary for the discharge of his responsibilities; he may inspect and examine any and all records and documents of all agencies to the extent not prohibited by state law; and he may enter and inspect any and all premises within any agency's control; provided that any information received by him which by law is confidential shall not be disclosed.

d. He may issue subpoenas, in accordance with the provisions of CPLR Sec. 2302, to compel any agency or any other person to appear, give sworn testimony, or produce documentary or other evidence the ombudsman deems relevant to a matter under his inquiry. A person thus required to provide information shall be paid the same fees and travel allowances as witnesses in the courts of this state, and shall also be entitled to have counsel while being questioned.

e. He may, on his own initiative, undertake, participate in, and cooperate with general studies or inquiries of agency functions, practices and procedures, whether or not related to any particular complaint or agency act, and may make any findings or recommenda-

tions he deems appropriate.

f. He may do all things reasonably necessary or appropriate to the exercise of the foregoing powers.

§ 1176. Basis for action. The ombudsman may receive a complaint from any person concerning an agency act. He shall investigate the matters complained of unless, in his sole discretion, he determines that:

a. the complainant has available to him an adequate remedy which he could reasonably be expected to use;

b. the complaint pertains to a matter outside the ombudsman's jurisdiction;

c. the complainant does not have a direct interest in the subject matter of the complaint;

d. the complaint is trivial, frivolous, vexatious, or not made in good faith;

e. the complaint has been too long delayed;

f. the ombudsman's resources are insufficient for adequate investigation;

g. the matter is otherwise inappropriate for investigation.

Where the ombudsman decides not to investigate a complaint, he shall so notify the complainant, stating his reasons therefor.

§ 1177. Findings and recommendations; notification of complainant and agency; publication.

a. After completing the processing of a complaint the ombudsman shall, where possible, notify complainant of his findings and recommendations.

b. If, after investigation, but prior to publication of any findings, recommendations or report, the ombudsman finds that any agency should (1) consider the matter further, (2) modify, amend or cancel an agency act, (3) explain more fully the agency act in question,, (4) take any other action, he shall notify the agency of such findings together with his recommendations. The ombudsman may request the agency to inform him, within a specified reasonable time, of any action taken by the agency on his recommendations.

c. After notification to the agency as above provided, and after the agency has had a reasonable opportunity to answer, the ombudsman may, if he deems the matter of sufficient importance, transmit his findings and recommendations to the mayor and the council or any of its committees. He may also make such findings and recommendations available to the press and the public. When publishing a finding or recommendation adverse to an agency he shall, unless excused by the agency or person affected, include any statement the agency may have made to him by way of explanation.

§ 1178. Annual reports. In addition to whatever reports he may make from time to time, the ombudsman shall on or about February 15 of each year report to the mayor and to the council concerning the exercise of his functions during the preceding calendar year.

§ 1179. Disciplinary action against public personnel. If the ombudsman has reason to believe that any public officer or employee has acted in a manner warranting criminal or disciplinary proceedings, he shall refer the matter to the appropriate authorities.

§ 1180. Immunities. No proceeding, finding, recommendation, or report of the ombudsman conducted or made in accordance with the provisions of this law shall be reviewable in any court.

§ 1181. Obstruction. A person who willfully obstructs or hinders the proper exercise of the ombudsman's functions, or who willfully misleads or attempts to mislead the ombudsman in his inquiries, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of $5,000, or both.

§ 1182. Construction. If any provision of this law or the application thereof is held invalid, the remainder of this law or other application of such provision shall not be affected. No legislation shall be held to supersede or modify the provisions of this law except to the extent that such legislation shall do so expressly.

Section 2. Effective date. This local law shall take effect immediately.

Section 3. Section 804 of the charter of the city of New York is hereby repealed.

Respectfully submitted,

Milton M. Carrow, *Chairman*

| | |
|---|---|
| Faith Colish | Bernard Schwartz |
| Martin R. Gold | Thomas Thacher |
| Stephen R. Kaye | *Ruth Toch |
| Kenneth J. Jones | *Stanley Buchsbaum |
| Bernard J. Ruggieri | *Victor F. Condello |
| Jerome E. Sharfman | Alexander Holtzman |
| Llewellyn P. Young | Robert O. Lehrman |
| Joseph S. Borus | Malcolm S. Mason |
| William Q. Keenan | Harold L. Richman |
| Melvin D. Kraft | John E.H. Sherry |
| Stephen A. Lefkowitz | Norman Solovay |
| Seymour B. Quel | |

*Abstain

Dated: New York City,
April ,1967

ALEXANDER H. COHEN
SHUBERT THEATRE
225 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036
(212) 757-1200

JUN 15 1967

June 13, 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We know that you probably feel as we do, that the theatre has, along with other segments of our society, an urgent need to speak out about the world we live in. One play which admirably succeeds in doing this, we believe, is Peter Ustinov's witty and trenchant new entertainment THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER AND HIS WIFE, which we have the honor of presenting at the first Lincoln Center Festival.

We would be very pleased indeed if you would be our guest for the premiere of this distinguished theatrical event which will take place at Lincoln Center's Vivian Beaumont Theatre on July 6th, at 7:00 p.m.

We will look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible, and do hope that you will be able to attend.

Sincerely,

Alexander H. Cohen

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York City

New York State Industrial Commissioner

M. P. Catherwood

requests the pleasure of your presence

at the dedication by

Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller

of the

Harlem State Employment Center

132 West 125th Street

New York City, New York

June 14, 1967 at 9:45 A.M.

A brief reception will follow

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Harlem Teams for Self-Help, Inc., 179 W. 137th St., N. Y., N. Y.

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 2½ hours

DATE 6/15/67

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) A speech by Mr. McKissick

TOPIC Mr. McKissick's Discretion.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

   Will pick Mr. McKissick up by car.

2. Time

   12:30 pm.

3. Point of departure

   CORE's Headquarters.

4. Point of arrival

   179 W. 137th St. 12:45 pm.

5. Flight number

   None

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

   Name of person meeting speaker

   Mr. Vander Beatty

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: Not Applicable

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: None (School)

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Mr. Edward W. O'Daniel, Coordinator
   Pre-Employment Training Program
2. Phone number & address

   368-2400 179 West 137th Street.
   New York, New York 10027

May 8, 1967

Mr. Edward W. O'Daniel
Coordinator
Pre-Employment Training Program
Harlem Teams for Self-Help, Inc.
179 West 137th Street
New York, New York 10030

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. O'Daniel:

Thank you for your letter of May 5 inviting Mr. McKissick to address an outdoor "Happening" on June 16, 1967, sponsored by the Harlem Teams for Self-Help, Inc.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much 66 the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and informative event. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

MAY 8 1967

# HARLEM TEAMS FOR SELF-HELP, INC.

formerly
ASSOCIATED COMMUNITY TEAMS, INC.

179 WEST 137th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10030
212 AUDUBON 6-1100

May 5, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick, Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Pursuant to our telephone discussion with the Harlem office of CORE, regarding the possibility of you being the main speaker at our outdoor event, "Happening", this will confirm that request.

This event will take place on June 16, 1967, at 1:00 pm., on 137th Street between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

We anticipate an audience of approximately 700 persons including several outstanding members of the local community.

We know you will exercise every effort to be with us on Friday, June 16, 1967.

Sincerely,

Edward W. O'Daniel
Coordinator
Pre-Employment Training Program

EWO/av

CC: Kermit S. Allen, Assistant Coordinator of Training
Florence R. Fleming, Acting Assistant Coordinator of Guidance
Vander Beatty, Teacher
Nathaniel Jenkins, Teacher

150

JUN 19 1967

# MOCK POLITICAL CONVENTION

*Office of State Research*

Gentlemen:

In the spring of 1968, Purdue University is once again holding its Mock Political Convention. Every four years this event is held at Purdue to give the students an understanding and an interest in the country's governmental and political systems and procedures. Also, it tries to successfully elect the next President of the United States from the probable candidates. During the last three conventions, the students of Purdue have nominated as their choice the same President and Vice President that the nation has later chosen. In fact, one of Kennedy's slogans was: "As Purdue goes, so goes the nation."

Because of its political potential we have chosen to represent California in the convention. In order to adequately achieve our goals of knowing the policies of the state, we need your help. To best represent the state of California it is imperative that we know the feelings of the people and political parties on the following issues:

1. Def[illegible] and Foreign Policy
2. Ag[illegible]ture
3. Labor
4. Civil Rights
5. Economy
6. Social Welfare
7. Natural Resources
8. Probable candidates to be supported

We are interested in not only the views held in California by your organization on these points, but also what effects these

views have had in the past and will have in the future on the country as a whole.

We would appreciate any information you could give us on the above subjects or where we might obtain it. Preparation must be completed by September 1, 1967, at which time our petition must be written showing the results of our research. Then, later in September a committee will decide, on the basis of interviews and the petition, which group of students will best represent each state.

We realize that your time is valuable, but we would greatly appreciate an answer made at your earliest convenience. We want to give California the best possible showing.

Thank you very much for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,

Cynthia K. Lilly

# NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS

1219 UNIVERSITY AVENUE SOUTHEAST
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55414
AREA CODE 612 331-2774

RUTH H. JEWSON, EXECUTIVE OFFICER


June 19, 1967

File

JUN 21 1967


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT
WILLIAM M. SMITH, JR.
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
111 ARMSBY
PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
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Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

We have received your letter of June 1st, informing us that your National Director, Mr. McKissick, will not be able to attend the Annual Meeting of the National Council on Family Relations, and that you have notified CORE representatives in Minnesota of the Conference. Perhaps you would also wish to notify your CORE representatives in California, since the conference will be held in San Francisco.

Sincerely,

Ruth Jewson

Ruth H. Jewson (Mrs. V. W.)
Executive Officer

RHJ:pw

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The cocktail party will precede the PC Board meeting which will begin Monday, June 19, 1967 at 6:30 p.m. in the Stuyvesant Room at the Hotel Roosevelt, Madison Ave. at 46th Street, NYC (MU 6-9200) and will end Tuesday, June 20, 1967 at 2 p.m.

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JUN 22 1967

June 20, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y. 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you very much for your reply to our letter inviting Mr. McKissick to speak at Columbia College as part of our "Focus on the Contemporary" lecture series.

We realize the necessity of requiring an honorarium of $300 for Mr. McKissick's engagements. As I stated in the original letter, however, we are a non-profit organization and are unable to provide an honorarium or expenses.

If it should become possible within the future for Mr. McKissick to accept speaking engagements which do not provide an honorarium, I hope that you will reconsider our invitation.

I am enclosing the information form on which I have explained our organization's situation.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Sincerely,

Marc S. Zimmerman

Marc S. Zimmerman
Special Events Committee

666-9510

GENERAL INFORMATION - FLOYD B. McKISSICK

PLACE Ferris Booth Hall- Columbia College

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 8 P.M. - length is variable

DATE please see invitation of May, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Usually short speech followed by question and answer period- may be modified

TOPIC Choice of speaker

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

Marc S. Zimmerman

~~ACCOMODATIONS~~ Organization:

1. Address: Board of Managers of Ferris Booth Hall

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: We are a non-profit student organization and are unable to provide an honorarium

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Marc S. Zimmerman

2. Phone number & address

Special Events Committee
210 Ferris Booth Halll
Columbia University New York, N.Y. 10027

sane
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Dag Hammarskjold Lounge Church Center for the United Nations
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I will_____will not_____attend the

luncheon for Hon. Helveg Petersen, June 20, 1967, Church Center for the United Nations.

My check for ____ reservations is enclosed.

Name_____

Address_____

Please make check payable to National SANE

UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION
289 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10010 • 212 GR 5-2121

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JUN 21 1967

June 20, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of June 15th.

I regret that our organization does not have funds of the size required for Mr. McKissick's participation in our consultation. I was hoping that it would be to the interests of CORE as well as our churches to share in planning national strategy and that it would be considered a staff obligation, rather than a speaking appointment.

I am fully aware of the many demands upon Mr. McKissick for his leadership and understand his inability to accept our invitation.

Cordially,

Ray Gibbons

Ray Gibbons

RG/e

(Dictated by Mr. Gibbons
but signed in his absence)

June 15, 1967

Dr. Ray Gibbons, Executive Director
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the National Strategy Consultation of the Council for Christian Social Action.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that for an out-of-town engagement to be satisfactory, it must provide an honorarium of at least $750. This is necessary because a great deal of Mr. McKissick's time is spent in administration and because speaking engagements provide a major source of income for the organization. We are sorry that it is necessary to be this rigid and we are looking forward to a time when we no longer will be.

Several members of CORE's National Board are available for speaking engagements, which cannot meet the above standards. We do very much want to be able to present CORE's positions to your group. Please let us know if this arrangement would be satisfactory.

We do sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick, as we know that the work you are doing is very vital and important. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

NO

GENERAL INFORMATION- Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Fontainebleau Motor Motel, New Orleans, Louisiana

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR October 11 and 12, 1967 -two full days

DATE October 11 and 12, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Consultation on National Strategy (see enclosed information)

TOPIC Struggles for Power in the USA

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
   Plane * Eastern #65 Leave Kennedy 6:30 p Oct. 10 ~~arrive New Orleans 8:28 P.M.~~
2. Time Return Eastern #60 Leave New Orleans 8:30 a arrive Kennedy 11:59 on October 13.
3. Point of departure
4. Point of arrival
5. Flight number
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair Limousine

Name of person meeting speaker

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: Fountainebleau Motor Motel, New Orleans
2. Room number ?

HONORARIUM: Expenses only

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name
   Dr. Ray Gibbons, Executive Director
2. Phone number & address
   Grammercy 5-2121
   Council for Christian Social Action
   289 Park Avenue South
   New York, N.Y. 10010

# NATIONAL STRATEGY CONSULTATION

**Fontainebleau Motor Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana**

**October 11--12, 1967**

**PURPOSE:** To evaluate broad political trends, movements and emerging issues in the nation and world, in Congress, the Administration, and public life; and to plan action priorities for the Council for Christian Social Action in the new biennium in the light of actions of the General Synod, instrumentalities and other religious bodies.

**PARTICIPANTS:** Fifty persons including members and staff of the CCSA, selected staff from United Church of Christ instrumentalities, and other religious bodies.

## PROPOSED PROGRAM

### Wednesday, October 11

**9:00 A.M.** Welcome by Chairman John C. Shinn
Statement on WHY WE ARE HERE - Ray Gibbons

**9:30** Worship led by Dr. Ben M. Herbster

**10:00** Presentation Panel on -
STRUGGLES FOR POWER IN U. S. A.
Floyd McKissick
Larold K. Schulz
L. Alexander Harper

**11:00** Simultaneous Groups Exploring Domestic Issues
Chairmen - Huber F. Klemme
Edward Powers
Arthur Higgins

**12:30** LUNCH

Wednesday, October 11 (cont.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 2:00 P.M. | Responding Panel on the Group Questions<br>Julian J. Keiser<br>Reuben A. Sheares<br>Charles E. Cobb |
| 2:30 | Presentation Panel on INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS<br>L. Maynard Catchings<br>Vernon L. Ferwerda<br>Alan F. Geyer |
| 5:00 | Simaltaneous Groups Exploring International Issues<br>Chairmen - J. Martin Bailey<br>Hartland Helmich<br>Everett C. Parker |
| 6:30 | DINNER |
| 8:00 | Responding Panel on the Group Questions<br>Alford Carleton<br>William Bradley<br>George Shepherd |
| 9:45 | Adjourn |

Thursday, October 12

| | |
|---|---|
| 9:00 A.M. | Worship |
| 9:30 | Simultaneous Groups on Analysis:<br>A. Congress and Legislation - Lewis I. Maddocks, Chm.<br>B. Administration and Parties - Ray Gibbons, Chm.<br>C. Civic Movements and Churches - Elizabeth Johns, Chm. |
| 11:30 | Progress Reports from Groups. Discussion. |
| 12:30 | LUNCH |
| 2:00 | Simultaneous Groups on Recommendations<br>A. Congress and Legislation - L.M.<br>B. Administration and Parties - R.G.<br>C. Civic Movements and Churches - E.J. |
| 4:00 | Resources for Action. Statement Drafting Period. |
| 6:30 | DINNER |
| 8:00 | Adoption of CCSA Action Priorities |
| 10:00 | Adjournment |

June 8, 1967

Dr. Ray Gibbons
Council for Christian Social Action
289 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10010

Re: Speaking Engagements - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

Thank you for your telephone call of this afternoon, inviting Mr. McKissick to address representatives of the United Church of Christ, on October 11 or 12.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and informative program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

JUN 26 1967

# INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.

386 PARK AVENUE SOUTH NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10016 679-0010

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June 22, 1967

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

On October 31, the International Rescue Committee will honor General David Sarnoff at its 1967 Freedom Award Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria in New York City. We are proud to give recognition to General Sarnoff for his enormous contribution to the cause of freedom over a long and fruitful life.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of IRC, I have the honor to invite you to serve as a dinner sponsor. We know that nothing could be more satisfying to General Sarnoff than to have you associated with this event.

In the continuing task of aiding the victims of tyranny throughout the world during the past three decades, General Sarnoff has played a significant role. He is a distinguished addition to an outstanding roster of past Freedom Award winners -- Sir Winston Churchill, Mayor Willy Brandt, George Meany, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, General William B. Donovan, and David Dubinsky.

We have asked President Johnson to serve as Honorary Chairman. General Lucius D. Clay has already agreed to serve as Dinner Chairman. Your participation as a dinner sponsor would be a most fitting tribute to General Sarnoff and help greatly to insure the success of this testimonial.

In view of the time these events demand, may I ask that you respond at your earliest possible convenience. A reply card is enclosed. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Leo Cherne
Chairman of the Board

Contributions to the International Rescue Committee are tax deductible.

168

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of tthe

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cordially invites you to attend

# *An Important Public Announcement*

[redacted]

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Please Note Change of Date
Saturday, June 24, 1967
10:00 a.m.

AN INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO

Mr. Floyd B McKissick

TO HELP US WARM UP OUR

**NEW OFFICES**

**Friday, June 23rd, 1967 — 4 to 8 p.m.**

RSVP
MRS. CLEATON
234-2050

**PUBLIC RELATIONS ENTERPRISES, INC.**
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THE UPTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
NEW YORK CITY

I DO..... I DO NOT.....

expect to be present at the meeting to be held ....6-30-67....
(Date)

at Butler Hall Penthouse Restaurant, 119 Street and Morningside Drive, New York City.

Kindly make reservations for myself and guest(s).

Signed.....

.....
Company or Affiliation

.....
Telephone Number

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

THE UPTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
BISHOP BUILDING
271 WEST 125th STREET
NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

JUN 26 1967

The Uptown Chamber of Commerce
Bishop Building
271 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

dec

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Mayor Comes To Harlem

FROM : Alfred Duckett
Executive Director, UCC

TO : UCC Members and Special Friends

The Honorable John V. Lindsay, Mayor of The City of New York, will be guest speaker, Friday, June 30, at the monthly membership meeting of The Uptown Chamber of Commerce at the Penthouse Restaurant of Columbia University's Butler Hall, 400 West 119th Street, corner of Morningside Drive, from twelve noon to two-fifteen p.m.

The Mayor will bring us a significant message relating to cooperation of his office and our Harlem organizations for the betterment of our community and city.

Members of The Chamber are urged to invite persons as their guests whom they feel should appropriately attend such a meeting.

Mr. Hope Stevens, our President, who will introduce The Mayor, has directed me to extend an invitation to leaders of church, social, civic and other groups, as well as other strategic persons in the community, to share this vital occasion with us.

Because we are certain there will be a heavy demand for tickets, we urge you to reserve early. To facilitate matters, we have enclosed a ticket for your use. Please fill in enclosed card and mail (with your check for Five Dollars ($5.00) to The Chamber Office. Indicate if you need additional tickets for guests.

President Stevens has designated Mr. Frank Schiffman, Managing Director of the 125th Street Apollo Theatre, Chairman of the June 30 meeting.

The Uptown Chamber of Commerce
Bishop Building
271 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

declined (Voted Committee)

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: The Mayor Comes To Harlem

FROM : Alfred Duckett
Executive Director, UCC

TO : UCC Members and Special Friends

The Honorable John V. Lindsay, Mayor of The City of New York, will be guest speaker, Friday, June 30, at the monthly membership meeting of The Uptown Chamber of Commerce at the Penthouse Restaurant of Columbia University's Butler Hall, 400 West 119th Street, corner of Morningside Drive, from twelve noon to two-fifteen p.m.

The Mayor will bring us a significant message relating to cooperation of his office and our Harlem organizations for the betterment of our community and city.

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President Stevens has designated Mr. Frank Schiffman, Managing Director of the 125th Street Apollo Theatre, Chairman of the June 30 meeting.

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

AUG 2 1967

August 1, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

This will confirm your appearance to speak as follows:

October 4, 1967
11:00 A.M.
Willamette University
Salem, Oregon
Honorarium: $666.66 net plus transportation and accomodations.

Dr. Jerry Whipple (503) 581-1641, x 340

Please denote acceptance by affixing your signature below and return original copy for our records.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

ACCEPTED:

Floyd McKissick

# ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
## UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
### EUGENE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ok Call Fulton
To confirm — $750.

August 3, 1967

Mr. Lincoln Lench
National Program Director of CORE
125 th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lench:

Pursuant to your telephone conversation with Dr. Clyde DeBarry, chairman of the Eugene and Western Regional CORE, concerning the Eugene CORE and the University of Oregon bringing Mr. McKissick for the evening of October 4 (after his speech in Salem, Oregon), we plan to pay half of his expenses to Oregon and back and $600.00 to the National CORE office.

As you well know, this money is really coming from the ASUO Department of Speakers and Debates with the Eugene CORE acting as co-host and program planning co-ordinator for Mr. McKissick's appearance here.

We are extremely grateful to be able to work with you and Dr. DeBarry in bringing Mr. McKissick to the University. I am looking forward to receiving a confirmation of the date from your office as soon as possible, plus the necessary photos and mats for our local newspapers.

Dr. DeBarry and I will develop an itinerary for Mr. McKissick's visit and will send it to you for your examination and approval. On behalf of Dr. DeBarry and the Associated Students of the University of Oregon let me thank you for your willingness to participate in our lecture series and we anticipate a well-attended address by Mr. McKissick.

Very truly yours,

Tony Hazapis

Tony Hazapis, Director
ASUO Department of Speakers and Debates

TH:dl

August 3, 1967

Mr. Roy Innis
National Second Vice Chairman
c/o New York (Harlem) CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

Re: Board of Special Purpose Fund

Dear Roy:

Excerpt from the minutes of the NAC meeting on July 5 and 6, 1967, at Athens Lodge, Oakland, California.

"MOTION: Secretary instructed to send letters to NAC representatives on the Board of CORE's Special Purpose Fund, ordering all parties to return undated letters of resignation.
MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY."

In order to comply with the decision of the NAC and to assure that the NAC has full representation on the Board at all times, please return your undated letter of resignation as quickly as possible, to: 694 East 4th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

Yours for Black Unity,

Marlene R. Wilson
National Secretary

MRW:ilh
cc: Wil Ussery, National Chairman
2338 Pine Street, San Francisco, California

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BARRY BINGHAM
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

LISLE BAKER, JR.
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
& GENERAL MANAGER

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

NORMAN E. ISAACS
VICE PRESIDENT &
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

LOUISVILLE, KY. 40202

August 3, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y. 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Many thanks to you, Mr. McKissick, and those also of my colleagues -- the Messrs. Barry Bingham, Jr., George Gill and Robert Clark -- for taking the trouble to arrange a private trip into Louisville's black ghetto sections last Friday evening.

It was a most interesting and useful trip for our three executives. Of necessity, they could not make any stops and visit any homes, but we understand the reasons for this and can only hope that in less trying times we can visit once again and delve deeper into some of the existing problems.

It was good of you to do what you did and I can only repeat our thanks for your collaboration.

Sincerely,

Norman E. Isaacs

Norman E. Isaacs

Lawton - Johnson Travel Agency, Inc.
2286 - 7TH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10030

# ITINERARY

| Date | Place | Activity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug Thur: 3rd | J.F. Kennedy | PAM Flight 114 Departs; 8;30P.M. | |
| Aug. 4th. Fri. | Rome | Arrives 12;10 P.M. | |
| Aug 4th Fri, | Rome Nairobi | DEparts 9:45 P.M. Arrives 9:35 A.M. | B.O.A.C. # 161 Aug 5th |
| Aug. 5th Sat. | Nairobi | Departs 10:30 A.M. Arrives 12 Noon | East African Airways #755 |

SCHEDULES IN THIS ITINERARY ARE CORRECT AT THE TIME OF WRITING. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Lawton - Johnson Travel Agency, Inc. TO 2-7100
2286 - 7TH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10030

# ITINERARY

| Date | Place | Activity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LUSAKA | DAily Flight | EAst African | # 894 | 4:15 P | 10:00 P |
| | TO | Saturday | " " | # 754 | 2:20 P | 9:00 P |
| | NAIROBI | Saturday 5 | " " | # 890 | 2:45 P | 8:05 P |
| | | Sunday 6 | B.O.A.C. | # 142 | 3:30 P | 8:15 P |
| | NAIROBI | Thursday 10 | East African | # 843 | 11:00 A | 3:45 P |
| | TO | Tuesday | Ethiopian | # 785 | 12:10 P | 4:00 P |
| | LAGOS | Sunday | Pan Am | # 151 | 4:45P | 8:35 P |
| | LAGOS | Monday | Wacca Nigeria | #957 | 7:00 P | 7:10 P |
| | TO | Wednesday | | | | |
| | ACCRA | Friday | | | | |
| | | Tuesday | Ghana Air | # 613 | 9:15 P | 9:05 P |
| | | Sunday | Wacca Nigeria | # 955 | 9:30 A | 9:40 P |
| | | Wednesday | Wacca | # 965 | 9:30 A | 9:40 A |
| | | | Wacca | # 957 | 7:00 P | 7:10 P |
| | ACCRA | Monday | Ghana Air | # 542 | 12:45 P | 1:55 P |
| | TO | | Middle East | # 273 | 3:30 P | 4:15 P |
| | ABDIJAN | Thursday | | | | |
| | | & Saturday | Ghana Air | # 540 | 12:45 P | 1:55 P |
| | | Friday | Middle East | # 202 | 11:20 A | 12:15 P |
| | | | Air Afrique | # 17 | 5:40 P | 6:30 P |
| | ABDIJAN | Wednesday. | Pan Am | # 157 | 2:15 P | 2:40 P |
| | TO | | Air Afrique | # 21 | 2:15 P | 2:40 P |
| | MONROVIA | | UT | # 1842 | 10:15 P | 10:40 P |
| | | Sunday | Air Afrique | # 47 | 5:45 A | 6:10 A |
| | | | K.L.M. | # 581 | 7:40 A | 8:10 A |
| | MONROVIA | Thursday | K.L.M. | # 586 | 8:25 A | 10:05 A |
| | TO | Sunday | K.L.M. | # 588 | 9:00 A | 10:40 A |
| | CONAKAY | | | | | |
| | CONAKAY | Tuesday | Air Afrique | # 16 | 11:50 A | 1:00 P |
| | TO | Friday | Air Afrique | # 342 | 8:00 A | 11:25 A |
| | DAKAR | | | | | |
| | DAKAR | Monday | Pan Am | # 151 | 3:15 A | 7:15 A |
| | TO | Friday | | | | |
| | NEW YORK | Wednesday | Pan Am | # 157 | 7:00 P | 11:00 P |

RETURN TRAVEL ON THE 16th of August Has been book for a party of 6 on Pan Am # 157

SCHEDULES IN THIS ITINERARY ARE CORRECT AT THE TIME OF WRITING. THEY ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

August 4, 1967

Mr. Rudy Grag
c/o New York (Harlem) CORE
307 West 125th Street
New York, New York 10027

Re: Speaking Engagement -- August 10, 1967

Dear Rudy:

This is confirming your scheduled appearance in Millerton, Connecticut on the above named date, to address a group of teenagers on the CORE point of view and Black History.

Enclosed herewith you will find an itinerary which will indicate arrangements in more detail. Mr. Abernathy, who is handling arrangements can be readhed at 203 435 9628. Your expenses will be paid. There is a possibility of a small honorarium.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to
the National Director

ILH
enc. (1) Itinerary

Rud Gray (Harlem CORE)

# I T I N E R A R Y

Thursday, August 10, 1967

4:25 p.m. Depart Grand Central Station

7:10 p.m. Arrive Millerton, Connecticut

You will be met at the train station, probably by Sam Abernathy.

7:30 p.m. Address group of students (program similar to "Upward Bound")

They are interested in receiving the CORE point of view and some Black History.

Arrangements will be made for your return to New York. (Either train or auto ) Mr. Abernathy is handling this.

***

August 4, 1967

Mr. Eric H. M. Lee
10 Hollis Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Lee:

Thank you for your letter of August 2, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the Harvard Law-Graduate Young Democrats.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding amd important series. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

AUG 3 1967

2336 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
2 August 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Executive Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 W. 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On behalf of the Harvard Law-Graduate Young Democrats, I would like to extend an invitation to you to address our club this autumn. I am in charge of the Spectrum speakers' series, whose purpose is to present speakers of all political philosophies with a free forum from which to express their views. In view of the serious disorders and the political crises which seem to plague this country, it seems imperative that we obtain the story of the oppressed Negro from the most articulate and incisive representative of Negro politics at the present time.

As a student organization, we can pay for only traveling and personal expenses. If these arrangements are satisfactory, we have set the following dates in Cambridge: October 11, 20, and 25; November 3, 17, and 25; and December 15. However, I feel that your appearance, should you consent to one, is of such importance that I would be more than happy to arrange a more convenient date if you are unable to come to Harvard on these days. You will naturally be free to speak on any subject you wish although I think that our members would be particularly interested in the Black Power movement in the post-Detroit, post-Newark era. Also, if there are any additional arrangements you wish made, I shall attempt to meet these satisfactorily.

My address will be the same until September 10, after which I shall be at 10 Hollis St., Cambridge, Mass. 02140. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Eric H.M. Lee

ERIC H.M. LEE

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

AUG 9 1967

August 8, 1967

Miss Irma Hellinger
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Please release the November 21st date in Milwaukee for Mr. McKissick.

Should you hear from them direct- kindly refer them to yours truly.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

# UNITED FREEDOM PARTY

279 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, Phone: 242-9350

AUG 10 1967

August 8, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
C.O.R.E.
200 West 135th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

As I told you over the phone today, I am really very sorry that we're a little late in sending Mr. McKissick's honorarium. He made an excellent speech at our picnic which I am sure our people found very inspiring.

Since C.O.R.E. has often faced the same problems, I am sure that you will understand our dilmna. We are now waiting for some late ticket money to come in, and for some checks to clear. I'm sure that we will be able to send you the money we owe Mr. McKissick early next week.

Until then, please forgive our lateness, and thank you again for all your cooperation.

Yours For Freedom,

George C. Richardson

George C. Richardson
Chairman

GCR:if

6:00 pm - Newark - Essex CORE

May 22, 1967

Mr. George C. Richardson, Chairman
United Committee for Political Freedom
279 Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thank you for your letter of May 16.

As you requested, we have enclosed a glossy picture of Mr. McKissick and a biographical sketch. We hope they will be helpful.

I know Mr. McKissick is looking forward to a most successful engagement. Thank you for your cooperation and help.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (2) Glossy picture - Floyd B. McKissick
Biographical Sketch - Floyd B. McKissick

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

279 CLINTON AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PHONE: 242-9350

MAY 17 1967

May 16, 1967

Irma L. Hellinger
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York, 10030

Re: Speaking Engagement - Mr. Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Hellinger:

We are very pleased that Mr. McKissick could accept our invitation to speak at our affair at the Evergreen Lodge in Springfield, New Jersey on July 30th.

We will be able to provide the necessary transportation for Mr. McKissick. We can work out the time and place at a later date.

Will you please send us a glossy picture as well as biographical material on Mr. McKissick, so our public relations staff can start work.

Again, thanks for your assistance. We are working hard and looking forward to a sucessful affair.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Richardson

GCR/ng

George C. Richardson
Chairman

P.S: We would appreciate it if you would extend a personal invitation to any of the National staff members who would like to attend our affair.

GCR

May 11, 1967

Mr. James Hooper, Chairman
Newark-Essex CORE
148 Goldsmith Avenue
Newakk, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Hoopera

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of a letter sent to George C. Richardson, Chairman of the United Committee for Political Freedom, in Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. McKissick plans to be in Newark on July 30 to attend the Annual Picnic of the Evergreen Lodge. This is primarily a fund raising engagement and provides an adequate honorarium.

Mr. McKissick would verymmuch like to meet with you and other chapter and community representatives, either immediately prior to or following the picnic.

Could you possibly arrange such a meeting? We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH (enc.)

May 11, 1967

Mr. George C. Richardson, Chairman
United Committee for Political Freedom
279 Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thank you for your letter of May 10, and for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to speak at the Annual Family Picnic of the Evergreen Lodge in Springfield, New Jersey, on July 30, 1967.

Mr. McKissick is very pleased to accept your invitation and, I know, is looking forward to avvery successful event.

It will not be necessary to provide accomodations for Mr. McKissick, as he will be returning to New York on the evening of the 30th. However, we would deeply appreciate it if arrangements could be made to pick Mr. McKissick up in New York and returned that evening. This is necessary because he is still suffering from a slipped disc and public transportation is very difficult.

Again, thank you for your cooperation. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

279 CLINTON AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PHONE: 242-9350

MAY 11 1967

May 10, 1967

Irma L. Hellinger
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York, 10030

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Enclosed please find General Information Form pertaining to speaking engagement for Mr. Floyd B. McKissick at the Evergreen Lodge on July 30th, 1967.

If Mr. McKissick could come to the United Freedom Center, 279 Clinton Avenue, Newark, we would arrange transportation to the Lodge. We can finalize transportation arrangements at a later date. A good time for Mr. McKissick to arrive in Newark would be around 2:00 P.M.

Please confirm this date as soon as possible, so we can make the final arrangements at the Lodge.

Sincerely,

George C. Richardson

George C. Richardson
Chairman

GCR/ng
enclosure (1) General Information Form

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE OLD EVERGREEN LODGE , Springfield, New Jersey

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR 12:00 Noon to 6:00 P.M.

DATE July 30th, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)
Speech

TOPIC Black Political Power

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker
Mr. Duke E. Moore, Sr.

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: If necessary accomodations will be reserved at the HOTEL ESSEX HOUSE in Newark
2. Room number

HONORARIUM: $500.00 National CORE . . . If 50% of net proceeds over $500.00, bal to Local CORE chapter

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name George C. Richardson - 242-9350
2. Phone number & address
   172 Chestnut St, Newark
   Phone: 926-4868

or
Estelle Greenberg
17 Porter Avenue, Newark
923-6000 Office (Personnel)

May 8, 1967

Mr. George C. Richardson
United Committee for Political Freedom
279 Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Thank you for your letter of May 1, inviting Mr. McKissick to speak at the Annual Family Picnic of the Evergreen Pickic Lodge in Springfield, N.J.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We are sincerely appreciative of this invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most meaningful and rewarding affair. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

279 CLINTON AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PHONE: 242-9350

MAY 3 1967

May 1, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The Primary Election day in New Jersey has been changed from June to September of 1967. This obviously changes our time-table and affords additional time to reach a definite decision as to a specific course of action.

Frankly, we feel there are now only two courses of action open to us, either run an independent ticket or develop a "Vote Black Campaign" around the Negro candidates nominated on the both major party tickets. Either one of these would accomplish our immediate aims.

We have obtained the Evergreen Picnic Lodge in Springfield, New Jersey, for our Annual Family Picnic on July 4th. This will be an all day affair, with between 700 and 1,000 people attending. Maybe more, we're starting early.

We would like very much for you to be our guest of honor and speaker at this affair. If you can fit this in your schedule, please let me know as soon as possible, also let me know what financial arrangments will be necessary.

We sincerely hope you can make this affair. With deepest personal regards. I remain.

GCR/ng

Yours for Freedom

George C. Richardson

George C. Richardson
Chairman

cc: James Hooper
Newark CORE

P.S: If The 4th of July is Out - How about the 30th July?

# Election Experiment in Essex

## Negro Independents Run Mainly for Recognition

By ANGELO BAGLIVO
*News Staff Writer*

A venture into a new political dimension symbolic of the times will be tested at the polls Nov. 5 in Essex County.

The question to be resolved is: What is the potential vote-getting power of an all-minority ticket of independent candidates?

It has been posed by Assemblyman George C. Richardson, a Negro, running as an independent candidate for state senator at the head of a "New Frontier Democrats" ticket, composed of 13 Negroes and one Puerto Rican.

Much has been said and written about the possibility that the Richardson ticket might tip the balance of power in the Essex senatorial battle.

But overriding even that aspect is the question of whether a Negro voting bloc can establish itself as a force in the shaping of policies and attitudes of both major political parties.

### National Attention

This is what is drawing national attention to Essex County in the context of the present nationwide Negro revolution seeking recognition politically, economically and socially.

Richardson, the only Negro member of the New Jersey Legislature, was projected into this picture when he was dumped as a candidate for re-election by the Essex Democratic organization. He was replaced by Noah Marshall of Newark, also a Negro.

Richardson follows the standard political format by stating that he "hopes to win." But acknowledging the tremendous odds against an independent candidate, he concedes:

"Our main objective is to demonstrate the voting strength of the Negro as a revolt of dissident Democrats within the party to win recognition."

Richardson insists the intent of his group is not to form a third party along the lines of all-Negro "Freedom Now Party" that is being organized nationally and already has candidates on the ballot in San Francisco and New Haven.

"We are hoping to build Negro strength in politics," he says, "and we feel this can only be accomplished realistically through a major party. We are Democrats."

Richardson says that 85 per cent of the Negro voters in Essex are Democrats normally and that he may pull some away from the party line, thus aiding the Republican candidates.

"Sometimes you have to destroy in order to rebuild a party," he asserts. "The situation is not one of our choosing. The onus will not be on us, but on the present Democratic leadership."

The overwhelming Democratic trend of the Negro voter, particularly in Newark's Central Ward, was pointed up sharply in the 1961 gubernatorial election. Gov. Hughes polled 10,107 votes in the ward to 2,826 for his Republican opponent, James P. Mitchell.

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON
*Leads a Revolt*

Richardson insists he would have been willing to run for re-election as a Democrat, adding: "I then would have worked from within the party—instead of from without—to bring about change. The party precluded me from doing this."

Richardson charges he was dumped because of his militancy on civil rights and because he would not follow party orders on legislation.

Specifically, he cites the ill-fated bill which would have barred registered Democrats and Republicans from seeking public office as independent candidates. He refused to vote for or against the bill, despite what he alleges was Essex Democratic pressure to go along.

### Saw Barrier

Richardson declares he could not support such legislation because it would have prevented a Negro, denied recognition by either party, to carry his fight to the polls as an independent.

As to the explanation that the decision to drop him from the party ticket this year was recommended by the Democratic chairman of the Central Ward, also a Negro, Richardson contends that this was "window dressing." The decision, he charges, was made by Essex Democratic Chairman Dennis F. Carey.

Richardson concedes that his campaign is keyed to the Negro voter and that he is concentrating his efforts in areas of Negro strength in Newark's Central and South Wards, and in East Orange and Montclair. He recently changed the makeup of some of the candidates on his slate to give it suburban representation.

The preamble to the "New Frontier" campaign platform describes it as "a blueprint for the social, economic and political emancipation of the Negro community." His billboards read: "Fight for freedom and jobs."

### 'Our Fight'

Why did Richardson choose to run virtually an all-Negro slate?

"It is our fight," he explains. "Sympathetic white persons have tried to help, but have not been successful. We believe we are part of the Negro struggle throughout the country for equality."

Richardson estimates that 90,000 of the 402,000 registered voters in Essex are Negroes, with 52,000 of them in Newark. However, knowledgeable persons place the county figure at closer to 70,000 to 75,000, with 40,000 in Newark.

REPRINT OF AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED

OCTOBER 13, 1963

by the NEWARK EVENING NEWS

Floyd B. McKissick

I T I N E R A R Y

Friday, March 31, 1967

| | |
|---|---|
| 1:30 p.m. | Appointment at National office with Paul Simms of the City College Newspaper |
| 2:30 p.m. | Appointment at National office with Assemblyman George Richardson of Newark (correspondence attached) |

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

2/9 CLINTON AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

PHONE: 926-4868

MAR 0 6 1963

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress ot Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Inclosed please find news article from 1963, which will give you and added insight into what we're trying to do here in Newark.

Looking forward to seeing you on Thursday.

George C. Richardson

# Election Experiment in Essex

## Negro Independents Run Mainly for Recognition

By ANGELO BAGLIVO
*News Staff Writer*

A venture into a new political dimension symbolic of the times will be tested at the polls Nov. 5 in Essex County.

The question to be resolved is: What is the potential vote-getting power of an all-minority ticket of independent candidates?

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Richardson follows the standard political format by stating that he "hopes to win." But acknowledging the tremendous odds against an independent candidate, he concedes:

"Our main objective is to demonstrate the voting strength of the Negro as a revolt of dissident Democrats within the party to win recognition."

Richardson insists the intent of his group is not to form a third party along the lines of all-Negro "Freedom Now Party" that is being organized nationally and already has candidates on the ballot in San Francisco and New Haven.

"We are hoping to build Negro strength in politics," he says, "and we feel this can only be accomplished realistically through a major party. We are Democrats."

Richardson says that 85 per cent of the Negro voters in Essex are Democrats normally and that he may pull some away from the party line, thus aiding the Republican candidates.

"Sometimes you have to destroy in order to rebuild a party," he asserts. "The situation is not one of our choosing. The onus will not be on us, but on the present Democratic leadership."

The overwhelming Democratic trend of the Negro voter, particularly in Newark's Central Ward, was pointed up sharply in the 1961 gubernatorial election. Gov. Hughes polled 10,107 votes in the ward to 2,826 for his Republican opponent, James P. Mitchell.

GEORGE C. RICHARDSON
*Leads a Revolt*

Richardson insists he would have been willing to run for re-election as a Democrat, adding: "I then would have worked from within the party—instead of from without—to bring about change. The party precluded me from doing this."

Richardson charges he was dumped because of his militancy on civil rights and because he would not follow party orders on legislation.

Specifically, he cites the ill-fated bill which would have barred registered Democrats and Republicans from seeking public office as independent candidates. He refused to vote for or against the bill, despite what he alleges was Essex Democratic pressure to go along.

### Saw Barrier

Richardson declares he could not support such legislation because it would have prevented a Negro, denied recognition by either party, to carry his fight to the polls as an independent.

As to the explanation that the decision to drop him from the party ticket this year was recommended by the Democratic chairman of the Central Ward, also a Negro, Richardson contends that this was "window dressing." The decision, he charges, was made by Essex Democratic Chairman Dennis F. Carey.

Richardson concedes that his campaign is keyed to the Negro voter and that he is concentrating his efforts in areas of Negro strength in Newark's Central and South Wards, and in East Orange and Montclair. He recently changed the makeup of some of the candidates on his slate to give it suburban representation.

The preamble to the "New Frontier" campaign platform describes it as "a blueprint for the social, economic and political emancipation of the Negro community." His billboards read: "Fight for freedom and jobs."

### 'Our Fight'

Why did Richardson choose to run virtually an all-Negro slate?

"It is our fight," he explains. "Sympathetic white persons have tried to help, but have not been successful. We believe we are part of the Negro struggle throughout the country for equality."

Richardson estimates that 90,000 of the 402,000 registered voters in Essex are Negroes, with 52,000 of them in Newark. However, knowledgeable persons place the county figure at closer to 70,000 to 75,000, with 40,000 in Newark.

REPRINT OF AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED

OCTOBER 13, 1963

by the NEWARK EVENING NEWS

MAR 24 1967

2nd Copy

Called

**UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM**

**279 CLINTON AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

**PHONE: 926-4868**

**March 19, 1967**

**Mr. Floyd McKissick**
**National Director**
**Congress of Racial Equality**
**200 West 135th Street**
**New York, New York**

**Dear Mr. McKissick:**

**I haven't seen you since you appeared in Newark last April in behalf of the "Gibson for Mayor" campaign, but when you mentioned the Civil Rights movement building a national "Political Apparatus" on a T.V. appearance last week, it seemed to us that we here in Newark (Essex County), New Jersey, have over the past four years developed and tested the ideal tactic around which could be built a Nation-wide "Political Apparatus".**

**As you know in most of the major northern cities, the Negro voting strength is the "Balance of Power". By developing a political strategy based on the "Balance of Power" theory, we have the power to defeat or elect an entire political machine or ticket. This is Power!**

**We feel the situation in Newark offers the ideal proving ground for a New Dimension in politics and new direction for the Civil Rights movement.**

**I am enclosing some background material which will better explain what our movement is all about. I will call your office in a day or so to arrange a meeting to discuss the possibility and feasability of utilizing our group and the "Balance of Power" theory in the movement to develope a national "Political Apparatus".**

**With deepest personal regards. I remain.**

**Yours for Freedom**

Jimmy

**George C. Richardson**
**Chairman**

I'll call you in a Day or So to talk to you on this matter

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REV. J. W. MAPSON
Pres., Baptist Minister's
Conf. of Newark & Vicinity

REV. J. G. BRATHWAITE
Pres. Interdenominational
Minister's Alliance

REV. F. HARDWICK
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Baptist Church

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1st Timothy
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# VOTE UNITED FREEDOM TICKET

# An Open Letter to the People of Essex County!

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

We want to take this opportunity to beseech you to join with the CRUSADE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM that is sweeping across the country.

Today, in Essex County there are more than 90,000 registered Negro voters as well as thousands more Puerto Rican and white liberal voters who believe in Freedom and the dignity of man. Together we have the POWER to elect or defeat any candidate we choose - - - that's power - - - LET'S USE IT.

The time has come for us to say: We will no longer support any candidate, White or Black, who does not speak out on the problems facing our people.

The time has come for the minority groups to exercise their political power, stand up for their rights and be counted in the struggle for FREEDOM.

The time has come for us to UNITE and elect our own CANDIDATES - candidates who will be responsible to the people and not the political BOSSES.

Knowing full well you want to give your children a decent education, you want to rid our community of slum lords who are bleeding our people unmercifully, you want to put a stop to discrimination in the building and construction trades and other industry, you want to see an end to police mistreatment of our people and you want to elect people who will TRULY represent us - - - <u>We are therefore prayerful that you will join us in supporting and voting for the UNITED FREEDOM TICKET</u> on election day, Tuesday, November 2.

Very truly yours,

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR GREATER NEGRO REPRESENTATION

Rev. J. Wendell Mapson, Chairman

Rev. James G. Brathwaite
Vice Chairman

Rev. Paul M. Robinson
Vice Chairman

Rev. Frank Hardwick
Vice Chairman

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**BRING RENT CONTROL TO OUR CITY**
**STOP SLUM LORDS FROM PRYING ON OUR PEOPLE**

✶ Millions of dollars of **our** tax money is being spent on construction - - - Yet Negroes and Puerto Ricans cannot work on these jobs because of discrimination:

**STOP DISCRIMINATION IN THE BUILDING TRADES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES**

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✶ THOUSANDS of our children are sent to segregated over-crowded and inferior schools and are being educated to become school drop-outs.

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- **TEACH NEGRO HISTORY IN CLASSES**

✶ Over 20,000 Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Whites are walking the streets un-employed:

**START A MASSIVE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAM TO END THE CHRONIC UN-EMPLOYMENT IN OUR CITIES**

---

## Join the FIGHT for JOBS and FREEDOM

## — Vote —

## UNITED FREEDOM TICKET

# UNITED FREEDOM TICKET

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GEORGE C. RICHARDSON

DAVID BLUMGART

KENRICK O. STEPHENSON

FREDRICK WARING

## COUNTY CLERK

DONALD DWORKIN

**RESPONSIBLE TO THE PEOPLE**

**NOT POLITICAL BOSSES**

## COUNTY REGISTER

MRS. JOHNIE JOHNSON

## BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS

JOSEPH SCRIMMAGER

STANLEY B. WINTERS

HILDA HIDALGO

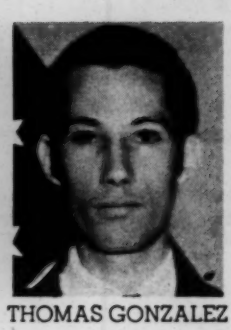
HORACE B. SHARPER

SAMUEL ARROYO

## STATE ASSEMBLY

ABIGAIL MALMGREEN

MELVIN HIGGINS


THOMAS GONZALEZ

INGRID FRANK

ANITA WARREN

GEORGE FONTAINE

EDWIN STEVENS

**Vote UNITED FREEDOM, Tuesday, November 2nd.**

Special Edition

# FREEDOM REPORTS

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM, 279 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N.J.

MARCH "67

Newark Evening News

NEWARK, N.J., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1967 * 25

## Warns of Independent Slate

# *Richardson Again Democrats' Dilemma*

By ANGELO BAGLIVO

It is another legislative election year and Essex County Democrats again face the threat of an independent ticket led by former Assemblyman George C. Richardson.

In 1963 and 1965, the threats materialized, with the Richardson-led "New Frontiers" Democratic slate contributing in 1963 to the election of five Republican assemblymen and two GOP freeholders.

At a news conference yesterday, Richardson warned that another independent ticket in November is one of the alternatives open to his group, the United Committee for Political Freedom, if it is unable to reach a settlement with the regular Democratic organization.

Richardson called on Gov. Hughes to use his influence to bring about a "just and fair settlement" and reunite the party in Essex.

### Carey the Key

Richardson said his group wants to meet with Essex Democratic Chairman Dennis F. Carey to negotiate directly on a possible settlement.

Carey, who is vacationing in Florida, has refused to meet with Richardson in the past.

Nevertheless, Richardson said yesterday that recent meetings and discussions with Democratic leaders — not including Carey — have led his group to believe there appears to be an "atmosphere for possible reconciliation."

"But let me state quite emphatically," he declared, "that the meetings have not led to any concrete developments towards a settlement, nor have any offers been made to our group."

Richardson said his committee wants more Negroes — of the independent, civil rights-oriented type — on the Democratic legislative and county ticket this year. He also called for Negroes to have a voice in the party's executive councils.

### No Personal Aims

He insisted that agreement is not contingent on a place on the ticket or a political job for himself, asserting that "this matter has bypassed the stage of what does or does not benefit any individual."

If a settlement cannot be worked out, Richardson said his group intends to remain politically active and has only three alternatives:

Run another independent ticket in the November general election.

Support the Essex Republican ticket, as the Liberal party did in New York to help elect Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Run a ticket against the Democratic organization slate in the primary election, now scheduled tentatively for June 6.

But Richardson stressed that the first possibility, and the one which must be tried before commitment to any of the other alternatives, will be to try to reach an accommodation with the Democrats.

### Unity-Minded

"Since 1963," he asserted, "we have never failed to explore every possible avenue of reconciliation with the Essex County Democratic organization."

As to current peace efforts, Richardson reported that he wrote to Hughes last Nov. 13 appealing for his mediation in the dispute. In that letter, Richardson wrote:

"Not unlike the Vietnam situation, every year this conflict continues only brings about further separation and escalation."

Richardson released the text of Hughes' reply on Nov. 14, in which the governor said he would discuss the problem with State Democratic Chairman Robert J. Burkhardt and would contact Richardson.

On Dec. 6, Richardson again appealed to Hughes, stressing the urgency of the situation. He said yesterday that he has not received a direct answer yet from Hughes.

### Others Talked

However, Richardson reported he has had "communications and discussions" since then with Burkhardt, Essex Freeholder-Director Charles A. Matthews, Freeholder Benjamin Gordon and Central Ward Democratic Chairman Eulis Ward.

As a result of those meetings, he said, he has been given the indication that Carey might be willing to sit down to talk.

Matthews said last night that at Carey's request he had arranged for Richardson to meet with Ward. He stated he has no information on what has happened since then.

Richardson said his group hoped for an agreement that would permit it to continue as an independent force, particularly in civil rights, while working with the county Democratic organization. He likened it to what he said was the present relationship between labor and the Democrats.

### Complete Ticket Due

If his committee fields an independent ticket, he added, it will be a complete one: State senator, assemblymen — even in suburban districts — freeholder and sheriff.

In 1963, Richardson polled 10,000 votes as an independent candidate for state senator after he was dumped by the organization as a candidate for re-election. In 1965, he received over 12,000 votes as an independent state senatorial candidate.

Published monthly by the:
UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM

MARCH 1967

George C. Richardson...Editorial Director
Frederick Waring.....Editor

Ingrid Frank.....Associate
Samuel Arroyo.....Editors

Johnie Johnson.....Advertising

Estelle Greenberg.....Business Manager
Joseph Scrimmager....Circulation

Emmet Godfrey.....Researcher

SPECIAL EDITION

This reprint of an article which appeared in the Newark Evening News of Feb. 24th so clearly interprets our position and our goals , that we are devoting this Edition of Freedom Reports to giving it the broadest possible circulation.

Shafer

## Carey ready to make peace?

Carey, in his 12 years as Essex County Democratic chairman, has fought off several attempts to unseat him and each time emerged with a tighter hold on the party organization. Thanks to his election successes, his word on party affairs has been law.

A few years ago, Rep. Peter W. Rodino, Hugh J. Addonizio, then a congressman, State Sen. Donal C. Fox and Mayor Leo P. Carlin tried to oust him as county chairman and Carey beat them off easily.

As a result, Fox is no longer state senator, and Rodino and Addonizio are solid Carey supporters. Carlin is out of politics.

The only threat to Democratic harmony in Essex today is that posed by George C. Richardson, a one-term assemblyman whom Carey refused to endorse for a second term in 1963.

Richardson, a Newark Negro civil rights worker, was a member of Mayor Addonizio's City Hall team who was lopped off the city payroll when he and the mayor collided over the issue of a civilian police review board, and his fall from grace at Democratic County headquarters followed.

Richardson declared war on Carey and has been waging it off and on ever since. He organized the New Frontier Democrats in 1963 and his independent ticket of candidates, with himself at its head, polled 10,000 votes, mostly Democrats. It hurt the Carey-led forces enough to keep them from defeating the Republican ticket that year.

When Carey ignored Richardson's demands for recognition, Richardson entered another ticket in the 1965 elections and again it drew 10,000 votes but failed to keep the Democrats from victory.

Richardson has been regrouping his forces since then and announced recently he would either enter a 1967 ticket on the ballot or swing his support to the Republicans unless Carey was willing to talk peace.

* * *

Now, for the first time, Carey seems on the verge of capitulating, at least to the extent of talking things over with the man he has been ignoring for four years.

In what sounded like a conciliatory tone, Carey said that he has nothing against Richardson, that it was Central Ward Chairman Eulis Ward, not he, who dropped Richardson from the 1963 ticket, and that he would be willing to confer with Richardson if Ward recommends it.

What all that adds up to is that Carey is a realist and knows the value of 10,000 votes. Those votes didn't hurt the Democrats in 1965 because a popular Gov. Richard J. Hughes led the party to a big victory in the county.

But the Democrats lost last year and a rejuvenated Republican Party has bright prospects this year, a year in which they could recapture control of the county government and give Carey his biggest setback.

In order to avert such a catastrophe, Carey probably will be willing to make peace with Richardson, if Richardson's terms aren't too high.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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Political Roundup

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Reprint by United Committee

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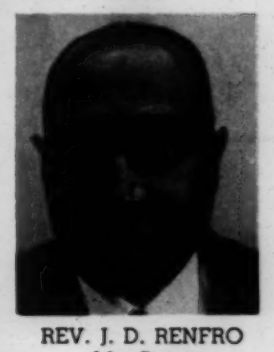

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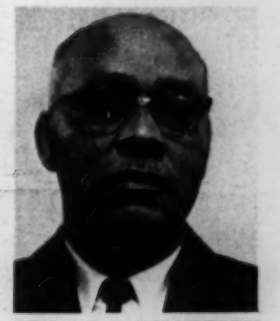

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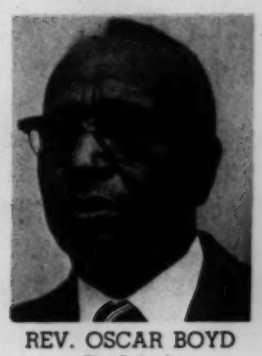

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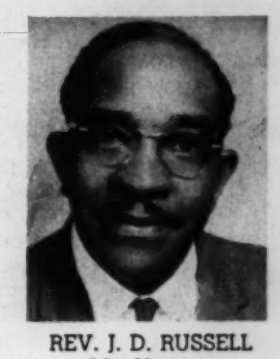

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**VOTE LINE D**

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## – Vote –

## UNITED FREEDOM TICKET

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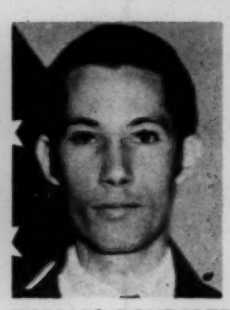
ABIGAIL MALMGREEN

MELVIN HIGGINS


THOMAS GONZALEZ

INGRID FRANK

ANITA WARREN

GEORGE FONTAINE

EDWIN STEVENS

**Vote UNITED FREEDOM, Tuesday, November 2nd.**

Special Edition

# FREEDOM REPORTS

UNITED COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL FREEDOM, 279 Clinton Avenue, Newark, N.J.

MARCH "67

SPECIAL EDITION

Newark Evening News

NEWARK, N.J., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1967 * 25

## Warns of Independent Slate

# *Richardson Again Democrats' Dilemma*

By ANGELO BAGLIVO

It is another legislative election year and Essex County Democrats again face the threat of an independent ticket led by former Assemblyman George C. Richardson.

In 1963 and 1965, the threats materialized, with the Richardson-led "New Frontiers" Democratic slate contributing in 1963 to the election of five Republican assemblymen and two GOP freeholders.

At a news conference yesterday, Richardson warned that another independent ticket in November is one of the alternatives open to his group, the United Committee for Political Freedom, if it is unable to reach a settlement with the regular Democratic organization.

Richardson called on Gov. Hughes to use his influence to bring about a "just and fair settlement" and reunite the party in Essex.

### Carey the Key

Richardson said his group wants to meet with Essex Democratic Chairman Dennis F. Carey to negotiate directly on a possible settlement.

Carey, who is vacationing in Florida, has refused to meet with Richardson in the past.

Nevertheless, Richardson said yesterday that recent meetings and discussions with Democratic leaders — not including Carey — have led his group to believe there appears to be an "atmosphere for possible reconciliation."

"But let me state quite emphatically," he declared, "that the meetings have not led to any concrete developments towards a settlement, nor have any offers been made to our group."

Richardson said his committee wants more Negroes — of the independent, civil rights-oriented type — on the Democratic legislative and county ticket this year. He also called for Negroes to have a voice in the party's executive councils.

### No Personal Aims

He insisted that agreement is not contingent on a place on the ticket or a political job for himself, asserting that "this matter has bypassed the stage of what does or does not benefit any individual."

If a settlement cannot be worked out, Richardson said his group intends to remain politically active and has only three alternatives:

Run another independent ticket in the November general election.

Support the Essex Republican ticket, as the Liberal party did in New York to help elect Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Run a ticket against the Democratic organization slate in the primary election, now scheduled tentatively for June 6.

But Richardson stressed that the first possibility, and the one which must be tried before commitment to any of the other alternatives, will be to try to reach an accommodation with the Democrats.

### Unity-Minded

"Since 1963," he asserted, "we have never failed to explore every possible avenue of reconciliation with the Essex County Democratic organization."

As to current peace efforts, Richardson reported that he wrote to Hughes last Nov. 13 appealing for his mediation in the dispute. In that letter, Richardson wrote:

"Not unlike the Vietnam situation, every year this conflict continues only brings about further separation and escalation."

Richardson released the text of Hughes' reply on Nov. 14, in which the governor said he would discuss the problem with State Democratic Chairman Robert J. Burkhardt and would contact Richardson.

On Dec. 6, Richardson again appealed to Hughes, stressing the urgency of the situation. He said yesterday that he has not received a direct answer yet from Hughes.

### Others Talked

However, Richardson reported he has had "communications and discussions" since then with Burkhardt, Essex Freeholder-Director Charles A. Matthews, Freeholder Benjamin Gordon and Central Ward Democratic Chairman Eulis Ward.

As a result of those meetings, he said, he has been given the indication that Carey might be willing to sit down to talk.

Matthews said last night that at Carey's request he had arranged for Richardson to meet with Ward. He stated he has no information on what has happened since then.

Richardson said his group hoped for an agreement that would permit it to continue as an independent force, particularly in civil rights, while working with the county Democratic organization. He likened it to what he said was the present relationship between labor and the Democrats.

### Complete Ticket Due

If his committee fields an independent ticket, he added, it will be a complete one: State senator, assemblymen — even in suburban districts — freeholder and sheriff.

In 1963, Richardson polled 10,000 votes as an independent candidate for state senator after he was dumped by the organization as a candidate for re-election. In 1965, he received over 12,000 votes as an independent state senatorial candidate.

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MARCH 1967

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Emmet Godfrey.....Researcher

This reprint of an article which appeared in the Newark Evening News of Feb. 24th so clearly interprets our position and our goals, that we are devoting this Edition of Freedom Reports to giving it the broadest possible circulation.

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

August 10, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

This will confirm your appearance to speak as follows:

Wednesday November 15, 1967
8:00 P.M.
University of Hartford
West Hartford, Conn.
Honorarium: $500.00 net plus all expenses

Please denote acceptance by affixing your signature below and return original copy to us, for our files.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

ACCEPTED:

Floyd McKissick

August 15, 1967

Mr. Joseph Volz
21 Upper Mountain Avenue
Montclair, New Jersey

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Volz:

Thank you for your letter of July 28, received August 16, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the New Jersey Chapter of Sigma Delta, Chi, Professional Journalistic Society.

In order tossimplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in a program which promises to be rewarding and meaningful. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

AUG 16 1967

NEW JERSEY PROFESSIONAL CHAPTER

# Sigma Delta Chi

*Professional Journalistic Society*

MILLEDOLER HALL, ROOM 13
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N. J. 08903

July 28, 1967

Dear Mr. Mc Kissick,

We would like to have you address a fall meeting ( tentative dates, Sept. 14, Oct. 19 or Nov. 9) to discuss race relations, the white press, Newark, Plainfield or anything which interests you at the moment.

Our group is composed of reporters from throughout the state who will print your rejarks statewide, and possibly, nationwide depending of the nature of your remarks.

Would you forward any reply to the address below?

Sincerely,

Joseph Volz
21 Upper Mountain Ave.
Montclair, N.J.

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# ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

430 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60605
PHONE: 922-3580 AREA CODE 312

AUG 17 1967

General Delivery
Layton, N. J. 07851
August 16, 1967

Rec'd 8/17

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Floyd:

Both Professor Rudwick, my collaborator, and I will be in the New York City area for two weeks beginning September 5, the day after Labor Day. We would, as you know, like to complete our research in the CORE archives at that time.

Accordingly, we would appreciate knowing if any additional files have been made available which we could consult at that time.

Could you let me know what the status of things is?

You will be interested to know that we have progressed quite well on our writing of the History of CORE over the summer.

Sincerely,

Augie

August Meier

P. S. Please reply to my summer address:

General Delivery
Layton, N. J. 07851

August 17, 1967

Miss Mary Sochet
380 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10025

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Sochet:

Thank you for your telephone call of this morning, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a coalition of West Side groups on the topic, "The Role of the White Person in Supporting Black Power."

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitationafor Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most meaningful and rewarding program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

August 17, 1967

Mr. Barry Hoffman
1203 House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form, regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to address a set of hearings on the recent rebellions to be held at the University of Wisconsin.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, recently ruled that for an out-of-town engagement to be satisfactory for Mr. McKissick, it must provide a minimum honorarium of seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00). This is necessary because speaking engagements provide a substantial amount of income for the organization and because Mr. McKissick spends a great deal of time in administration.

We regret that it is necessary to be so stringent in our requirements and we confidently look forward to a time when it will no longer be necessary. We do sincerely appreciate this invitation and are grateful for your cooperation and interest.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR Anytime in the afternoon or early evening-2 hours

DATE Sunday October 8 (alternate date October 7)

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Hearings (speech plus questions)

The program will ~~xxxxxxx~~ be a set of hearings to determine the causes and consequences of Race riots.

TOPIC Summer Race Riots--their causes and consequences

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation

   Airplane

2. Time

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival Madison, Wisconsin

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair Car

Name of person meeting speaker ?

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: Wisconsin Memorial Union , Madison, Wisconsin

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: As this is a set of hearings at which we hope to invite many prominant speakers we will probably have only enough money for transportation and expenses. However, a small honorarium might be worked out.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Barry Hoffman

2. Phone number & address 1203 House Office Building
   Washington, D.C. (summer address)
   225-2906

(over)

Type of Program

The program will be a set of open hearings to determine the causes and consequences of race riots. The purpose is to get a cross sections of views on this subject and make a determination from the evidence we hear. Recommendations will be sent to apprppriate people (Congress, state governments, etc).

August 19, 1967

Miss Dorothy Williams
533 Hopkinson Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11212

Re: Testimonial Dinner for Major Owens

Dear Miss Williams:

Thank you for your letter of August 3, confirming Mr. McKissick's scheduled address at the Testimonial Dinner in honor of Major R. Owens, Executive Director of Brownsville Community Council -- to be held September 17, 1967. Please forgive the delay in reply.

That date has been reserved on Mr. McKissick's calendar. I know that he is looking forward to participating in this salute to Mr. Owens.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

Irma
Make a note on
Calendar

533 Hopkinson Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 11212
August 3, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick

This letter is to confirm your commitment to be Guest Speaker at the Testimonial Dinner in honor of Major R. Owens, Executive Director of Brownsville Community Council on September 17, 1967.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours truly

Dorothy Williams

Dorothy Williams

# FRIENDS OF THE 16 AFRICAN-AMERICANS ACCUSED

114-50 Merrick Boulevard
Jamaica, New York 11434
526-9565

AUG 24 1967

August 22, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick, Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We are pleased and proud that you will take time from your busy schedule to join us on Sunday, August 27, 1967, at our rally in support of the seventeen brothers and sisters who were arrested in late June on conspiracy charges. The rally will be held in Mt. Morris Park, 122nd St. and 5th Avenue at the top of the mountain. It will begin at 3:00 P.M.

In these very troubled times, it is imperative that guidance and truth be given to our people. We feel privileged to be able to present you as a speaker.

Enclosed is material which might be helpful to you. If you have any questions, please call me at the above number or at 666-0787.

We look forward to greeting you on Sunday.

Sincerely,

Constance Hicks

(Mrs.) Constance Hicks

Enc. (3)

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE NATIONAL BLACK POWER CONFERENCE HELD IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, JUNE 20 - JULY 23, 1967. THE RESOLUTION WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE FULL CONFERENCE BODY ON SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1967.

WHEREAS, the racist United States government has adopted the technique of smashing black organizations devoted to training for self-defense, and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people the right to possess and bear arms, and

WHEREAS, events in Plainfield, New Jersey, reveal that these rights can be suspended arbitrarily, as represented by Governor Hughes of New Jersey by the unconstitutional suspension of habeas corpus, and this lack of constitutional protection for black people give rise to a legitimate need for organizations like the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, and

WHEREAS, the Queens County, New York City, District Attorney Thomas Mackell attempted to smash the legally-constituted Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, Inc., by having his police break into the homes of the individual members, place them under arrest and seize the weapons in their legal possession, including weapons sent to them by the Federal government, and

WHEREAS, it is plain that District Attorney Mackell has manufactured wild charges attributed to the members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club in league with an organization called RAM in order to boost his own campaign for the governorship, and

WHEREAS, the members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club have rejected the concept of "house nigger" and "field nigger" and have demonstrated true understanding of the unity and brotherhood African-Americans regardless of occupation, education and income;

NOW BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. We, the Black Power Conference, state before the world that these seventeen accused are our brothers and sisters.

2. We, the Black Power Conference, accept our brothers' innocence.

3. In our own self-defense, as well as in the defense of these seventeen accused, we pledge continuing support in their struggle, for it is the struggle of black people throughout the world.

## WHO'S WHO IN THE ALLEGED PLOT

### HERMAN FERGUSON

AN ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL AT P.S. 40 QUEENS. HE HAS WORKED FOR THE NYC BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR 20 YEARS. HE OWNS HIS HOME IN JAMAICA, N.Y. AND LIVES THERE WITH HIS WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN. HE SUPERVISED FIVE SUMMER HEADSTART PROGRAMS IN FIVE CENTERS FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DURING THE SUMMER OF 1966. HE IS LICENSED AS AN ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR THE BUREAU OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. HE IS A PAID ASSISTANT EXAMINER FOR THE NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EXAMINERS. HE RECENTLY COMPLETED AN ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BUREAU OF HISTORY TO REVIEW THE NEW CITY WIDE SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUM FOR THE FOURTH GRADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING MORE LEARNING ACTIVITIES AROUND AFRICAN-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN HISTORY. HE IS THE PRESIDENT OF THE JAMAICA RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB, INC.

**********

### URSULA WEST

IS A TEACHER AT P.S. 202 BROOKLYN. SHE HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO THE RESPONSE ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM AT P.S. 202, A PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM FOR PRE-KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN. SHE HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED BY HER SUPERVISOR AS ONE OF THE BEST EARLY CHILDHOOD TEACHERS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. SHE SERVED AS A TEACHER-IN-CHARGE OF A HEADSTART CENTER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1966. SHE COMPLETED THE REQUIREMENTS FOR HER MASTERS DEGREE AT HUNTER COLLEGE IN JUNE 1967.

**********

### MANDOLA MCPHERSON

SHE IS EMPLOYED BY THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AS A CLERK-TYPIST. SHE IS THE MOTHER OF THREE CHILDREN. SHE IS A FORMER MEMBER OF QUEENS CORE. SHE PROVIDES A HOME AND SUPPORT FOR HER INVALID MOTHER. SHE IS A CHURCH MEMBER AND IS ACTIVE IN CIVIC AFFAIRS.

**********

### MICHELE KAUROUMA

SHE IS A SCHOOL TEACHER AT P.S. 1C MANHATTAN. SHE IS A GRADUATE OF EVANDER CHILDS HIGH SCHOOL AND OSWEGO TEACHERS COLLEGE. SHE VISITED AFRICA IN 1963, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF OPERATIONS CROSSROADS AFRICA. SHE MARRIED HER HUSBAND, MARIKI, AN EXCHANGE STUDENT OF FRENCH GUIANA, TWO YEARS AGO. HE IS ALSO ACCUSED.

**********

### HAMPTON ROOKARD

HE IS ONE OF THE THREE LICENSED BLACK CUSTODIAN ENGINEERS IN THE

NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. HE IS ASSIGNED TO P.S. 283 IN BROOKLYN. HE SPEAKS YIDDISH, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH. HE IS AN AVID SPORTSMAN. HE IS A SCUBA DIVER AND A SNOW AND WATER SKIER. HE WAS A FORMER ENGINEER ON MERCHANT SHIPS.

**********

CLARENCE ELLIS

HE IS A NAVY VETERAN OF THE KOREAN WAR. HE IS EMPLOYED AS A MACHINIST HE OWNS HIS HOME AND LIVES IN JAMAICA WITH HIS WIFE AND SMALL CHILDREN HE IS THE SON OF A PENTECOSTAL MINISTER. HE IS A FORMER MEMBER OF BROOKLYN CORE. AT PRESENT HE IS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SPEAKING BUREAU FOR QUEENS CORE.

**********

FRED FERNANDEZ

HE IS EMPLOYED AS A MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING BOARD SUPERVISOR FOR BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16-21. HE LIVES WITH HIS PARENTS AND FAMILY IN CORONA. HE IS CONSIDERED A NATURAL LEADER OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN HIS COMMUNITY.

**********

MERLE STEWART

HE IS A MANAGEMENT ANALYST AND LIVES WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN IN ST ALBANS. HE WORKED FOR THE U.S. NAVY MEDICAL SUPPLY CENTER WHEN IT WAS LOCATED IN BROOKLYN.

**********

GEORGE SAMUELS

THE FATHER OF THREE CHILDREN. OWNS AND OPERATES A DELICATESSEN STORE IN JAMAICA, QUEENS. HE IS ALSO A CLERK FOR THE NYC TRANSIT AUTHORITY.

**********

HARRIET NOEL

BORN 20 YEARS AGO IN PLAINFIELD, N.J. AFTER COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL SHE CAME TO NEW YORK CITY AND ATTENDED THE MANHATTAN MEDICAL TECHNICIANS SCHOOL. SHE IS EMPLOYED AS A TYPIST BY HARYOU-ACT.

**********

JOHN SHABAZZ(ANDERSON)

WORKED FOR HARYOU-ACT AT BOARD #4. HE IS MARRIED TO A NYC PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER. HE HAS BEEN ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS IN HARLEM FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

ARTHUR HARRIS

WORKS FOR SOUTH JAMAICA COMMUNITY PROGRESS CENTER. LIVES WITH HIS MOTHER AND FAMILY IN JAMAICA. HAS COMPLETED TWO YEARS OF COLLEGE. HE WAS A CHARTER MEMBER OF SOUTH JAMAICA CORE. HE LED THE SUCCESS-FUL DEMONSTRATIONS AT SOUTH ROAD AND 160th STREET AND 160 th STREET AND 109th AVENUE FOR TRAFFIC LIGHTS AT THESE DANGEROUS INTERSECTIONS.

**********

MAX STANFORD

LIVES IN PHILADELPHIA, PA. HE WAS ARRESTED IN PHILADEPHIA AND HELD IN $100,000 BOND THAT WAS LATER REDUCED TO $1,500. HE LIVES WITH HIS WIFE AND FAMILY. HE IS A WRITER.

**********

ABRAHAM TAYLOR

HE IS EMPLOYED AS AN ART GALLERY AID. HE LIVES IN CORONA WITH HIS WIFE AND SMALL CHILDREN. HE IS A MEMBER OF CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH. HE HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS FOR MANY YEARS.

**********

RAYMOND SMITH

WORKS FOR MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING PROGRAM WITH BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12-16. HE IS CONSIDERED A VERY GOOD WORKER BY HIS SUPERVISOR. HE HAS NOT YET BEEN RELEASED FROM JAIL. ALL THE OTHER DEFENDANTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED BAIL.

**********

ALBERT HAYNES

HE WAS BORN IN THE WEST INDIES. HE IS A RESIDENT OF HARLEM. HE IS A COLLEGE GRADUATE WITH A DEGREE IN ART AND EDUCATION. HE IS A FORMER TEACHER AND COMMUNITY WORKER. HE HAS WRITTEN FOR SEVERAL MAGAZINES AND HIS ART WORK HAS BEEN EXHIBITED PUBLICLY. HE WORKS FOR HARYOU-ACT.

**********

MARIKI KAUROUMA

HE IS MARRIED TO MICHELE. HE IS AN EXCHANGE STUDENT FROM FRENCH GUIANA. HE IS A STUDENT AT NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

**********

SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO: THE NATIONAL LEGAL DEFENSE FUND FOR THE 17 ACC USED C/O ALLIED FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. 115-02 MERRICK BLVD. JAMAICA, N.Y.

## ANOTHER LOOK AT THE CONSPIRACY CASE

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Seventeen men and women were arrested under common indictment.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

All seventeen defendants did not know each other.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Seventeen men and women were arrested in pre-dawn raids.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

In each instance, a Negro cop was used to gain entrance into the home. Various ruses were used by the Negro policemen (and in one case a Negro policewoman). Some of the ruses were:

a. The individual's car had been stolen.
b. The individual's car had been involved in an accident in the street.
c. There was an incident at P.S. 40 (The school where Mr. Ferguson was Assistant Principal) involving some children and the policeman was requesting information.
d. A woman (who was a policewoman out of uniform) came to the door begging for help.

When the door was opened, other policemen swarmed in and handcuffed the defendant. All members of the household, including young children, were routed from bed and forced to sit with policemen assigned to watch them. In some instances, prized family belongings and household fixtures were scattered about during a feverish search.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Thirty rifles and 1000 rounds of ammunition were seized in the raids.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

The rifles and ammuntion seized were the property of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a legally chartered gun club, Therefore, possession of these weapons and ammunition was legal. In fact, some of the rifles and ammunition had been supplied to the club from the Federal Government.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

The Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club was a cover for conspiracy to commit anarchy, and was a front organization for RAM. The activities of the members of the club has been under close surveillance for two years.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

Not all seventeen arrested were members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club. A thorough investigation of all organizers of the club had been conducted by the Federal Government and the New York State Attorney General. Clearance was granted and:

1. The club was chartered by the National Rifle Association in January, 1966.

2. The Director of Civilian Marksmanship issued rifles and ammunition to the club in June 1966.

3. A charter of incorporation was granted by New York State in March, 1966.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club were members of RAM.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

It has not been proven that an organization named RAM exists. If such an organization does exist, there is no proof that it is an organization advocating the overthrow of the government.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

These seventeen men and women are dangerous criminals.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

All seventeen men and women were employed. Ten of the seventeen worked for government agencies which require character and security checks. One of the defendants is an exchange student from Africa, a classification also requiring a security check.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Eight members of RAM, in a car bearing Detroit license plates, were on their way to assassinate Roy Wilkins on March 8.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

How does this bear on this particular case? District Attorney Thomas Mackell has admitted that the car and its occupants were never found.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

Marxist-Leninist, Peking-oriented printed material was seized. Lethal weapons were seized.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

The manner of search and seizure violated the constitutional rights of the defendant. The American Civil Liberties Union expressed grave concern about this constitutional violation. Personal belongings were taken. Children's toy weapons were taken. Alleged evidence was planted in some homes that were "searched".

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

275 packets of heroin wase seized.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

Which of the defendants is charged with the possession of heroin? None of the defendants are drug addicts.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

The D.A. made the arrests on June 21 because he had evidence that the assassination plot would be executed on the weekend of June 24-June 25.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

The Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club had planned and made arrangements for an outdoor training session on the weekend of June 24-June 25. The plans are recorded in the minutes of the club, letters to all members were sent out with details concerning the training session, and arrangements were made with the outdoor range to be used. The D.A. has seized all records of the club.

**********

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

The D.A. has a list of 12 civil rights leaders whose assassination was planned by members of the group.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

Only two of the names on this alleged list has been made public. Since the alleged list has not been public, the D.A. has created ready-made assassins to bear the blame for the murder of any civil rights leader. It could well become "open season" on civil rights leaders. The D.A. need only add the name to his alleged list and say "RAM" planned it." There is no public evidence to the contrary.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID

There will be more arrests and more surprises in this case.

WHAT HAS NOT BEEN SAID

Friends and associates of the defendants have been subpoenaed and subjected to day-long interrogation and threats of arrests for the purpose of alienating them from their friends and intimidating them to make false statements corroborating the D.A.'s case. There have been no further arrests.

The South Jamaica community has been subjected to an increase of police gestapo tactics:

1. An increase of tactical police force.

2. Indiscriminate stopping of cars in South Jamaica streets and searching of these cars for no valid reason.

3. Increased "get tough" tactics against adults and children in the community even though no crime had been committed.

No other community has reported similar increased activity on the part of the police.

THE EPISCOPAL PEACE FELLOWSHIP

229 EAST 59TH STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

*Executive Director*
THE REV. THOMAS LEE HAYES
Code 212 - 752-5150 Office
Code 201 - 833-8083 Residence

August 23, 1967

National CORE Office
Miss Hellinger
200 West 135th St.
New York, NY 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

It is my understanding that Barbara Webster on behalf of David Dellinger had checked with you regarding the availability of Mr. McKissick for the National Mobilization's Press Conference on Monday, August 28, Overseas Press Club, New York City. 11AM

We understand that he may not be available. We, therefore, urgently request that someone from the National Staff of CORE be able to come. The time is eleven o'clock. Is Lincoln Lynch or Roy Innes possibly available?

The plans for October 21 in Washington will be announced at this time. We are making quite visible at this press conference the broad thrust of the Mobilization and the depth of our commitment.

We expect the following persons who have said they would definitely be here on Monday: Dick Gregory, Fr. Charles Rice, Abbe Hoffman, Ivanhoe Donaldson, Bill Pepper, Judy Collins, Lee Webb, James Bevel, Jerry Rubin, Amy Swerdlow and Rap Brown.

You can call me or Carole Powell at 675-4605.

Thank you for taking a special effort on this request.

With my good wishes, I am

Thomas Lee Hayes
Administrative Secretary, Mobilization

CABLE ADDRESS:
GRAMATAN

DEERFIELD 7-1333

AUG 24 1967

The
Gramatan Travel Bureau
INCORPORATED
69 PONDFIELD ROAD BRONXVILLE, N. Y. 10708

AUGUST 23, 1967

MR. FLOYD B. McKISSICK
C.O.R.E. NATIONAL OFFICE
200 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

DEAR MR. McKISSICK:

AT THE REQUEST OF MISS ELLEN WESSLER WE ARE ENCLOSING A ROUND TRIP OPEN TICKET NEW YORK-ROCHESTER. IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT YOU WILL MAKE YOUR OWN RESERVATIONS WHEN YOU DECIDE THE FLIGHT AND TIME YOU WISH TO TRAVEL.

WE HAVE ISSUED THE TICKET ON THE BASIS OF FIRST CLASS JET ON AMERICAN AIRLINES. AT THE PRESENT TIME AMERICAN ADVISES THAT THE ROCHESTER RUNWAYS ARE UNDERGOING REPAIR AND THEY ARE NOT OPERATING JET EQUIPMENT INTO ROCHESTER. HOWEVER, THEY WILL START TO OPERATE JETS INTO ROCHESTER ON SEPTEMBER 5 AND AS WE UNDERSTAND YOU WILL NOT BE TRAVELLING UNTIL ABOUT THE 14TH, WE ASSUME THERE WILL BE SUFFICIENT JET SERVICE ON AMERICAN AIRLINES. IF NOT, YOU WOULD MERELY HAVE TO HAVE THE TICKET ENDORSED TO THE PROPER CARRIER BY AMERICAN IF YOU WISH TO TAKE A UNITED OR MOHAWK FLIGHT. BOTH THESE AIRLINES ARE NOW OPERATING JETS INTO ROCHESTER.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION, THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN AIRLINES IN NEW YORK CITY IS 661-4242.

SINCERELY,

Charles Power

CHARLES POWER

AUG 23 1967

# FRESHMAN WEEK - 1967

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
TODD UNION

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14627
473-3000, EXT. 720

LYNN McCRACKEN
EDWARD GLUCKSMAN
CO-CHAIRMEN

August 21, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 W. 135 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

We are writing to reconfirm your engagement to speak at the University of Rochester for the Freshmen Orientation p rogra m on September 14 at 10:00 a.m. in the Streng Memorial Auditorium.

We are sending open prepaid tickets on American Airlines and would appreciate knowing your specific arrival plans so we can make arrangements for your visit.

We are grateful to you for finding time in your busy schedule to address our group. It would simplify matters if we could knew your plans as soon as is possible. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Ellen Wessler
Charles Vinick

Ellen Wessler
Charles Vinick
Co-chairmen Discussion Groups
Freshman Week - 1967

May 18, 1967

Miss Ellen Wessler, Co-Chairman
Frosh Week, Todd Union
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York 14626

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Wessler:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in the program for Freshman Week - 1967 at the University of Rochester, September 14, 1967.

Mr. McKissick is pleased to be able to accept your invitation. I know that he is looking forward to a most rewarding engagement.

It would be most helpful if you could send pre-paid, open tickets to this office in advance of the engagement. In that way, flight plans can be made from this office, in accordance with Mr. McKissick's schedule. Every effort will be made to allow him time to join in an informal question and answer period. The agreed upon honorarium of $750.00 is satisfactory.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (3) Biographical Sketch - Floyd B. McKissick
Two glossy pictures - Floyd B. McKissick

**GENERAL INFORMATION** - Floyd B. McKissick

**PLACE** University of Rochester, Rochester, New York

**TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR** September 14, 1967, 10:00-11:00a.m.

**DATE** September 14, 1967 (If possible we would like him to

**FORMAT** (debate, questions, etc.) remain for informal questions at a picnic luncheon. If not, the speech would be from 10-11.

**TOPIC** This is up to Mr. McKissick. If possible we would prefer something directly relevant to today's students.

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

1. **Mode of transportation**

   Plane (American, United or Mohawk Airlines)

2. **Time**
   Whenever convenient.

3. Point of departure
   New York City (?)

4. **Point of arrival**
   Monroe County Airport, Rochester, New York

5. **Flight number**

6. **Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair**

   **Name of person meeting speaker**

   Ellen Wessler and Charles Vinick

**ACCOMODATIONS**

1. **Address:** Any Rochester Hotel (There are several near campus.)
2. **Room number ?**

We will make the necessary arrangements.

**HONORARIUM:** $750.00

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:**

1. **Name** Ellen Wessler or Charles Vinick
2. **Phone number & address** Frosh Week, Todd Union,
   University of Rochester
   Rochester, New York 14627
   GR 3-3000 Ext. 720.

April 26, 1967

Miss Ellen Wessler, Co-Chairman
Freshman Week - 1967
Todd Union, University of Rochester
Rochester, New York 14627

Re: Speaking Engagement

Dear Miss Wessler:

Thank you for your letter of March 22, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in the program for Freshman Week - 1967 at the University of Rochester, September 14, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we have enclosed a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

Due to Mr. McKissick's very hectic schedule and the great amount of time he must spend in administration of the organization, CORE's National Action Council, our Board of Directors, has ruled that in order for an out-of-town engagement to be acceptable, it must provide an honorarium of seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00).

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most informative and rewarding program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

# FRESHMAN WEEK - 1967

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
TODD UNION
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14627
473-3000, EXT. 720

LYNN McCRACKEN
EDWARD GLUCKSMAN
CO-CHAIRMEN

March 22, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213 W. Main Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Dear Mr. McKissick:

This year as part of the Freshmen Orientation at the University of Rochester we have included a program of intellectual discussions to involve a guest speaker. On Thursday, September 14, at 10 a.m. all the freshmen, discussion leaders, and faculty members will attend the lecture. Following this we hope to divide the freshmen into groups of fifteen, under the guidance of two upperclassmen and a faculty member to have them discuss the lecture over a picnic lunch. If at all possible we hope that the speaker would be able to remain after the speech to visit the various groups and to answer any questions.

With this in mind we are approaching a few men who we think would provide a dynamic speech, controversial enough to cause the freshmen to stop, to think, and then to discuss.

We would like to know if you are interested in taking part in this program, and if not, we would gratefully accept any advice or suggestions you may have. We would also like to know what you would charge for such an appearance.

We appreciate any consideration you can give us.

Sincerely yours,
Ellen Wessler
Ellen Wessler
Co-Chairman Discussion Groups

August 23, 1967

Miss Mary Sochet
380 Riverside Drive
New York, New York 10025

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Sochet:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to lecture on the subject, "Black Power -- New Roles for White Liberals."

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that for an in-town engagement to be satisfactory, it must provide an honorarium of at least three hundred fifty dollars ($350.00).

Thank you very much for your interest and cooperation. We are looking forward to your reply.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1)

**GENERAL INFORMATION** - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Meeting place undetermined - Upper West Side - Manhattan

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR approximately 3 hrs

DATE 9/13 or 9/20 - whichever date you might be available

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.)

lecture - Question-Answer

TOPIC "Black Power - New Roles for White Liberals

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

1. Mode of transportation

2. Time 8:00 p.m.

3. Point of departure

4. Point of arrival

5. Flight number

6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker

Mary Sochet

**ACCOMODATIONS**

1. Address:

2. Room number

HONORARIUM: We would like to know what you suggest.

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:**

1. Name Mary Sochet

2. Phone number & address
380 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10025

AUG 25 1967

# LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL

156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010 · (212) YU 9-2522

August 24, 1967

D'Army Bailey
*Director*

David Lipton
*Associate Director*

Stanley J. Sinowitz
*Treasurer*

Herbert Johnson
*Secretary*

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Harrison Tweed
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William L. Robinson
*Secretary*

Elloyd McKissick, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

This letter is to confirm your participation in our forthcoming Conference. The subject of the Conference is "RIOTS, REBELLION, REVOLUTION - What Effect on Future LSCRRC Programs?".

We want to explore the extent to which the legal community (more particularly the law student) can assist in dealing with slum problems. The emphasis here should be on the type of services law students can effectively provide to legal assistance lawyers, community groups, and leaders of local movements.

It is our feeling that the law schools are a vast wasteland of talent. If such talent could be properly garnered, it would be an important social and political tool in the communities wherein such schools are located.

This suggests three basic questions; whether legal services are a meaningful factor in combating the oppressiveness of ghetto life; whether the resources of the law schools can be effectively mobilized so as to provide such services; and finally, which services should have the most urgent priority. These then are some of the general questions around which we would like you to frame your address. These questions are not intended to be exhaustive.

We have you scheduled for Wednesday, August 30, at 5:30 P.M. For your convenience, I am enclosing a copy of the Conference agenda.

*Contributions are deductible for U. S. Income Tax purposes*

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me. I look forward to seeing you on Wednesday.

Cordially,

D'Army Bailey
Director

DB:amw
Encl.

LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL
POST-SUMMER TERMINATION CONFERENCE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
40 Washington Square West
New York, New York

Tentative Agenda

Tuesday, August 29

Afternoon

2:00 - 5:00 — Registration (Room 210)

5:00 - 6:00 — Dinner

Evening

6:00 - 8:30 — Panel Discussion
"Riots, Rebellion and Revolution - What Effect on Future LSCRRC Programs?"
Participants:
Henry di Suvero, Executive Director, N.J. ACLU
Professor Richard Cloward, Columbia School of Social Work
Professor Arthur Kinoy, Rutgers Law School
Michael Tigar, Former Berkeley law student, presently with the law firm of Edward Benett Williams

8:30 - 10:30 — Cocktail Party (Hayden Hall, 33 Washington Square West)

Wednesday, August 30

Morning

10:30 - 12:30 — Work-shops
"Problems in Public Housing"
Michael Rosen, MFY attorney

"Attacking the Welfare System, Cleveland: A Case Study"
Alan Houseman, NYU law student and coodinator of the Cleveland project.

12:30 - 1:30 — Lunch (Hayden Hall Cafeteria)

Wednesday (cont.)

Afternoon

1:30 - 3:30 — Work-shops

1. Mississippi Elections Project
   Elenor Norton, Assistant Legal Director, ACLU

2. Police Practices
   Henry di Suvero, Executive Director, N.J. ACLU

3:30 - 5:00 — Work-shop
Local Chapter Organization
William L. Robinson, Former Director of LSCRRC

Evening

5:30 - 7:30 — Banquet Dinner
Speaker: Floyd McKissick, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality

Thursday, August 31

Morning

10:00 - 11:00 — William Booth, Commisioner, New York Human Rights Commission

11:00 - completion
(with a break for lunch)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

*The Yale Political Union*
1951 YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN
CONNECTICUT 06520

JOHN J. O'LEARY
*President*

AUG 29 1967

August 26, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y. 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of August 17. I am sorry that Mr. McKissick is unable to waive his usual honorarium but I understand, of course, the conditions which necessitate it. I look forward with you to the time when it is no longer necessary and when we may be able to welcome Mr. McKissick to Yale. Thank you for your assistance and attention.

Sincerely,

John J. O'Leary

August 17, 1967

Mr. John J. O'Leary, President
The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station, New Haven
Connecticut 06520

Re: Speaking Engagement — Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

Thank you for your letter of August 12, regarding your previous invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the Yale Political Union, this fall.

Unfartunately, Mr. McKissick will not be able to waive his usual honorarium, due to his heavy schedule and the NAC ruling to which we have referred in our previous letters.

We regret that it is necessary to be this rigid in our requirements and confidently look forward to a time when it will no longer be necessary. We do appreciate this invitation and I know that, in the future, Mr. McKissick would be very happy to address the Union.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest,

Sincerely,

Irma L.Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

AUG 16 1967

# The Yale Political Union

THE NATIONAL FORUM AT YALE

1951 YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN
CONNECTICUT 06520

*President*
JOHN J. O'LEARY
*Speaker*
JONATHAN R. BELL
*Vice President*
J. MICHAEL KEELING
*Secretary*
BOOT BOUTWELL
*Treasurer*
ROBERT G. ZACK

Summer Address:
237 House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
August 12, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to Mr. McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th St.
New York, N.Y. 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Thank you for your letter of July 18 concerning my invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the Yale Political Union in the fall. Please excuse my delay in responding. Your letter had to be forwarded to the Union's summer address in Washington.

Although I am pleased that Mr. McKissick would like to speak at Yale and although I know that our students would very much appreciate an opportunity to hear him, I must inform you that the Political Union does not pay honorariums to its guests. I do understand, of course, your situation and should Mr. McKissick be able to waive this condition, I would be glad to consider a fall date.

Please find enclosed a copy of the Union's booklet. I hope that this report of our activities and traditions will prove informative.

Sincerely,

John J. O'Leary
President

July 18, 1967

Mr. John J. O'Leary, President
The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station, New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

Thank you for your letter dated July 13, inviting Mr. McKissick to speak at Yale this Fall under the auspices of the Yale Political Union.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that for an out-of-town engagement to be satisfactory for Mr. McKissick, it must provide an honorarium of at least $750.00. This is necessary because speaking engagements provide a major source of income for the organization and because a great deal of Mr. McKissick's time is spent in administration.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in this very important and worthy lecture series. We would greatly appreciate this opportunity for COREas views to be heard. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

JUL 17 1967

# *The Yale Political Union*

THE NATIONAL FORUM AT YALE

1951 YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN
CONNECTICUT 06520

*President*
JOHN J. O'LEARY
*Speaker*
JONATHAN R. BELL
*Vice President*
J. MICHAEL KEELING
*Secretary*
BOOT BOUTWELL
*Treasurer*
ROBERT G. ZACK

Summer Address:
237 House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515
July 13, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Director, CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

I am writing to extend an invitation to you to speak at Yale this Fall under the auspices of the Yale Political Union.

Each year the Political Union, a non-partisan forum for political debate and dialogue, invites a number of leaders of national and international stature to appear before the Union. Comprising Yale's largest student organization, the Union's membership of nearly 600 represents the full spectrum of political thought. Last year's speaker program reflected the breadth of Union interest. Among its guests were Senators Mark Hatfield, Strom Thurmond, Edmund Muskie and Ralph Yarborough, Lt. Gen. Lewis Hershey, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Governor Carl Sanders, Thurgood Marshall, Roger Baldwin, James Reston, Roy Wilkins, William Buckley, and Sir Patrick Dean.

Arrangements for guest speakers include a taped interview with the New Haven television station and a press conference with the campus and New Haven newspapers in the afternoon, a reception with Union

and faculty members, dinner at Mory's, and the appearance before the Union in the evening. In those cases where speakers deliver a topical address of major policy significance, even broader coverage is likely. Senator Hatfield's speech on Vietnam, for example, was filmed by two national television networks, and was reported on the front page of the NEW YORK TIMES and in all the national newsmagazines.

If you are able to accept our invitation, the Union will reimburse you for your travel expenses to Yale and will provide accommodations if you decide to spend the night in New Haven.

Since our schedule is now in the formulative stages, we are still rather flexible about specific dates. Almost any weeknight, except Friday, you could suggest, from September 18 to December 8 would be convenient for us. We are equally flexible about any preference you might have for a topic. I would suggest, however, that a topic related to the status of the liberal white community in the civil rights movement today would be both stimulating and timely. Final choice of a topic is of course yours.

Finally, let me emphasize how delighted and honored we would be to have you come to Yale. During the past year the Union's members were exposed to the views views of Roy Wilkins and Jeremiah Shabazz X. I am sure that they would be joined by the rest of the Yale community in welcoming an opportunity to hear so prominent a spokesman of CORE, an organization whose views lie somewhere in between those of the NAACP and the Black Muslims.

If you should have any questions about the Union or the arrangements, I would be pleased to answer them. I will be able to send the Union's illustrated booklet in late July.

With best wishes and in the hope that you will be able to join us in the fall at Yale, I am

Sincerely,

John J. O'Leary

John J. O'Leary
President

16 Oakgrove Avenue
Buffalo, New York
August 27, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th St.
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

We too are looking forward to Mr. McKissick's visit to Providence and gratefully thank him for accepting our invitation.

Sincerely,

Philip S. Asbury

Philip S. Asbury
Coordinator, Afro-
American Society of
Brown University

August 19, 1967

Mr. Philip S. Asbury, Coordinator
Afro-American Society
16 Oakgrove Avenue
Buffalo, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement — Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Asbury:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to address the Afro-American Society of Brown University. Please forgive the delay in reply: Mr. McKissick has just returned from a trip to Africa and is just now attending to correspondence.

Although the usual honorarium required by Mr. McKissick is $750.00, in view of this opportunity to communicate with interested Black Students, an exception will be made in this case. We will be in touch with you shortly before the time of the engagement to make arrangements for travel and accomodations.

We look forward to working with you on making this engagement a success.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

OK

JUL 31 1967

16 Oakgrove Avenue
Buffalo, New York
July 27, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Hellinger:

In answer to your request of July 18, we would hope to have Mr. McKissick arrive in Providence by 3:00 PM Monday, December 4th. We plan to schedule the balance of the day as follows:

4:00 - 6:00, a workshop for a small group of black students (members of our society)

6:00 - 7:30, dinner at Sharpe Refectory

8:15 - 10:00, address -- suggested topic: "Black Power: Forecast of a New Social Order in America" and a question and answer period.

Mr. McKissick can be free to leave Providence by 11:30 p.m. or if he wishes, we can make arrangements for him to spend the night in Providence.

Due to the fact that Brown's Afro-American Society is financially independent of the University and as the lecture series is our first fund-raising venture, we are unable to offer Mr. McKissick a fixed honorarium. In lieu of a fixed sum we are guaranteeing Mr. McKissick travelling expenses plus a "variable honorarium" equal to half the proceeds from ticket sales to his lecture. (Tickets will run between $1:00 and $1:50 per lecture and we expect a minimum of 400 people to attend each address.)

Hoping to see see Mr. McKissick in December, we remain firm in our commitment to blackness.

for the Afro-American
Society of Brown
University,
Philip S. Asbury
Philip S. Asbury
coordinator

GENERAL INFORMATION - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Alumnae Hall, Brown University, Providence, R.I.

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR from 2:00-11:30 or from 8:00-11:30

DATE ~~Sunday~~ Monday December 4, 1967

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) refer to enclosed letter.

TOPIC "Black Power and American Politics -- New Direction for the Black Man and America."

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

1. Mode of transportation
   Air
2. Time To be arranged
3. Pointoof departure New York City
4. Point of arrival Providence Airport
5. Flight number To be arranged
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair
   Motor transportation
   Name of person meeting speaker
   Philip S. Asbury

ACCOMODATIONS

1. Address: Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel
2. Room number To be arranged

HONORARIUM: refer to enclosed letter

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:

1. Name Philip S. Asbury
2. Phone number & address
   16 Oakgrove Avenue
   Buffalo, N.Y. 885-7985

August 28, 1967

Mr. Dick Anderson
Washington Mobilization to End the War
in Vietnam
P.O. Box 3001, Columbia Heights Station
Washington, D.C. 20010

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Thank you for your letter of August 18, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a rally to protest the war in Vietnam, to be held in Washington, D.C. during the latter part of September, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements, werare enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to address what promises to be a most significant rally to protest an illegal and immoral war. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

Washington Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam

P. O. Box 3001 Columbia Heights Station
Wash D.C. 20010 387-7374

August 18, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
414 W. 149th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The Washington chapters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality and the Washington Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam would like to invite you to address a rally in Washington, D.C., during the latter part of September, 1967.

During the Black Power Conference in Newark, Herb spoke with you concerning this proposition. The rally will be held, as in your suggestion, near Howard University (probably at Bannecker Stadium). The final details can be worked out as soon as we have a confirmation from you as to the date.

We're looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Dick Anderson
Herb Kelsey
Lester McKinnie jr
Dick Anderson, CORE
Herb Kelsey, Washington Mobilization
Lester McKinnie, SNCC

DA:HK:LM:ja

Donna Allen, John Gibson, Rev. Wm. Wright, chairmen; Herb Kelsey, Director; Marcia Kalken, Assistant Director; Abe Bloom, Treasurer; Linda Wetter, Secretary; Steering Committee: Richard Anderson, Martin Carnoy, John Cawthorne, Shirley Cowgill, Oberron DeFreitas, Helen Gurewitz, Julius Hobson, Dick Jones, Victor Kaufman, Sanford Leigh, Miriam Levin, Lester McKinnie, Galston McNeil, Father McSorley, Vivian Moore, Rev. Channing Phillips, Paula Reinecke, John Rudder, Ralph Russell, Nancy Stretch, Edith Villastrigo, Joanna Vogelsang, Art Waskow, Dagmar Wilson

August 31, 1967

Miss Elizabeth Wheeler
New York State Young Democrats
150 East 39th Street
New York, New York 10016

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Wheeler:

Thank you for your letter of August 29, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a symposium sponsored by the New York State Young Democrats, to be held October 28, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and important program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

AN OFFICIAL DIVISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

# NEW YORK STATE YOUNG DEMOCRATS

AUG 31 1967

150 East 39th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016 / 212-889-7700

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*College Coordinator*

IRA STONE
*Executive Secretary*

MARK V. SHEEHAN
*National Committeeman*

ELIZABETH WHEELER
*National Committeewoman*

August 29, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On October 28th, 1967 the New York State Young Democrats are sponsoring a symposium to evaluate the Democratic Party's structure and its response (or lack of it) to current issues. The Party seems particularly irrelevent to the civil rights movement. On the other hand, no other mechanism would seem able to mediate a coalition of interests. Would you be willing to discuss this idea and your vision of a new system or society which will be responsive to the demands of the nation's under-class?

We would like to publish the proceedings of the symposium so that the debate can be brought to the presidential convention in 1968. We would, therefore, appreciate your presentation in written form or your permission to use an already published paper which expresses your views on the subject.

I am enclosing a more detailed outline of the program for your information. Ira Stone, of the New York Democratic State Committee, will contact you to answer any further questions you may have. In hopes that you will accept our invitation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Wheeler

Elizabeth Wheeler

AN OFFICIAL DIVISION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

NEW YORK STATE YOUNG DEMOCRATS

150 East 39th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016 / 212-889-7700

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# YOUTH QUESTIONS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

## Background and Purpose

Since the 1965 gubernatorial and mayorality elections in New York State, the Young Democrats have become increasingly concerned with the Democratic Party's ability to field able and attractive candidates and with violence growing at home and abroad, the New York State Young Democrats are disturbed by the Party's ambivalence in responding with courage and imagination to the grievous issues of our day. Furthermore, we believe the problems of the Party in New York State can be duplicated in states throughout the nation.

As a group which is actively engaged in politics yet one which jealously guards its independence from the restraints of party organization, the Young Democrats are a most appropriate body to sponsor a critique of the Party structure and the application of the Party's idealogy to current issues.

But we believe there are many young Democratic voters and sympathetic students who are also deeply concerned about the Party. For the Party's accomplishments are the ultimate expression of their hopes for society and the world while its failures force disillusioned men to seek other means of expression or conversely, isolation from an unresponsive or alien system.

## The Proposal

The New York State Young Democrats propose, therefore, to hold a one day symposium on October 28, 1967 in New York City so that youthful citizens may re-examine together with recognized authorities, the structure and policies of the Democratic Party. This symposium will be open to an audience of about 1,000 at a nominal charge. It will consist of a keynote address on the problems and possibilities of increasing popular engagement in the political process, three morning sessions on the organization and structure of the Party, a luncheon address on Party idealogy and three afternoon sessions to evaluate the Democratic Party's response to the basic issues in foreign relations, urban affairs and civil rights.

Each session will have a Young Democratic Club chairman and about three panelists — an academician, a working politician and a "youthful critic." These latter participants will deliver 20 to 30 minute papers and then enter into a discussion with persons from the floor, or each other. The debate will be summarized by the chairman who will add his comments at the end of the period. The conference papers will then be edited for publication since they will comprise, in effect, a statement by the young voters of New York which should be debated at the presidential convention.

The Program

Morning schedule — An evaluation of the Party structure and organization

1. Keynote: What are the problems and possibilities of increasing popular engagement in the political process? Invited speaker for the plenary session -- Richard Goodwin

2. Panels: Simultaneous sessions

a. Panel One -- The role and function of the Party in government.
   (1) As a coalition of interests, how effective has the Party been and will it be?
   (2) Is it a source of new ideas? If not, why?
   (3) How does the Party cope with reform movements?
   (4) What are the limits of Party loyalty or how does the Party maintain discipline?
   (5) Is the Party a source of talented manpower for government service?
   (6) What is the Party's relationship to the GOP?
   (7) Is the present structure capable of fielding candidates of quality who are neither wealthy or prominent or who are young and able?
   (8) Has the Party become a closed society or does it encourage participation from as many people as possible?

b. Panel Two -- The role and function of the Party in the community.
   (1) With the development of social and welfare agencies, what has the role of the local club become?
   (2) What is the relationship of the Party to new centers of local political power?
   (3) Is there a kind of organization that clubs must establish to cope with community problems?
   (4) What should local clubs do between elections?
   (5) How can the Party keep in touch with the people and remain sensitive to their needs?
   (6) What will be the impact of the Little City Hall scheme and the Ombudsman plan on the local club?
   (7) What can the Party do that is unique from other social organizations?
   (8) How should the club react to a changing neighborhood?
   (9) How can the local club attract active workers and people interested in community improvement?

c. Panel Three -- New techniques in the political process.
   (1) What is the impact of TV on campaigns at the local and national levels?
   (2) Does the medium sell a candidate or dictate the choice of of candidate or both?
   (3) How can a campaign be "packaged" in the most effective way?
   (4) How should media staff functions interrelate?
   (5) What can political polling tell the candidate?
   (6) Can a campaign be computer programmed?
   (7) Is there a moral issue of manipulating the voter through media?

Afternoon schedule -- An evaluation of Party ideology and program.

3. Luncheon: What are the philosophic ideas which distinguish the Democratic Party from other political parties? Invited speaker for the second plenary session -- Robert Kennedy

4. Panels: Simultaneous sessions

a. Panel Four -- The expression of Party principles in foreign affairs. Invited panelists -- J. William Fulbright, Ronald Steel
   (1) Is the imperial role in the world inescapable for the United States?
   (2) Does the United States wish to make the world over in its own image?
   (3) Is the United States committed to social change or maintaining the status quo?
   (4) Can the United States be satisfied with a strategy of limited objectives?
   (5) What are the values which govern the use of American power?

b. Panel Five -- The expression of Party principles in urban affairs. Invited panelists -- Jerome Cavanaugh, Patrick Moynihan, Edward Logue
   (1) Has the Party committed itself fully to the solution of urban problems -- a critique of legislative action.
   (2) Is one solution through the guarantee of jobs?
   (3) What are the new approaches to urban education?
   (4) Is another solution through the decentralization of city government?

c. Panel Six -- The Party's response to civil rights. Invited panelists -- John Conyers, Floyd McKissick
   (1) Is the Party relevent to the civil rights movement?
   (2) Must there be a new coalition of liberals to support the movement?
   (3) Has the movement proven the present system incapable of responding to the demands of an underclass?
   (4) Has the movement irrevocably forced upon the American people a new order?
   (5) Has the Democratic Party lost its role as mediator among interest groups?

AUG 31 1967

URGENT

5 Tudor City Place
New York NY 10017
August 30, 1967

687 7846

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The great frustration of the negro problem cannot result in anything but an eventual debacle for the whites are very weak philosophically as they have always been which is why the problem was not answered years ago.

The whites are psychologically hard core about the negro question and there is an unfortunate built-in bigotry which even negro psychiatrists see but can do nothing about.

That, however is but part of it. The whites are tangling with each other (negros do not start wars) and there is no doubt that this nation of supposed white prides is well on the skids historically speaking, and if it goes down, it will pull down the negros with it.

This brings up a startling innovation I want to talk to you about as you seem to be one of the negro leaders who sees this thing on a broad philosophical plane.

When mayor Lindsay was a Congressman I was in touch with him to use Ellis Island for a central educational instrument for the nation's students so they could hammer out for themselves the answers to the country's ignorances, from Communism to the negro fiasco. Lindsay was enthused about it but was hamstrung by a do-nothing, unimaginative Congress which has kept itself and the Pentagon segregated from fighting this international war as a total society problem and involving all the seething emotions from maladjusted social evils.

I believe that now the negros could grasp an opportunity which may never come again even if the ;economic problem is settled.

i think that Ellis Island could and should be made an educational center for training talented negros in the arts and communications and even in political leadership. The center would have its own TV station run by trained negroes, programs planned by negroes and all geared to the adamant position that they all would not identify people by color, black or white. They would stick close to the basic philosophy of

TO: FLOYD MCKISSICK FROM COLONEL THOMAS A PALMER AUG. 30, 1967

man. This would hit the whites in their weakest place for their assumed pride is based on this ignorance.

All the negroes who have excelled in the arts, in the theatre, in Hollywood and in all the social spheres would be recruited to periodically join in this inspired approach to education which could, as I have planned it strategically, be the catalyst which this country needs to really wake up and find out its true values. The Center would have its own newspaper, its own cartoonists and writers who would have the sophisticated training of the best I assure you.

I can't put all the details down here tho I have the blueprints worked out, but as a former Walt Disney artist-writer-director, a newspaperman, a satirist, a painter and above all a very sophisticated American in a knowledge of the areas of the American Mind regardless of its superficial color I would like to meet with you at a comfortable time and see how a plan could be worked out to work thru Mayor Lindsay (who already knows the idea, as I said, as I planned it for Ellis island) and then to Washington where we can head off the millions they have designated to make Ellis Island a shrine, which we need, if you will pardon my vernacular, like a hole in the head.

I hope you will catch fire with this idea let me know when I may drop in for a further discussion.

As startling as it may sound, it may be the negro with an adroit plan could be the means of pulling this nation away from the brink of the Communist debacle towards which it is headed with no question of doubt.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Thomas A Palmer
LT. COLONEL USARET.

TO: MR. FLOYD MCKISSICK
CORE. NEW YORK, NY

AUG 31 1967

# ZIMBABWE AFRICAN PEOPLE'S UNION (RHODESIA)

*Students' Branch in the United States*

Chairman:
Vice Chairman;
Secretary:
Publicity & Organizing Scry:
Treasurer:

604 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5 N.,
NEW YORK CITY. N.Y. 10031.

August 29th, 1967.

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq;
Executive Director,
Congress of Racial Equality,
200 W 135 Street,
NEW YORK. N.Y. 10030.

Dear Mr. McKissick,

Following my conversation with you this afternoon in your office, the above organisation is very grateful to you for all you are doing for us, and for accepting our cordially extended invitation to be one of our Guest Speakers at our forth-coming Dance to be held on September 8th, 1967, at the Audborn Ballfooms on 166th St., and Broadway.

As the fighting takes an ever-increasing tempo, more and more families will be left without parental care, and certainly this will make it more taxing to those helping in this matter. I shall be writing to you for further comments in the very near future.

I look forward to meeting you at the Dance.

Yours in the Struggle,

T B Nyandoro.

Timon B. Nyandoro
Secretary

August 29, 1967

Mr. Charles Charrow, President
Student Help Project
Queens College
Flushing, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Charrow:

Thank you for your letter of August 28, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a meeting of the Student Help Project, during the week of September 26.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We lookiforward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

AUG 29 1967

STUDENT HELP PROJECT
Queens College
Flushing, New York

August 28, 1967

Floyd McKissick
200 West 135th St. (Nat'l Off.)
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

The Queens College Student Help Project is a nonprofit tutorial operating in south Jamaica and Corona ghetto areas of Queens. Queens College students spend two hours a week tutoring elementary and junior high school students at various centers in these neighborhoods. The centers are usually churches or neighborhood community houses.

This program has been in operation for four years. When we began, civil rights activities were one of the main interests of college students, but now the Vietnam War has become an added activity. Due to this new-found interest, the number of tutors has decreased considerably. However, we of Student Help Project still feel that there is a need for this type of program in the community. Our problem is that of trying to arouse the interest of more students, so that they will become tutors. In order to do this, we are planning a publicity week, and recruitment drive for the Fall semester.

As you have demonstrated your concern for civil rights and education in the past, we hope that you would cooperate in our drive. We would be most honored if you would give the highlighting speech of the week on Tuesday, September 26, or Thursday, September 28, at 1:00 P.M. If these dates are inconvenient for you, we would be happy to have you at your convenience.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Charles Charrow

Charles Charrow
President

CC:lm

August 29, 1967

Mr. Lawrence B. Joseph
17 Sherwood Road
Worcester, Massachusetts 01602

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Joseph:

Thank you for your letter of August 23, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in the 1967-68 speaker series of Brandeis University.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and worthwhile series. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

AUG 29 1967

[redacted]

*Brandeis University*
*Waltham, Massachusetts*

August 23, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The Social and Political Educational Action Committee of the Brandeis University Student Council is currently planning its 1967-1968 speaker series. We would very much appreciate your participation at your own convenience in this series, which will be held on the Brandeis campus.

The function of S.P.E.A.C. is to bring to campus prominent individuals in the fields of politics and social relations. Each S.P.E.A.C. program consists of a talk by our guest, followed by a question-and-answer period in which students have an opportunity to address the speaker directly.

Our programs will be held throughout the academic year and on no rigid schedule, in order best to accommodate our usually busy speakers. The only limitations will be those times during which we are on vacation (October 5-6, 19; November 22-24; December 22-January 2; January 26-30; April 11-21).

Since we are a student organization, our resources are limited. We do, however, offer to cover transportation costs for our guests, as well as any moderate honorarium which may be required.

[redacted]

Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts

We would appreciate your informing us at your earliest possible convenience of your availability for our program.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Lawrence B. Joseph
Lawrence B. Joseph
Co-chairman, S.P.E.A.C.

Please address correspondence prior to September 16 to : 17 Sherwood Road, Worcester, Mass. 01602

File

September 1, 1967

Mr. Cliff Hooper, Sr.
Chairman of Communications
Negro Voters' League
2805 East Madison Street
Seattle, Washington 98102

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Hooper:

Thank you for your letter of August 29, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a rally to be held October 12, 1967, to be sponsored by the Negro Voters' League.

In order to simplify these arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention. We cannot effectively evaluate an engagement without the information required by the form.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to be part of what promises to be a most important and rewarding program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

September 13, 1967

Mr. Ed Blankstein
Murray Hill Democratic Club
240 East 35th Street
New York, New York

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Blankstein:

Thank you for your telephone call of this afternoon, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a meeting of the Murray Hill Democratic Club.

In order to simplify the arrangements and enable us to make a judgement, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the formaas possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely apppeciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most worthwhile and important program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

# UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION

OF CHURCHES AND FELLOWSHIPS IN NORTH AMERICA

25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 — Area Code 617 742-2100

HOMER A. JACK
*Director*

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



SEP 20 1967


September 14, 1967

Dear Friend,

Enclosed is the latest draft of the program of our forthcoming Conference on the Unitarian Universalist Response to the Black Rebellion. You will note a few spots in the program still unfilled, but by and large this is the program.

We appreciate your willingness to participate in the leadership of this crucial conference. Your exact role is designated in the enclosed program. If you have any questions about this role, please write me after September 28th ( I must be out of the country until then ) or correspond beforehand with Mr. Robert E. Jones of our Washington Office: 245 Second Street, Washington, D.C. 20002.

We will send you a copy of the final program early in October. While the extent of your assignment in the Conference is indicated on the program, we would be grateful and delighted if you can participate fully in the Conference from its opening on Friday night, October 6th, to its adjournment on Sunday afternoon.

Cordially,

Homer A. Jack

Homer A. Jack
Director

P.S. If the designation after your name is not correct in this version of the program, please let us know so it can be accurate on the final program.

HAJ:SDG
Enclosure


UNITED NATIONS OFFICE:
Dana E. Klotzle, *Director*
777 U. N. Plaza
New York, N. Y. 10017
(212) YU 6-5165

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
Robert E. Jones, *Director*
245 Second St., N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002
(202) 547-0254

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON THE UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST RESPONSE TO THE BLACK REBELLION

Friday Evening, October 6th through Sunday Afternoon, October 8th

Hotel Biltmore, Madison Avenue at 43rd Street, New York City

"This country is in the throes of a historic national crisis. Its ramifications are so vast and frightening that even now, shocked in numbness and disbelief, the American people have not yet fully grasped what is happening to them. . . Not since the Great Depression have social policy, our national institutions, our political order been more severely tested than at present."--Bayard Rustin, New York Times, August 13, 1967.

This Conference is sponsored by the Commission on Religion and Race of the Unitarian Universalist Association to bring together, by invitation, approximately 125 Unitarian Universalist laymen and ministers to analyze the summer, 1967, riots and to plan how Unitarian Universalists, locally and denominationally, can help to give a new level of commitment to the Negro and to the cities by setting new local and denominational priorities.

Program

Friday, October 6th

6:30 p.m. - Registration. $5.00 a person.

7:30 p.m. - Opening Plenary Session (to 11:00 p.m.)

Chairman: Dr. Dana McLean Greeley, President, Unitarian Universalist Association.

"The Purposes of this Conference."

--Mr. Cornelius McDougald, Chairman, Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race; Chairman, Board of Trustees, The Community Church of New York; Member, New York Bar; Adviser, Harlem Teams for Self-Help.

--Dr. James Luther Adams, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Department of Social Responsibility, Unitarian Universalist Association; Professor of Christian Ethics, Harvard Divinity School.

"The New Black Rebellion."

--Mr. Floyd McKissick, Chairman, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Responses from the Conference Critics:

--Mr. Melvin King, Executive Director, Urban League of Greater Boston.

--Mr. Renford Gaines, Student, Meadville Theological School.

--Rev. George T. Johnson, James J. Reeb Field Worker, Unitarian Universalist Association; Director-Elect, East Bay Project of the Pacific Central Unitarian Universalist District.

10:30 p.m. - Social Hour with refreshments.

Saturday, October 7th

9:00 a.m. (promptly)

Chairman: Dr. James Luther Adams.

"The Meaning of Black Power."

--Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., Director, Department of Urban Work, Episcopal Diocese of Newark; Chairman, National Conference on Black Power; Author, Black Power and Urban Unrest (Hawthorn, 1967).

"The Meaning of Violence in the Cities."

--Dr. Ralph Conant, Associate Director, Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University; Member, Arlington Street Church, Boston.

11:30 a.m. - First meeting of three simultaneous action commissions:

Commission I. "Action Priorities in Washington: Toward a National Urban Coalition."

Chairman: Dr. Duncan Howlett, Chairman, Washington Advisory Committee, Department of Social Responsibility, U.U.A.; Minister, All Souls Church, Washington, D.C.; Author, No Greater Love: The James Reeb Story.

Consultant: Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; Director of Program Planning, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Secretary: Mr. Robert E. Jones, Director, Washington Office, Department of Social Responsibility, U.U.A.

Commission II. "Action Priorities in the Community: Toward Local/Regional Coalitions."

Chairman: Rev. Arnold F. Westwood, Minister, First Unitarian Church of Cleveland.

Consultant: (to be announced)

Secretary: Rev. Eugene A. Luening, Consultant, State of Indiana Civil Rights Commission.

Commission III. "Action Priorities for Unitarian Universalists: Toward a Denominational Program."

Chairman: Miss Jeannette M. Hopkins, Member, Community Church of New York; Editor, Harper & Row.

Consultant: Dr. Gayraud S. Wilmore, Executive Director, United Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race; Interim Director for Racial Justice of the National Council of Churches.

Secretary: Rev. Virgil E. Murdock, Chairman, Unitarian Universalist Task Force on the Urban Church and Inner City Ministry; Director, Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches, Boston.

1:00 p.m. - Luncheon.

2:30 p.m. - Five simultaneous discussion groups:

1. "The Changing Role of Civil Rights Organizations: Is the Civil Rights Movement Dead?"

Chairman: Rev. Donald S. Harrington, Minister, The Community Church of New York; Chairman, Liberal Party of New York.

Consultant: Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Executive Director, Community Relations Commission for the City of Atlanta; Member, Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race.

Secretary: Rev. Richard L. Nash, Director, Department of Community Services, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

2. "The Changing Role of Negro Unitarian Universalists."

Chairman: Mr. Cornelius McDougald.

Consultant: Mr. Benjamin Scott, President, Citizens for the Boston Schools; Former Chairman, Human Relations Committee, Arlington Street Church, Boston.

Secretary: Rev. Eugene Sparrow, Executive Director, Grand Rapids Human Relations Commission; Former Director of Field Services, Midwest Unitarian Universalist District.

3. "The Changing Role of White Liberals."

Chairman: Rev. Jack Mendelsohn, Minister, Arlington Street Church, Boston; Chairman, Urban League of Greater Boston; Author, The Martyrs.

Consultant: Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Associate for Racial Justice, Department of Social Justice, National Council of Churches.

Secretary: Mr. Winston Kennedy, President, Kennedy, Ryan, Monigal (real estate and development); Member, Board of Trustees, Unitarian Universalist Association and Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

4. "When Violence and Police Brutality Strike."

Chairman: Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, Minister, Mt. Diablo Unitarian Church, California; Chairman, Social Responsibility Committee, Pacific Central District, U.U.A.

Consultant: Mr. Eldridge Waithe, Deputy Chief Inspector, Police Department, New York City.

Secretary: Rev. Jack A. Kent, Minister, First Unitarian Church of Chicago; Chairman, Advisory Committee on Community Services, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee.

5. "Where Vietnam and the Cities Meet."

Chairman: Dr. David Frost, Chairman, New Jersey Political Alliance for Peace and Human Rights; Biologist; Member, First Unitarian Society of Plainfield.

Consultant: Prof. Seymour Melman, Department of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University; Author, The Depleted Society.

Secretary: Rev. Dana E. Klotzle, Director, United Nations Office, Unitarian Universalist Association.

4:30 p.m. - Second meetings of three action commissions.

6:30 p.m. - Supper.

8:00 p.m. - "Going with the Revolution." Speakers to be announced.

Responses from Conference Critics.

11:00 p.m. - Social Hour, with refreshments.

Sunday, October 8th

9:00 a.m. - Third and final meetings of three action commissions.

12:00 noon - Luncheon.

1:00 p.m. - "How to Humanize White People."

--Mr. William Stringfellow, Episcopal layman; Author, Dissenter in a Great Society.

2:00 p.m. - Final Plenary Session.

Chairman: Dr. Homer A. Jack, Director, Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race and the Department of Social Responsibility, U.U.A.

Detailed discussions of reports of three action commissions and reception of reports of five discussion groups.

4:00 p.m. - Adjournment.

(The Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race will meet from 4:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. to discuss the recommendations of the action commissions.)

## Who Can Attend?

This is an invitational conference for approximately 125 leaders of the Unitarian Universalist denomination. An effort is being made so that at least one-third of the participants will be Negroes and two-thirds will be laymen. Each of the 21 Unitarian Universalist Districts is being invited to send two participants. In addition, each of the following metropolitan areas is being invited to send five participants: Boston, New York, New Jersey, Philadelphia, District of Columbia, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago. Laymen and ministers interested in attending are invited to discuss the composition of their District and metropolitan area delegations directly with their District Executives.

Other invitations will go directly to selected staff members of the U.U.A. and its affiliated agencies, the members of the Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race, and selected ecumenical observers.

## What Will the Conference Cost?

There is a $5.00 registration fee for every participant (except those whose names are printed on the final Conference program). In addition each participant (or his church, fellowship, District, or organization) is responsible for travel costs, hotel lodging, and meals. There will be no hotel banquet meals, so participants can eat in the hotel coffee shop or elsewhere in the Grand Central area at the level of their pocketbook. Biltmore Hotel rooms have been specially priced for participants at $10 per night for a single room and $16 for a twin-bed room, if notice is given to the hotel that the guest is a member of this Conference and reservations are made in advance. Any participant certified from the 21 Districts or eight metropolitan areas can receive, upon request to the Commission on Religion and Race, one-half of the round trip transportation costs if living more than 500 miles from New York City.

"The streets of the Negro slums contain the wreckage of a generation of good intentions on the part of American liberals. . . Now that American cities are being assaulted one after another across the land. . . the outcome is likely to be determined now by persons of good will who actively desire to see American society continue to succeed, who accept the fact that it has in ways failed, and realize that only great and costly effort can reverse the course of events."--Daniel P. Moynihan, Syndicated Article, July, 1967.

for additional information, contact your District Executive or

Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02108. Area code 617, RI 2-2100.

Conference Staff

Homer A. Jack, Director of Conference
Robert E. Jones, Director of Program
Dana E. Klotzle, Director of Services
George T. Johnson, Director of Hospitality
Susan Granger, Registrar
Henry Hampton, Director of Publicity

9/6/67

# UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION

OF CHURCHES AND FELLOWSHIPS IN NORTH AMERICA

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE / DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

777 U. N. Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10017 - Area Code 212 YU 6-5165

Rev. Dana E. Klotzle
Director

25 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.


August 30,1967

AUG 31 1967

Mr. Floyd Mc Kissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

I am delighted that you will be the first speaker to our Unitarian Universalist Conference on the Black Rebellion.

You are scheduled for the opening session at 8 p.m. on Friday, October 6th, at the Hotel Biltmore here in New York. I think you can get away by 10:00 p.m. if you need to get to Michigan still that evening .

We will be glad to give you an honorarium of $500.00.

I know that you will give the kind of insights that we white liberals need at this perilous moment in history.

Kindest regards.

Cordially,

Homer

Homer A. Jack, Ph.D.
Director

P.S. I enclose a tentative program of our conference and I am marking the spot we expect you to fill.

Enclosure.


**DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS:**
**Homer A. Jack, Director**
**25 Beacon Street**
**Boston, MA 02108**
**(617) 742-2100**

**WASHINGTON OFFICE:**
**Robert E. Jones, Director**
**245 Second Street, N. E.**
**Washington, D. C. 20002**
**(202) 547-0254**

- to Floyd McKissick

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE

ON THE UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST RESPONSE TO THE BLACK REBELLION

Friday Evening, October 6th through Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 8th

Hotel Biltmore, Madison Avenue at 43rd Street, New York City

This Conference is sponsored by the Commission on Religion and Race of the Unitarian Universalist Association to bring together, by invitation, approximately 125 Unitarian Universalist laymen and ministers to analyze the summer, 1967, riots and to plan how Unitarian Universalists, locally and denominationally, can help to give a new level of commitment to the Negro and to the cities by setting new local and denominational priorities.

Tentative Program

Friday, October 6th

6:30 p.m. - Registration. $5.00 a person.

7:30 p.m. - Opening Plenary Session(to 11:00 p.m.)

Chairman: Dr. Dana McLean Greeley, President, Unitarian Universalist Association.

"The Purposes of this Conference."

--Mr. Cornelius McDougald, Chairman, Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race; Chairman, Board of Trustees, The Community Church of New York; Member, New York Bar.

--Dr. James Luther Adams, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Department of Social Responsibility, Unitarian Universalist Association; Professor of Christian Ethics, Harvard Divinity School.

X "The New Black Rebellion." (Speaker to be announced)

Responses from the Conference Critics:

--Mr. Mel King, Director, Urban League of Greater Boston.

--Mr. Renford Gaines, Student, Meadville Theological School.

(third critic to be announced)

Saturday, October 7th

9:00 a.m. (promptly)

Chairman: Dr. James Luther Adams.

"The Meaning of Black Power."

--Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., Director, Department of Urban Work,

Episcopal Diocese of Newark; Chairman, National Conference on Black Power; Author, Black Power and Urban Unrest (Hawthorn, 1967).

"The Meaning of Violence in the Cities."

--Dr. Ralph Conant, Associate Director, Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University; Member, Arlington Street Church, Boston.

11:30 a.m. - First meeting of three simultaneous action commissions:

Commission I. "Action Priorities in Washington: Toward a National Urban Coalition."

Chairman: Dr. Duncan Howlett, Chairman, Washington Advisory Committee, Department of Social Responsibility, U.U.A.; Minister, All Souls Church, Washington, D.C.; Author, No Greater Love: The James Reeb Story.

Consultant: Mr. Arnold Aronson, Secretary, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; Director of Program Planning, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

Secretary: Mr. Robert E. Jones, Director, Washington Office, Department of Social Responsibility, U.U.A.

Commission II. "Action Priorities in the Community: Toward Local/Regional Coalitions."

Chairman and consultant to be announced.

Secretary: Rev. Eugene A. Luening, Consultant, State of Indiana Civil Rights Commission.

Commission III. "Action Priorities for Unitarian Universalists: Toward a Denominational Program."

Chairman: Miss Jeannette M. Hopkins, Member, Community Church of New York; Editor, Harper & Row.

Consultant to be announced.

Secretary: Rev. Virgil E. Murdock, Chairman, Unitarian Universalist Task Force on the Urban Church and Inner City Ministry; Director, Benevolent Fraternity of Unitarian Churches, Boston.

1:00 p.m. - Luncheon.

2:30 p.m. - Five simultaneous discussion groups:

1. "The Changing Role of Civil Rights Organizations: Is the Civil Rights Movement Dead?"

Chairman: Rev. Donald S. Harrington, Minister, The Community Church of New York; Chairman, Liberal Party of New York.

Consultant and secretary to be announced.

2. "The Changing Role of Negro Unitarian Universalists."

Chairman: Mr. Cornelius McDougald.

Consultant: Mr. Ben Scott, President, Citizens for the Boston Schools; Former Chairman, Human Relations Committee, Arlington Street Church, Boston.

Secretary: Rev. George T. Johnson, James Reeb Field Worker, U.U.A.

3. "The Changing Role of White Liberals."

Chairman: Rev. Jack Mendelsohn, Minister, Arlington Street Church, Boston; Chairman, Urban League of Greater Boston; Author, The Martyrs.

Consultant and secretary to be announced.

4. "When Violence and Police Brutality Strike."

Chairman: Rev. Aron S. Gilmartin, Minister, Mt. Diablo Unitarian Church, California; Chairman, Social Responsibility Committee, Pacific Central District, U.U.A.

Consultant: Mr. Eldridge Waithe, Deputy Chief Inspector, Police Department, New York City.

Secretary to be announced.

5. "Where Vietnam and the Cities Meet."

Chairman and consultant to be announced.

Secretary: Rev. Dana E. Klotzle, Director, United Nations Office, Unitarian Universalist Association.

4:30 p.m. - Second meetings of three action commissions.

6:30 p.m. - Supper.

8:00 p.m. - "Going with the Revolution." Speakers to be announced.

Responses from Conference Critics. Adjournment at 11:00 p.m.

Sunday, October 8th

9:00 a.m. - Third and final meetings of three action commissions.

12:00 noon - Luncheon.

1:00 p.m. - "How to Humanize White People."

--Mr. William Stringfellow, Episcopal layman; Author, Dissenter in a Great Society.

2:00 p.m. - Final Plenary Session.

Chairman: Dr. Homer A. Jack, Director, Unitarian Universalist Commission on Religion and Race and the Department of Social Responsibility, U.U.A.

Detailed discussions of reports of three action commissions and reception of reports of five discussion groups.

4:00 p.m. - Adjournment.

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

September 14, 1967

SEP 15 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

Please note change of date from November 7th to:

November 6, 1967
8:00 P.M.
Wadsworth Auditorium
State University College
Geneseo, N.Y.

Please denote acceptance by affixing your signature below and return one copy for our records.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

ACCEPTED:

_____
Floyd McKissick

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

September 14, 1967

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With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

ACCEPTED:

_____
Floyd McKissick

September 15, 1967

Miss Grace Olivarez
Box 315
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Miss Olivarez:

Thank you for your letter of September 13, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the University of Notre Dame Law School.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that, for an out-of-town engagement to be satisfactory, it must return an honorarium of at least seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00). This is necessary because Mr. McKissick must spend a great deal of time in administration, and because honorariums provide a major source of income to the organization.

Please notify us at your earliest convenience if it will be possible to meet these requirements.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

Box 315
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
September 13, 1967

SEP 15 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. McKissick:

By way of re-introduction, sometime last year, three Mexican Americans from the Southwest, in the company of Paul Ylvisaker sent you a small donation for CORE from Phoenix, Arizona. You responded with a warm thank you note.

The purpose of this letter is to ask if you would consider being a guest speaker at the University of Notre Dame Law School sometime between January 29th and March 6, 1968 or between March 18th and April 5th with the exception of March 29th? Grays' Inn which is an honorary group sponsored by the Law School sponsors a series of speakers during the school year. So far, we have signed up Roy Cohn of the McCarthy era, Mayor Wagner of New York, Attorney Louis Nizer and William Miller who was Goldwater's running mate in '64.

As background information, the Law School at Notre Dame is slowly branching out to include minority groups. As a result there are now three Negro students and one identifiable Mexican American, myself. I am also the only female in the entire law school. There isn't much in the way of social action but we are striving to change this.

The school will pay travel expenses but no honorarium. We will be happy to furnish additional information. Would you please give this request some consideration and let us hear from you as soon as possible?

Sincerely,

Grace Olivarez

September 15, 1967

Mr. Bentley Kassal, Chairman
New York Americans for Democratic Action
Suite 524, 156 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10010

Re: Speaking Engagement — Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Kassal:

Thank you for your letter of September 12, 1967, inviting Mr. McKissick to participate in a panel discussion concerning "The Urban Crisis — How Can We Solve It?", to be sponsored by the New York State Americans for Democratic Action, October 21.

In order to simplify the arrangements and enable us to make a final decision, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation to Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
NEW YORK OFFICE • SUITE 524 • 156 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010 • ORegon 5-7020

September 12, 1967

SEP 13 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

On October 21, 1967, New York State Americans for Democratic Action will be holding its annual convention at the Hotel Belmont Plaza, New York City.

Taking cognizance of the seriousness of the problems facing our cities today, the theme of the convention will be: "The Urban Crisis - How Can We Solve It." We are planning to conduct a panel discussion on this issue and we would like to invite you to participate in this discussion, which would take place in the morning.

We would appreciate a reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Bentley Kassal

Bentley Kassal, Chairman
New York ADA

September 15, 1967

Mr. Cornelius Berry
The College Chaplain
Alma College
Alma, Michigan

Re: Speaking Engagement — Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Berry:

Thank you for your letter of September 14, regarding Mr. McKissick's scheduled visit to Alma College, October 7 and 8. We will attempt to rearrange Mr. McKissick's schedule to allow him to stay in Michigan through the 9th, but at this time it does not seem likely that we will be able to do so. Mr. McKissick's autumnscalendar is quite crowdedd

As per your request, we have enclosed biographical material on Mr. McKissick, as well as a glossy photograph, which may be used for publicity purposes.

Thank you for your cooperation and interest.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

**ALMA COLLEGE** *ALMA, MICHIGAN*

THE COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

September 14, 1967

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

The faculty and student body here at Alma College are anticipating with great enthusiasm your visit here on the weekend of October 7 and 8 and as soon as possible I will be sending you the open round trip ticket which Miss Hellinger requested.

Let me, however, inquire about two matters. Because of the great concern on this campus about the whole matter of civil rights in the wake of this summer's disturbances it would be very good for us if you could arrange to stay and leave here on Monday rather than Sunday. Is this at all possible? We here would greatly appreciate it.

Secondly, would you send me as soon as possible some biographical data that we can use in getting out our publicity notices about your visit and, if it is possible, a glossy print so that we can insert your picture in the local newspaper and the campus newspaper.

Once again, I should like to thank you for accepting our invitation and I shall hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience about these two matters.

Sincerely,

Cornelius Berry

Cornelius Berry

COB/lm

A PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

open ticket

Oct. 7. & 8

June 9, 1967

Mr. Cornelius Berry
Alma College
Alma, Michigan

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Berry:

Thank you for your letter of June 7, confirming your invitation to Mr. McKissick to visit Alma College and assuring us of an honorarium of $750.

The most convenient dates for Mr. McKissick are October 7 and 8. Would it be possible for you to send, in advance of the engagement, an open round trip tickettfor Mr. McKissick. In that way, we can make the final arrangements in this office and notify you of the scheduled flights.

We sincerely appreciate your cooperation and your efforts on our behalf. I am looking forward to working with you and I know that Mr. McKissick is looking forward to his visit.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
en

**ALMA COLLEGE** *ALMA, MICHIGAN*

THE COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

JUN 9 1967

June 7, 1967

Oct 7 + 8

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
Congress of Racial Equality
200 W. 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Miss Hellinger:

In response to your recent letter concerning the possibility of a visit to our campus by Mr. Floyd McKissick, I have been scrounging around the campus cutting open mattresses to get some assurance of a $750 honorarium as you indicated in your letter. Having received this assurance I should like to make arrangements with you to invite Mr. McKissick to our campus some time during the fall if that is possible.

As I indicated in my previous letter what I planned was that he would arrive at the Lansing or Saginaw airport some time Saturday afternoon and after dinner he would meet with the faculty Saturday evening and then on Sunday morning he would speak at the chapel service and meet with students for luncheon afterwards.

Would any one of these weekends be agreeable with Mr. McKissick: October 7-8, October 14-15, November 11-12, or November 18-19. I certainly hope that Mr. McKissick will find it possible to come on one of these weekends.

Meanwhile, I shall hope to hear from you at your very earliest convenience since I am anxious to get our fall schedule lined up.

Sincerely,

Cornelius Berry

Cornelius Berry

COB/lm

May 22, 1967

Mr. Cornelius Berry
Alma College
Alma, Michigan

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Berry:

Thank you for your prompt return of the General Information Form regarding your invitation to Mr. McKissick to appear at Alma College, in Alma Michigan.

Since we wrote to your office last, CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action,Council, has ruled that, for an out-of-town engagement to be acceptable, it must provide an honorarium of at least $750.00. This is necessary because of our serious financial difficulties and because Mr. McKissick devotes such a great deal of time to his administrative duties.

We hope that you will be able to arrange such an honorarium, as Mr. McKissick would very much like to be able to visit your campus. We sincerely appreciate this invitation.

We are looking forward to your reply. With very kind regards, I am

Yours,very truly,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH

**GENERAL INFORMATION** - Floyd B. McKissick

PLACE Alma College, Alma, Michigan

TIME AND LENGTH OF AFFAIR Sat Eve - Sunday Afternoon

DATE Any weekend in 1967,68, Preference - Oct or Nov.

FORMAT (debate, questions, etc.) Sat. evening - meet with faculty, speak at Sun Chapel, Lunch with students

TOPIC Civil Rights movement today

**TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS**

1. Mode of transportation
   Plane to Lansing, meet & drive to Alma
2. Time
3. 
4. Point of arrival Lansing or Saginaw airport
5. Flight number
6. Arrangements for Transportation from Point of Arrival to place of affair

Name of person meeting speaker
Cornelius Berry, College chaplain

**ACCOMODATIONS**

1. Address: Could arrange overnight in
2. Room number Alma Motel near the campus

HONORARIUM ~~$450~~ 150 plus expenses (see letter - June 7)

**INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR ARRANGEMENTS:**

1. Name Cornelius Berry
2. Phone number & address
   Alma College
   " , Michigan
   College phone [redacted] 463-2141
   Home phone 463-2684

May 16, 1967

The Rev. Cornelius Berry
The College Chaplain
Alma College
Alma, Michigan

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Rev. Berry:

Thank you for your letter of May 10, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the student body of Alma College.

In order to simplify the arrangements, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most important and rewarding program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enclosure (1) General Information Form

MAY 17 1967

**ALMA COLLEGE** ALMA, MICHIGAN

THE COLLEGE CHAPLAIN

May 10, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
Room 1312
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Mr. McKissick:

I should like to take this opportunity to invite you to the Alma College campus some time during the academic year 1967-68. Alma College is a liberal arts college related to the United Presbyterian Church with a student enrollment of about 1100. As you well know since the explosive civil rights activities of a few years ago, many people in the white community have either sunk back into complacency or their attitudes have somewhat hardened into some form of what is called "the backlash". It would be a real service to our college community, which for the most part represents white middle-class America in the Midwest, if you could find it possible to come to our campus some time next year.

I have not suggested any particular dates but would prefer to leave it open for you to pick some weekend (Saturday or Sunday) during October or November, January or February, April or May, of next year. What I have in mind is that you might arrive in Alma some time late Saturday afternoon, have dinner and an evening meeting with our faculty, speak at the chapel service on Sunday morning and then meet with interested students for luncheon after the chapel service, which would allow you to leave some time Sunday afternoon.

We would be quite prepared to pay what would be a reasonable honorarium in terms of the budget of the college, which would be $400-500 plus expenses. I am well aware of the heavy demands upon your time and the kind of schedule under which you must operate but I do hope you will find it possible to visit this campus some time next year. I think we really need you and could profit greatly from your visit. I shall hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Cornelius Berry

Cornelius Berry

COB/lm

A PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Father Gracie | Lincoln |
Episcopal Diocese of Penn.
Philadelphia - (215) ~~20~~ 76650
Speaking Engagement - Oct 19th
Morning with all clergy -

September 18, 1967

The Rt. Rev. Robert L. Dewitt
Bishop of Pennsylvania
The Diocese of Pennsylvania
Church House, 202 West Rittenhouse Square
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Rev. Dewitt:

Thank you for your letter of September 15, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a seminar of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that for an out-of-town engagement to be satisfactory, it must provide an honorarium of at least seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00). This isnnecessary because Mr. McKissick must spend a great deal of time in administration and because honorariums provide a major source of income for the organization.

If it is not possible for you to provide such an honorarium, we would be able to provide a thoroughly qualified speaker — perhaps a national officer or a member of the national board. Please notify us as soon as possible which arrangement you prefer.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most important and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

episcopal church

SEP 18 1967

# The Diocese of Pennsylvania

CHURCH HOUSE
202 West Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
LOcust 7-6650

THE RT. REV. ROBERT L. DEWITT

September 15, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Congress on Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

There is no question in my mind but that the Church today could, and should, exercise a great deal more constructive and enlightened influence in the community than it does. That it does not is due in some measure to the fact that the clergy often lack a full awareness of the plans and programs and policies of people in positions of civic and political, business, labor and industrial leadership. I believe that the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, with its 350 clergy and 125,000 members, is no exception in this.

To increase this awareness and give the clergy of the Diocese a chance to meet such leadership and inter-act with it, I am sponsoring a series of monthly seminars and invite you to participate in one of these. Could you set aside the morning of Thursday, October 19, 1967 to help us understand the complex issues which you face as Executive Secretary of CORE? There is a $100.00 honorarium in connection with these seminars and, of course, we will pay your traveling expenses as well as out-of-pocket expenses while you are here in Philadelphia. If your schedule would permit, I would be very glad for members of my staff to have the opportunity to talk with you at luncheon and during the afternoon of the aforementioned date.

The format of these seminars I envision to be somewhat along the lines of a press conference, with our guests speaking to those issues which are close to his heart and then receiving and answering questions from the floor. I cannot emphasize too strongly that what I desire here is that our guests speak about their work and not feel compelled to speak about the work of the Church.

I hope that you will be able to be with us and look forward to welcoming you to Philadelphia. If you will call or write the Rev. David Gracie of my staff, he will arrange to meet you on that Thursday morning at a convenient time and bring you to where the meeting will take place.

Sincerely,

Robert L. DeWitt

Bishop of Pennsylvania

RLD:J

September 18, 1967

Mr. Robert Purfield, President
Brooklyn College Young Republican Club
Bedford and Avenue H
Brooklyn, New York 11219

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Purfield:

Thank you for your letter of September 15, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the program sponsored by the Young Republican Club, the Young Democratic Club and the student body of Brooklyn College.

In order to simplify the arrangements and enable us to make a final decision, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

SEP 18 1967

Bedford and Avenue H
Brooklyn, New York 11210
September 15, 1967

Dear Mr. McKissick,

On behalf of the Young Republican Club, the Democratic Club and the student body of Brooklyn College, I cordially invite you to take part in a discussion on December 18 from twelve to two o'clock. The topic shall be related to the direction the Civil Rights movement is now taking.

If you cannot attend perhaps you can send your representative.

Sincerely,
Robert Purfield
Robert Purfield
President, Brooklyn College
Young Republican Club

September 18, 1967

Mr. G. Bartz
2220 Emmett Drive North West
Salem, Oregon

Re: Speaking Engagement — Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Bartz:

Thank you for your telegram, sent to Mr. McKissick's law office in Durham, North Carolina. We have just received same, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the Salem City Club, October 4, 1967.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that for an engagement to be satisfactory, it must return an honorarium of at least seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00). This is necessary due to the fact that Mr. McKissick must spend a great deal of time in administration. Also, honorariums provide a major source of income for the organization.

In order to simplify the arrangements and allow us to make a final decision, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most rewarding and meaningful program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

709P EDT SEP 13 67 AA343 NSA589

PRA416 PR SMA085 NL PD AR 5 EX SALEM ORE 13

FLOYD MCKISSICK CORE

213-1/2 WEST MAIN ST DURHAM NCAR

YOUR ARE SPEAKING OCT 4 11 AM WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY SALEM OREGON.
WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO SPEAK TO SALEM CITY CLUB 1230 NOON. CAN
PAY ONLY NOMINAL FEE. IF POSSIBLE WIRE COLLECT

G BARTZ 2220 EMMETT DRIVE NORTH WEST.

SF1201(R2-65)

September 18, 1967

Mr. Michael Michalchik, Chairman'
Baha'i Community of Brookhaven Township, New York
Box 1077
Setauket, New York 11785

Re: Speaking Engagement

Dear Mr. Michalchik:

Thank you for your letter of September 11, addressed to Mr. Farmer, inviting Mr. Farmer to address a meeting to be sponsored by the Baha'i Community of Brookhaven Township, on the topic: "Negro and White America — Conflict? Cause? Solution?".

Mr. Farmer is no longer National Director of CORE, although he is continuing to serve as the National Chairman of the CORE Advisory Committee. Therefore, we would like to know if this invitation was intended for Mr. Farmer, personally, or for the National Director, Floyd B. McKissick.

In either event, we are enclosing a form which would enable us to make a final decision. Please complete as much of the form as possible — indicating whether it is intended for Mr. Farmer or Mr. McKissick — and return it to my immediate attention.

We sincerely appreciate this opportunity for CORE's viewpoint to be expressed and look forward to a meaningful dialogue with the Baha'i Community. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

SEP 13 1967

MCK

Box 1077, Setauket, New York, 11785
BAHA'IS OF
BROOKHAVEN TOWNSHIP,
LOCAL SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY
September 11, 1967

Mr. James Farmer

The Congress of Racial Equality

200 West 135th Street

New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

On Thursday, December 7, 1967, at 8:00 p. m., the Baha'i Community of Brookhaven Township will sponsor a meeting on the topic "Negro and White America -- Conflict? Cause? Solution?"

Our aim is to start a discussion going in our affluent suburban community about a topic vital to the well-being and the future of our country. Many of us have come to the suburbs hoping to find escapes from urban problems and tensions -- only to find that there is no escape. Our communities are looking for answers; but we can barely define the problem(s).

Our plan during this meeting is to present the distinct views from a civil rights organization, a political organization and a religious organization (the Baha'i Faith). We will invite residents of the surrounding communities and students from nearby colleges for what we hope will be an informative and open ended meeting. No admission will be charged.

We have anticipated the militant phase of ethnic identification and activism. But what are CORE's concepts of the unique factors in the development of the Negro?

Since publicity releases for the meeting are dependent upon the personalities we have invited, may we trouble you for a prompt reply?

Sincerely yours,

Michael Michalchik

Michael Michalchik, Chairman

Baha'i Community of Brookhaven
Township, New York

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

SEP 20 1967

September 19, 1967

Miss Hellinger
c/o Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Kindly provide the following information as regards Mr. McKissicks appearance at Holy Cross College on October 17th at 8:00 P.M.

The time, place, and means of Mr. McKissick's arrival in the Worcester area;
Whether Mr. McKissick would like to remain in Worcester overnight;
Whether Mr. McKissick would be available for an informal coffee hour to follow his presentation.

Please forward reply to Richard Fulton Inc. at above address.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

July 10, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

This will confirm your appearance to speak as follows:

October 17, 1967
The Cross and Scroll Society
College of the Holy Cross
Worcester, Mass.
Dinner: 6:00 P.M.
Lecture: 8:00 P.M.
Fee: $500.00 net plus transportation
Person-in-charge: Mr. Edward Woodsome

Kindly denote acceptance by affixing your signature below and return one copy for our records.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fl

ACCEPTED:

Floyd McKissick

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

September 21, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 57th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

This will confirm your appearance to speak as follows:

Tuesday November 28, 1967
8:00 P.M.
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, N.J.
Honorarium: $500.00 net

Please denote acceptance by affixing your signature below and return original copy for our records.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RF/fi

Richard Fulton

ACCEPTED:

_____
Floyd McKissick

September 22, 1967

Gerald A. Gitles, Esq.
Goldberg, Weigle & Mallin
105 West Adams Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603

Re: Speaking Engagement - Floyd B. McKissick

Dear Mr. Gitles:

Thank you for your letter of September 20, inviting Mr. McKissick to address the congregation of the North Shore Congregation Israel.

In order to simplify the arrangements and enable us to make a final decision, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

CORE's Board of Directors, the National Action Council, has ruled that for an engagement to be satisfactory, it must provide an honorarium of at least seven hundred fifty dollars ($750.00). This is necessary because Mr. McKissick spends a great deal of time in administration and because honorariums provide a major source of income for the organization.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most important and meaningful lecture series. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

SEP 22 1967

LAW OFFICES OF

GOLDBERG, WEIGLE & MALLIN

105 WEST ADAMS STREET

CHICAGO 60603

IRVING H. GOLDBERG
MAURICE S. WEIGLE
MILTON MALLIN
JAMES J. DOHENY
DAVID PARSON
GERALD A. GITLES
HAROLD KRULEY
JOHN HUDSON
MICHAEL L. SKLAR
MICHAEL E. C. MOSS
TERENCE J. ANDERSON
BENJAMIN D. STEINER

AREA CODE 312
332-5500

CABLE ADDRESS
CHILEGAL CHICAGO

September 20, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
Director of CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, New York 10030

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Sometime ago we had a long conversation on the plane from New York to Chicago. I wonder if you would be kind enough to advise me as to your availability to appear in a lecture series for the largest Reformed Congregation in America., ie. North Shore Congregation Israel. This series would be on a Tuesday evening at 9:00 P.M. and the subject would be Civil Rights and Racial Overtones. A round table discussion would enable you to give a short lectures with questions and answers from the floor. The dates the lecture could be held would be October 24, 1967, November 14, 1967 or December 5, 1967.

Please advise as to what financial arrangement would be necessary. We would be happy to pay your plane fare and a stipend of a modest sum.

Your early advice would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Gerald A. Gitles

GAG:yf

SEP 2 6 1967

His Excellency Al Sultan
Nasser A. ShaBazz,
Premier of the United African
Descendant's Republic
San Francisco, California

September 22, 1967

Miss Irma L. Hellinger
200 W. 135th Street
New York N.Y. 10030

Dear Madam:

I received your letter and was indeed glad to hear from you. We regret very much that our financial condition is in such a poor state. Our movement is a struggling one trying to get recognition. It is a all black movement that must be supported by black people. I am sure that you know what this means. If we had the money we would be glad to send the honora rium fee. Maybe at some time in the future I could give you a helping hand on your Program.

I am enclosing a copy of our Manifesto which will give you more information on our movement. We believe that this will be the final solution to our problem. Thank you again.

Respectfully Yours
Al Sultan

September 11, 1967

His Excellency Al Sultan
NASSER A. SHABAZZ
Premier of the United African Descendant's Republic
1343 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94115

Re: Speaking Engagement -- Floyd B. McKissick

Your Excellency:

Thank you for your letter dated September 6, 1967, inviting Mr. McKissick to address a program to celebrate the declaration of Self-Determination and Independence Day, October 14-15, 1967.

In order to simplify the arrangements and allow us to make a decision, we are enclosing a form. Please complete as much of the form as possible and return it to my attention.

We sincerely appreciate this invitation for Mr. McKissick to participate in what promises to be a most meaningful and worthwhile program. We are looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1) General Information Form

SEP 11 1967

San Francisco, California 94115

September 6, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
200 W. 135th Street
New York City N.Y.

My Dear Brother:

On Saturday and Sunday October 14 & 15, 1967 we will be celebratin the fifth (5th) anniversary, of our declaration of self-determinat and Independence Day. We are requesting your presence as one of guest speakers.

The convention will begin at 8:00 a.m., and last until 10:00 p.m. Please advise us if you can be present, so that your name may be placed on the agenda.

Respectfully yours,

Al Sultan

His Excellency Al Sultan
NASSER A. SHABAZZ
Premier of the
United African Descendant's
Republic
1343 Hayes Street
San Francisco, California 94115

NAS:as

September 25, 1967

Miss Sharon Naiman
Chairman, Wayne Committee to End the War in Vietnam
Box 106, Mackenzie Hall
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Dear Miss Naiman:

Thank you for your letter of September 19, and your invitation to speak at the rally at Wayne State University on October 12.

I have attempted to contact Miss Swope without success. I am happy to accept your invitation on the condition that all transportation and other costs will be borne by your committee, and that a small honorarium be paid to CORE.

Please advise me, at your earliest convenience, as to the time, place and other pertinent information.

Looking forward to your reply, I am

Yours very truly,

Lincoln O. Lynch
Associate National Director

LOL:ilh

# Wayne Committee to End the War in Vietnam

Box 106 Mackenzie Hall
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

SEP 21 1967

September 19, 1967

Lincoln Lynch
Congress of Racial Equality
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y. 10030

Dear Mr. Lynch,

In Detroit we are vigorously planning a series of activities to build and raise money for the October 21 March on Washington. Our program includes a "Generals Speak Out Against the War" with Admiral True as one of the speakers, a rally with prominent anti-war speakers, and a folkrock concert featuring the Spikedrivers.

The rally will be held at Wayne State University on the evening of October 12. Local anti-war leaders and well-known citizens will participate along with national speakers. We need your help to make this rally a success and to give support to October 21.

As an outspoken critic of the war, your participation would be a tremendous asset to the program. Transportation costs will be covered.

We would appreciate a speedy reply, since time to publicize these events becomes more limited every day. Please reply to the address above or call collect to Sue Swope (313-832-5700 or 832-6559).

Sincerely,

Sharon Naiman

Sharon Naiman
Chairman, WCEWV

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

SEP 7 1967

September 26, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

The enclosed is self explanatory. Needless to say- I look pretty foolish!

As I explained at our first meeting this was bound to happen.

I trust that we can avoid a recurrence of same. I will therefore be pleased to discuss the matter and resolve it once and for all.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

September 26, 1967-

Mr. Tony Hazapis
Dept. of Speaker and Debate
Student Union
Universty of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Tony:

I was aghast to find that you are having Floyd McKissick at Eugene on October 4th in view of my recommending and urging you to engage him (as per our initial phone conversation when you just took over from Bill Allen); my subsequent letter of July 14th (quoting a fee of $1000.00 plus transportation); your letter of July 18th stating "I am definitely interested in Floyd McKissick..." and a lengthy letter to you (July 25th) the greater portion of which was devoted to Mr. McKissick- informing you that he would be in Salem, Oregon on the morning of October 4,1967 (and the resultant travel reduction that would accrue to you.)

Our arrangement with Mr. McKissick is that he is free to accept and treat in whatever manner he sees fit all matters pertaining to CORE and civil rights matters, in which case he is free to set the fee.

Since I urged you to engage Mr. McKissick and since I paved the way for him to appear at a reduced travel (savings to you) I feel that you have conducted yourself in a manner which you would not have me inflict upon you.

I do look forward to hearing from you as to the above.

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

cc: Floyd McKissick
enc. Photocopys as referred to above

July 14, 1967

Mr. Tony Hazapis
Dept. of Speaker and Debate
Student Union
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Tony:

It was a pleasure speaking to you and I trust that ours will develop into a warm friendship.

Enclosed please find our current materials and list of additional personalities.

As per our conversation:

REV. MALCOLM BOYD- available on West Coast latter part of March 1968/Fee $1000.00 plus transportation
RALPH NADER- available September 20 and October 3-6,10-13,17-19/ Fee $1250.00 plus transportation
FLOYD McKISSICK- generally available/Fee $1000.00 plus transportation

Am checking out Galbraith's availability and fee. Ditto Sen. Edward V. Long (wiretapping).

Will get back to you on above as promptly as possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

RF/fi

Richard Fulton

ASSOCIATED STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 18, 1967

Mr. Richard Fulton
200 W. 57th St.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fulton,

It was a pleasure speaking to you last week and thank you for your prompt letter in regards to our conversation. I too look forward to developing a warm friendship with you and know that our business dealings will be conducted in such a manner. Mr. Bill Allen has spoken very highly of you, and I, in turn, will be very happy to bring some of your speakers to our campus this year.

In regards to the three personalities mentioned in your letter:

I'm sorry, but we won't be able to take Ralph Nader at this time; His fee is slightly high for our budget and we would prefer to earmark such funds for either personalities like Martin Luther King or conferences in which more than one speaker would participate. I appreciate your considering us for Nader, however, and would again like to apologize for taking so long before calling you on this matter.

As of this time, I don't believe we can take Rev. Malcolm Boyd but will let you know immediately if things change. I am definitely interested in Floyd McKissick, however, and will let you know in a few days about available dates at this end. Does his fee of $1,000 plus transportation apply to a single date appearance or will his fee be pro-rated on a tour basis for the Pacific Northwest? The reason I ask is because Bill thought McKissick's fee was generally about $500. Please excuse me if I sound naive about such matters but I've only been working at this job for about two weeks. To use that tired old cliche, "I'm still learning the ropes," - it's a fascinating job, however, and am looking forward to a very enjoyable and rewarding year.

Thank you for checking on Galbraith and Senator Edward Long for me. I am particularly interested in Senator Long and would like to work with you in arrangeing a conference on the whole question of government secrecy( wiretapping, the CIA, etc.) This conference would be good for around February. Please let me know if you have any suggestions.

Also, could you please send me some prices for Margaret Mead, Seymour Lipset, Nathan H. Rappaport, and Madalyn Murray.

Sincerely,

Tony Hayashi

July 25, 1967

Mr. Tony Hazapis
Dept. of Speaker and Debate
Student Union
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Tony:

In reply to your kind letter of July 18th.

Will get back to you on Sen. Long's dates of preference for your request "around February".

Floyd McKissick's fee to the West Coast is $1000.00 plus transportation. It has gone up- at his request- and he is entitled to it if front page headlines, NBC coverage (this past weekend on Black Power Conference) is the reason for such fees- he has had this exposure. More important he is the only rational exponent of Black Power philosphy. At least he'll make the audience understand the reason for the demands and may leave many people extremely sympathetic! We are working out a date at Salem, Oregon for the morning of October 4, 1967. If you care to take him on the evening of October 4th you can thereby cut the transportation cost in half. If not, he will be in Chicago on February 21, 1968. You can have him en-route for either February 20th or 22nd. If the above are not feasible- kindly send date of your choice.

Margaret Mead is out of the country until October. Will get back to you as soon as she returns.

Dr. Nathan Rappaports fee is $750.00 plus transportation. Madalyn Murray is $500.00 plus transportation from Texas.

In regard to the program on Abortion- I would also recommend Mr. William Baird (Fee $750.00 plus transportation). Enclosed please find material on Mr. Baird (latest edition of Ramparts- excerpts, etc.)

I look forward to hearing from you as to dates of your choice on McKissick, etc.

Sincerely

Richard Fulton INC.
200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

SEP 28 1967

September 27, 1967

Miss Irma Hellinger
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Hellinger:

Kindly inform Mr. Jerry Whipple at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon (phone #581-1641 x340) as to Mr. McKissick's time of arrival, Flight #, etc. so that they may make arrangements to meet him at the airport.

Also they would like to arrange a luncheon following the convocation.

Please communicate with him as promptly as possible.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

NG080 (24)RA681
PR EUA217 NL PD EUGENE ORG 26
LINCOLN LENCH 307 W 13 ST
NATIONAL PROGRAM DIRECTOR CORE ~~100 29 ST~~ NYK

1961 SEP 27 AM 2 28

DEAR MR LENCH. FOLLOWING IS PROPOSED ITINERARY FOR MR MCKISSICKS VISIT TO EUGENE. WE WILL PROVIDE SALEM EUGENE TRANSPORTATION. 1-215PM TRAVEL TO EUGENE 215-315P RELXAX 315-4PM MEET INFORMALLY WITH FRESHMEN MENS DORM 4-5PM MEET INFORMALLY WITH FACULTY AND STUDENTS 5-6PM PRESS CONFERENCE. 6-7PM CORE SPONSORED DINNER. 7-730PM RELAX. 730-9PM SPEACH, QUESTIONS FROM AUDIENCE, 9-11P CORE-ASUO SOCIAL HOUR. HOPE THIS IS SATISFACTORY. PLEASE ADVISE TIME WHEN MR MCKISSICK MUST LEAVE EUGENE, ALSO DESPERATELY NEED BIOGRAPHICAL DATA AND PICTURES BY SUNDAY FOR LOCAL NEWS MEDIA. SINCERELY

CLYDE DEBERRY CHAIRMAN EUGENE AND WESTERN REGIONAL CORE TONY HAZAPIS DIRECTOR ASUO DEPT OF SPEAKERS AND DEBATES

SF1201(R2-65)

Class of Service

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

## TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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1-215PM 215-315P 315-4PM 4-5PM 5-6PM 6-7PM 7-730PM 730-9PM
9-11P .

SF1201 (R2-65)

September 28, 1967

Mr. Richard Fulton
Richard Fulton, Inc.
200 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Mr. Fulton:

Enclosed herewith you will find a carbon copy of the contract for Mr. McKissick to address Temple Sinai of Roslyn, Long Island, October 19, 1967.

We are returning this copy, signed, as the original has been soiled.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Irma L. Hellinger
Special Assistant to the
National Director

ILH
enc. (1)

Richard Fulton INC.

200 W. 57th St. • New York 10019
JUdson 2-4099

# NEWS

SEP 21 1967

Call Fulton re this Thurs - & Cleveland.

September 20, 1967

Mr. Floyd McKissick
CORE
200 West 135th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Floyd:

This will confirm your appearance to speak as follows:

October 19, 1967
8:30 P.M.
Temple Sinai of Roslyn
425 Roslyn Road
Roslyn Heights, L.I.
Honorarium: $500.00

Please denote acceptance by affixing your signature below and return original copy for our records.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard Fulton

RF/fi

ACCEPTED: Cancelled

Floyd McKissick

QUEENS C.O.R.E.
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
189-22 Keeseville Ave. • St. Albans, N.Y. 11412 • HO 5-9088

OCT 3 1967

September 30, 1967

Mr. Floyd B.McKissick,Nat. Dir.C.O.R.E.
200 West 135th Street
New York,New York

Dear Mr. McKissick,

As per your conveersation with Mrs. Gular Glover in Chicago,and her telephone call to your secretary in New York,we feel most honored that you will be one of our special guest at the diner dance honoring Mrs. Glover.Chp.Chr. of Queens C.O.R.E.

The affair will be held on Friday night Decembef 1, 1967, at Le Cordon Bleu, 96-01 Jamaica Ave. Woodhaven,New York. Dinner will be served promptly at 9:00 P.M. Semi formal attire.

We will be looking forward to your presence.

Very truly yours,

Vera Cokley, Dinner Chr.

Vera Cokley

205-19 Hollis Ave.
Hollis, NY 11412

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

INFORMATION

NEWS LETTER

No. 21 November 2, 1964


## ANNUAL SEMINAR: WITTENBORN NAMED CHAIRMAN

The 1965 Annual Plans for Progress Seminar will be held on January 25 and 26 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington. Harold W. Wittenborn, Vice President of Cook Electric Company, is Chairman of the Planning Committee for the seminar. Working with him will be:

Charles W. Adams, Vice President,
The Coca-Cola Company
Kenneth A. Anderson, Director of Personnel Services,
American Brake Shoe Company
William G. Caples, Vice President, Industrial and Public
Relations, Inland Steel Company
James L. Craw, Personnel Director,
National Distillers and Chemical Corporation
Charles H. Fletcher, Jr., Vice President,
Mellon National Bank and Trust Company
Harold S. McFarland, Director of Personnel Services,
General Motors Corporation
W. J. McGowan, Director, Employee and Community Relations
Division, Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company
Eugene W. Rowan, Personnel Department,
J. C. Penney Company, Inc.
Dwight R. Zook, Corporate Director, Personnel Services,
North American Aviation, Inc.
Harold H. Schroeder (Chairman for the 1964 Seminar)
Assistant Vice President,
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

The 1965 Annual Plans for Progress Seminar is designed for chief executives, corporate personnel officials, division and plant management. This is an excellent opportunity for companies to involve management at the local manufacturing plant level, so we urge you to prepare your plant level officials now to prepare to attend the conference.

Topics for discussion will have a wide range of interest for all levels of company management. The format and subject matter should be equally appealing to companies in Plans for Progress and to companies not yet participating. Be sure to mark your calendar now for January 25 and 26 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington.


THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555



(Any issue of the News Letter may be reproduced in whole or in part without permission.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE INSTITUTES: Plans for the Future

Plans for Progress companies in the Detroit area in association with Wayne State University sponsored a highly successful program for guidance counselors who worked with minority youth in the summer of 1964. In this institute, which was offered for graduate credit, forty counselors and principals from predominantly Negro high schools in the Detroit area met for three weeks to study methods of better utilization and motivation of minority youth. Half of the program involved tours of companies in Detroit to observe the application of skills in industry and business and to learn of job opportunities and requirements for the future. The success of this program resulted from the full support of Plans for Progress companies in Detroit, who underwrote the cost of the program, including scholarships for educators attending.

Plans are now under way to establish similar programs for the summer of 1965 in strategic metropolitan centers throughout the country. Representatives from eleven companies came to the Plans for Progress Office on October 1 to hear a review and critique of the Wayne State program, which was established as a pilot project, and to begin planning for programs at major urban universities in their respective communities.

It is possible that you or your representatives will be contacted regarding programs in other metropolitan centers. We commend this effort to you as one of the most important and meaningful steps Plans for Progress companies can take in bridging the economic gap between the white and non-white population by creating a climate in which minorities will prepare themselves and obtain usable business and industrial skills. We hope that if you are contacted you will give this worthwhile effort your full cooperation and assistance.

A thirty-minute film, which was prepared for television in Detroit, highlights the objectives of the Wayne State program. This film may be obtained on loan by writing to the Plans for Progress Office.

ANNUAL REPORT ORDERS GROWING

Orders for the annual report of the first year's activities of the Advisory Council on Plans for Progress are being received at a good pace. The highest single order to date was for 900 copies. A number of Plans for Progress companies reported ordering sufficient copies for distribution in connection with their community relations activities in addition to their normal in-house and management requirements. Copies are available at the

rate of $50.00 for the first 100 copies and $.25 for each additional copy. Please send your request and check (payable to "Plans for Progress Report Fund") to:

Mr. C.D. Redding
Plans for Progress Office
1815 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

SUBCONTRACTING PROBLEMS

There have been several instances recently where Plans for Progress companies have been subjected to demonstrations by minority organizations where the actual target of the demonstration was a construction subcontractor to the corporation in a transaction where the equal opportunity clause is not required. In analyzing these instances, it would appear that there might be some chance of obviating these demonstrations if the subcontract contained an equal opportunity employment clause at the time of signing. Many small building contractors tend to do little, if anything, in recognition of minority groups unless the matter is urgently drawn to their attention.

PUBLICATIONS

"Should Hiring Standards be Relaxed?"

We would like to call your attention to an article "Equal Employment Opportunity: Should Hiring Standards Be Relaxed?" appearing in the September/October 1964 issue of PERSONNEL. The author is Harold Mayfield, Director of Personnel Relations at Owens-Illinois and a member of the Advisory Council of Plans for Progress. Reprints may be obtained from the American Management Association, 135 West 50th Street, New York, New York 10020, at $.50 each.

Olin Stresses Equal Opportunity For All

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation in the October 1964 edition of OLIN PROGRESS, house organ for the company's 39,000 employees, carried a full-page spread on the company's Plans for Progress Program. The article featured minority group employees in a wide range of jobs at the company's various locations. Olin has kindly made available to us sufficient copies of its publication, and we are pleased to enclose a copy with this edition of the Newsletter.

"The Quiet Integration" -- SALES MANAGEMENT Features Plans for Progress

SALES MANAGEMENT, the magazine of marketing, which is published biweekly at 630 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017, in its October 16 issue carried a cover story entitled "The Quiet Integration. . . Negroes on

the Sales Force." The article featured the business efforts of Plans for Progress companies and the merits of voluntary, unheralded approach to integration of work forces particularly in the management and sales categories. It surveys what a number of companies have done and includes interviews with Negroes who are working as salesmen. Quoted prominently in the article are some members of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council including Edward Cudahy, Jr., President of The Cudahy Packing Company, and G. Wm. Miller, President of Textron, who is also Chairman of the Advisory Council. We recommend, if it is possible for you to find a copy within your organization, that you read this interesting and accurate analysis of integration of Negroes into sales forces, or perhaps you would want to write to the magazine for a copy.

INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

Comments or material for future articles for the readers of the Information Newsletter are always appreciated. Please send them to the Editor, Information Newsletter, Plans for Progress Office, 1815 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

WASHINGTON EVENING STAR

October 23, 1964

# Top School System Blooms In St. Louis Slum District

Big city educators whose school coffers are bulging with thousands of dollars in foundation and government grants have ben beating a path during the last year or so to a slum school district in St. Louis.

What they find out in St. Louis is how Dr. Samuel Shepard Jr., assistant superintendent of the predominately Negro 15,000 pupil Banneker district, has awakened an educationally depressed slum area with no foundation help, with few specialists and with a below-average $400 per pupil expenditure.

What the city educators learn as they launch their massive new programs is that they will fail unless they find some methods of reaching out and motivating slum children and their pareants.

Shepard was in Washington Friday for a panel discussion with Francis Keppel, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and New York City Supt. Calvin E. Gross.

Shepard said in an interview that he was "honored, but the company is too distinguished for me." He also said that what works for him was "tailormade for my district" and can't be immediately transferred elsewhere. But, the speed with which some educators are adopting Shepard techniques belies his reservations.

### Parents Involved

What Shepard has done in six short years is develop a comprehensive program which instills the value of education in the slum school children, convinces parents of the Banneker motto, "Success in school is my most important business." and involves parents directly in school activities.

Shepard's 23 schools compete aggressively for academic honors. Teachers demand the utmost in performance from each youngster.

Shepard says that his teachers have abandoned what he calls "teaching by IQ." To illustrate he tells the story of a teacher who always looked up the IQ of her pupils before the opening day of class. She would demand the utmost from the high ability children, but would rarely try to pressure the low IQ children to perform. "Much to her horror," he says," at the end of the school year she discovered the IQ ratings she had looked up at the beginning of the school year were not IQ, but were a column of locker numbers."

### Bombarded With Propaganda

In the Banneker schools, the children who come from families that qualify on every poverty index as the lowest ranking in St. Louis, are bombarded with propaganda. Posters, contests, school assemblies with parents invited, are constantly reminding the children that good school performance equals good grades equals diploma and finally equals good job.

A radio program with a mythical character, "Mr. Achiever," constantly exhorts the youngsters to put out. Parents are asked to sign a 10-point pledge, guaranteeing their children a place to study at home, an hour for homework without television, and frequent conversations about school. Practically every home in the Banneker district has a second-hand dictionary because Shepard acquired thousands and distributed them.

Shepard began his assault on educational lethargy by changing attitudes. He says he began with principals, then teachers, then parents. The basic principal was the "abiding faith that all pupils have the ability to learn."

Principals and teachers were put on notice that Shepard demanded educational success. Parents were told the complete facts that their children were one or more grades in achievement behind their grade level.

### Tables Are Reversed

Six years ago 47 percent of the Banneker students were in the slow track and seven percent in the high track. Now the tables have been reversed with only 11 percent in the slow group and 22 percent in the top track. Reading and arithmetic ability are at or above the national averages.

Shepard maintains that "it doesn't cost anything to change your attitude," and the crucial fact is that middle class teachers have usually had low expectations for slum children. This becomes self-fulfilling, he says, as the school children perform no better than what teachers demand of them.

He has found that Negro teachers (90 percent of staff in his district) have the same attitudes towards Negro slum children as their white colleagues. Shepard's staff is as highly select one as teachers from throughout St. Louis and elsewhere apply in large numbers.

Some observers have claimed that Shepard's personal magnetism and tremendous drive makes his program a success and that without the man there would be no successful program. Others claim that the fact he is a Negro is an essential aspect of his success in the predominantly Negro district.

But, most observers who have visited Shepard's schools say many of his basic premises go a long way in explaining why some big city school systems now spending extra thousands of dollars are still not producing results.

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM

October 8, 1964

**By Whitney M. Young Jr.**

# Job Opportunities Are Improving

American business is undergoing a quiet but spectacular civil rights revolution of its own.

Black and brown faces are popping up in offices where once the only Negro swung a mop. Their pictures — side by side with white co-workers — are becoming common on the covers of industrial house organs and trade journals. And the help wanted columns are filled with ads carrying the tagline, "This company is an equal opportunities employer."

Many employers are scouting Negro colleges for promising graduates.

Others are starting to pour dollars and endowments into them with the same gusto as Ivy League schools.

Still others are setting up earn-and-learn courses under the auspices of the Federal Manpower Development and Retraining Act to help develop critically needed talent.

At last report, 269 of the largest corporations had inked the President's "Plans for Progress" pact, a voluntary declaration of their intent to make merit employment a way of life.

The list reads like a "Who's Who" among bluechip corporations.

• • •

Some may profess these strides were inspired by the threat of selective buying campaigns or by passage of the Civil Rights Act, having a fair employment practices commission that will open shop next summer.

But for many industries, transformation began a decade ago, long before the picketing and boycotts.

For some companies, the decision to integrate was a moral choice. For others, it was hard, economic necessity in the intensified search for the best brains.

In most cases, it was a combination of all plus the idea of fair play.

Of course, some of the biggest concerns are not yet off the ground.

But most have made a start. Only a few reluctant companies, generally on the smaller side, still look to the past. But these are exceptions to the rule.

• • •

"If I wasn't qualified," I remember a tearful Ivy League honor graduate telling me a decade ago when I headed the Urban League in Omaha. "I could study harder. If I lacked culture, I could visit the art galleries.

"But I've been hired a dozen times over the phone and turned down every time I walked in the door. It's my color; I can't wash it off."

Today, rival companies would fight to land a Negro of his caliber. Some, unrealistically, ask our "Skills Bank" for "a dozen qualified engineers" as though they could find any, white black, or yellow.

"Instant Negro" scientists don't come by adding water and mixing.

Companies which aren't just kidding will make up for past exclusion policies by training engineers and technicians under MDTA or other arrangements.

They will sponsor scholarships, and do all things necessary to make up for the past.

• • •

These firms, in their quest for the finest minds, will outpace their competitors if they attempt to meet Negro youngsters half way.

Their special effort, of course, must be met by an all-out effort by Negro youngsters to learn and train for the new opportunities.

They must march to the libraries and the museums and the places of culture.

Given a fair chance in the classroom, I believe they will rise to the challenge, as Americans generally do.

# ADDENDUM

# TO

# INFORMATION

# on

# NEGRO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Compiled by

PLANS FOR PROGRESS

November 1964

In March 1964 a comprehensive listing of information regarding Negro colleges and universities was provided to Plans for Progress participants to extend their recruiting, selection, and placement program into minority group areas not previously contacted.

Forty-seven of the schools were not listed in the March directory because of no response to our initial contact. Additional questionnaires were sent to these schools in September 1964, and the information from twenty-five responding colleges comprises this Addendum.

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The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

North Dudley Street
Greensboro, North Carolina 27411
273-1773

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. G. F. Rankin |
| Dean of Students | Dr. J. E. Marshall |
| Placement Director | Mr. W. I. Morris |

Current Enrollment Male 1927 Female 1078

Degrees Offered:

B.S., M.S. - Agriculture, Home Economics, Biology, Chemistry, Business Adm., Arch. Engr., E.Engr. Mech.Engr., Ind. Educ., Math., Phys. Sec.Sc., Education & General Studies, Physical Education, Biology and Nursing, Agri. Educ., Ind. Educ., Chemistry, and Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 268; M.S. - 105

1964 B.S. - 259; M.S. - 105

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 280; M.S. - 90

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities; Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and other national associations.

Alabama State College

915 So. Jackson Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36101
Area Code 205, 262-3581

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. Levi Watkins |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. Carl C. Weems |
| Dean of Students | Dr. Clement A. Bronson (Acting) |
| Placement Director | Henry A. Spears |

Current Enrollment — Male 749 Female 1,313

Degrees Offered

B.A., B.S., M.Ed. - Biology, Chemistry, History, Mathematics, Psychology, and Sociology, Business Education, Chemistry, Elem. Education, English, History, Music. Ed., Physical Ed., Secondary Ed., Administration & Supervision, and Guidance.

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 377; B.A. - 2; M.Ed. - 46

1964 B.S. - 377; B.A. - 3; M.Ed. - 56

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 458; B.A. - 5; M.Ed. - 60

Affiliation: State-supported under supervision of the Alabama State Board of Education.

American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College

Lorman, Mississippi 39096
Port Gibson, Mississippi 420

| | |
|---|---|
| President | J. D. Boyd |
| Administrative Dean | R. E. Waters |
| Dean of Students | J. L. Bolden |
| Placement Director | Warren Johnson |

Current Enrollment Male 543 Female 869

Degrees Offered:

B.S. - Biology, Chemistry, English, Social Science, Mathematics, Agriculture, Industrial Education, Home Economics, Business, Elementary Education, and Health and Physical Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 248

1964 B.S. - 238

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 250

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

## Arkansas Baptist College

1600 High Street
Little Rock, Arkansas
FRanklin 4-7856

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. J. C. Oliver |
| Administrative Dean | Edward D. Robinson |
| Dean of Religion | Rev. Odell Jones |
| Placement Director | Mrs. Ethel M. Beckley |

Current Enrollment — Male 100 Female 150

Degrees Offered:

B.S., B.A. - Education, Social Science, English

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 14; B.A. - 4

1964 B.S. - 25

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 27; B.A. - 2

Affiliation: State Department of Education (Arkansas)
Negro Bapt. Convention, Consolidated (Arkansas)

## Barber-Scotia College

145 Depot Street
Concord, North Carolina 28025
782-7026

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Lionel H. Newsom |
| Dean of Students | Mrs. Cecilia Mercer |
| Placement Director | Mrs. Sara B. Cordery |

Current Enrollment — Male 15 Female 300

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S. - English, Social Science, Nat. Science, Home Eco., Elem. & Sec. Ed. & Bus. Ed.

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 33; B.A. - 13

1964 B.S. - 38; B.A. - 10

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 41; B.A. - 16

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

Bethune-Cookman College

Second Avenue
Daytona Beach, Florida 32015
255-1401

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Richard V. Moore |
| Administrative Dean | Joseph H. Taylor |
| Dean of Students | Edward R. Rodriguez |
| Placement Director | Harrison F. DeShields, Jr., Registrar |

Current Enrollment — Male 320 Female 520

Degrees Offered:

B.S., B.A. - Education, Humanities, Social Science, Science and Mathmatics

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 126; B.A. - 20

1964 B.S. - 111; B.A. - 41

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 106; B.A. - 91

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, American Council on Education, Association of Church-Related Institutions of Higher Education, Association of American Colleges, Associated Mid-Florida Colleges, Florida Association of Colleges and Universities, University Senate of the Methodist Church

## Bishop College

3837 Simpson-Stuart Road
Dallas, Texas 75214
FR 6-4311

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Milton K. Curry, Jr. |
| Administrative Dean | Charles L. Knight |
| Dean of Students | Willie F. Washington |
| Placement Director | William E. Hogan |

Current Enrollment — Male 447 Female 560

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S. - English, Languages-French, German, Spanish; Music; Religion and Philosophy; Social Sciences, History and Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Natural Sciences-Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Teacher Education-Elementary, Secondary, Health and Physical Education, Business Education, Business Administration-Accounting, Business

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.A. - 5; B.S. - 2; B.S. in Teacher Education - 51

1964 B.A. - 11; B.S. - 5; B.S. in Teacher Education - 69

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.A. - 21; B.S. - 15; B.S. in Teacher Education - 120

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
Association of Texas Colleges
Association of American Baptist Schools and Colleges
American Council on Education
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
United Negro College Fund, Inc.

## Butler College

Bellwood Road
Tyler, Texas
LY 3-3541

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. Millard J. Smith |
| Administrative Dean | Mr. Samuel Turner, Jr. |
| Dean of Students | Mr. E. A. Killyon |
| Placement Director | Mr. Samuel Turner, Jr. |

Current Enrollment — Male 30 Female 40

Degrees Offered:

A.S., A.A. - Social Science, Religion, Science, Physical Education, Music, Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 A.A. - 7; A.S. - 10

1964 A.A. - 4; A.S. - 8

Degrees Expected:

1965 A.A. - 10; A.S. - 20

Affiliation: Baptist Church of Texas

## Coppin State College

2500 West North Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21216
LA 3-1111

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Parlett L. Moore |
| Administrative Dean | Grace H. Jacobs |
| Dean of Students | John R. Meyers |
| Placement Director | Morris Woodson |

Current Enrollment — Male 67 Female 317

Degrees Offered:

B.S., A.B. - Elementary Education, English, Social Sciences, Secondary Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 96

1964 B.S. - 67

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 68

Affiliation: Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education
American Council on Education
American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education
Eastern States Association of Colleges for Teacher Education

Elizabeth City State College

Elizabeth City, North Carolina 27909
Area Code 919, 338-3858

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. Walter N. Ridley |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. William E. Anderson |
| Director of Student Personnel | Mr. Reuben A. Braxton |
| Placement Director | Mr. Reuben A. Braxton |

Current Enrollment Male 362 Female 636

Degrees Offered:

B.S. - Art Education; Biology; Business Education; Chemistry; Elementary Education; English; Health & Physical Education; History; Industrial Arts; Mathematics; Music Education; General Social Science; Sociology

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 109

1964 B.S. - 126

Degrees Expected:

1965

Affiliation: American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education; Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Association of State Colleges and Universities; Association of Teacher Institutions; Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association; Intercollegiate Music Association; Association of College Unions; National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics; National Collegiate Athletic Association; National Council for the Accrediation of Teacher Education; North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction; Southern Association of Colleges and Schools

Florida Agricultural and Mechnical University

Tallahassee, Florida 32307
222-8030

| | |
|---|---|
| President | George W. Gore, Jr. |
| Administrative Dean | H. Manning Efferson |
| Dean of Students | M. G. Miles (Acting) |
| Placement Director | Clinton C. Cunningham |

Current Enrollment — Male 1456 Female 1719

Degrees Offered

B.S., B.A., LL.B., M.ED., M.S. - Agric. Ed., Home Econ., Art & Ceramics, Biology, Bus. Ed., Chem. & Physics, Drama & Speech, Econ., Eng., Foreign Lang., His. & Geog., Lib. Svc., Math., Music, Philosophy & Religion, Pol. Scie., Psychology, Sociology, Elem. Ed., Ind. Ed., Phys. Ed. & Health, Sec. Ed., Law, Nursing, Pharmacy, Admin. & Supv.,

Degrees Granted:

1963 M.ED. - 105; LLB. - 6; B.A. - 52; B.S. - 445

1964 M.ED. - 113; M.S. - 2; LL.B. - 5; B.A. - 73; B.S. - 451

Degrees Expected:

1965 M.ED. - 115; LL.B. - 6; B.A. - 78; B.S. - 457

Affiliation: The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the American Council on Education, the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the Department of Baccalaureate and High Degree Programs of the National League of Nursing, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education, the Department of Education of the State of Florida, the National League of Nursing Accrediting Services, the Florida State Board of Nursing, the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education

## Friendship Junior College

Allen Street
Rock Hill, South Carolina
328-6667

| | |
|---|---|
| President | James H. Goudlock |
| Administrative Dean | C. R. Mitchell, Sr. |
| Dean of Students | C. R. Mitchell, Sr. |
| Placement Director | L. E. Hayes |

Current Enrollment  Male 95  Female 145

Degrees Offered:

A.A. - Liberal Arts, Business, Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 A.A. - 60

1964 A.A. - 64

Degrees Expected:

1965 A.A. - 73

Affiliation: Baptist Church

## Jarvis Christian College

Hawkins, Texas 75765
769-3232

| | |
|---|---|
| President* | Dr. J. O. Perpener, Provost & Chief Administrative Officer* |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. J. O. Perpener, Acting Dean |
| Dean of Students | Mr. T. L. McGill |
| Placement Director | Mr. W. H. Palmer, Jr. |

Current Enrollment — Male 186 Female 226

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S., B.S. in Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. in Education - 31; B.S. - 2; B.A. - 4

1964 B.S. in Education - 37; B.S. - 4; B.A. - 3

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. in Education - 38; B.S. - 12; B.A. - 9

Affiliation: The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
Texas Education Agency
Association of Teacher Education
Texas Council of Church Related Colleges
Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
Association of Texas Colleges

Johnson C. Smith University

100-152 Beatties Ford Road
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208
333-7529

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Rufus P. Perry |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. Winson R. Coleman |
| Dean of Students | Joseph A. Gaston |
| Placement Director | Moses S. Belton |

Current Enrollment Male 506 Femal 544

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S. - English, Speech, Journalism, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Music, Rel. Education, Economics, Sociology, History, Political Science, Education, Phys. Educ., Mathematics, Computer Science & Data Processing, Chemistry, Physics, Theology, Engineering

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 30; B.A. - 110; B.D. - 6

1964 B.S. - 26; B.A. - 149; B.D. - 7

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 40; B.A. - 154; B.D. - 10

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and United Presbyterian Church

## Le Moyne College

807 Walker Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38126
948-6626

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Hollis F. Price |
| Adminstrative Dean | Lionel Arnold |
| Dean of Students | John C. Mickle |
| Placement Director | John C. Mickle |

Current Enrollment — Male 145 Female 501

Degrees Offered:

A.B., B.S. - Liberal Arts, Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 A.B., B.S. - 121

Degrees Granted:

1964 A.B., B.S. - 120

Degrees Expected:

1965 A.B., B.S. - 135

Affiliation: Member Southern Association
American Missionary Association

## Lomax-Hannon Jr. College

P.O. Box 30
Greenville, Alabama 36037
Area Code 205, 382-8511

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Mr. T. M. Patton |
| Administrative Dean | Mr. J. J. Jacobs |

Current Enrollment  Male 38  Female 40

Degrees Offered:

No degrees - General study

Affiliation: African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church

## Morris Brown College

643 Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
JAckson 5-7831

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Frank Cunningham |
| Administrative Dean | James H. Penn |
| Dean of Students | Miss Eleanor J. Woodcock |
| Placement Director | Miss Carrie L. Clements |

Current Enrollment — Male 349 Female 574

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S. - Bus. Admin. & Economics, English, French, Health & Phy. Ed., History, Pol. Sc., Phil. & Relig., Psychology, Secretarial Sc., Sociology, Spanish, Biology, Chemistry, Elementary Ed., Home Ec., Mathematics, Music

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.A. - 79; B.S. - 51

1964 B.A. - 68; B.S. - 85

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.A. - 70; B.S. - 90

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools
The Association of American Colleges
The African Methodist Episcopal Church

## Philander Smith College

812 West 13th Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
FR 5-9845

| | |
|---|---|
| President | J. D. Scott (Acting President)<br>Dr. Ernest T. Dixon (will take office as president January 1, 1965) |
| Administrative Dean | Mr. Crawford J. Mims<br>(Acting Dean of Instruction) |
| Dean of Students | Mr. Frank G. Pogue |
| Placement Director | J. D. Scott |
| Current Enrollment | Male 180 Female 353 |

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S. in Natural Science, B.S. - Liberal Arts, Natural Science, Home Economics

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.A. - 90; B.S. in Home Economics - 4; B.S. in Natural Science - 9

1964 B.A. - 96; B.S. in Home Economics - 5; B.S. in Natural Science - 2

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.A. - 85; B.S. in Home Economics - 5; B.S. in Natural Science - 11

Affiliation: North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; University of the State of New York; American Council on Education; Association of American Colleges; Arkansas State Department of Education; the University Senate of The Methodist Church; Association of Colleges and Schools of The Methodist Church; the National Council on Accrediting; and the National Collegiate Athletic Association

## Prentiss Normal & Industrial Institute

Drawer C
Prentiss, Mississippi 39474
792-5899

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Mrs. J. E. Johnson |
| Administrative Dean | A. L. Johnson |

Current Enrollment  Male 102  Female 125

Degrees Offered:

Junior College Diploma - General Education

Degrees Granted:

1963 Junior College Diplomas - 64

1964 Junior College Diplomas - 68

Degrees Expected:

1965 Junior College Diplomas - 108

## Rosenwald Junior College

1100 Bay Avenue, (P.O. Box 2329)
Panama City, Florida 32401
763-5921

| | |
|---|---|
| President | C. C. Washington |
| Administrative Dean | I. R. Burch |
| Director of Student Personnel Services | Mrs. LaWanna H. Ivey |
| Placement Director | Mrs. LaWanna H. Ivey |

Degrees Offered:

A.A. - Elem and Sec. Education; Liberal Arts; Terminal Program in Secretarial Science and Food Services

Degrees Granted:

1963 A.A. - 14

1964 A.A. - 16

Degrees Expected:

1965 A.A. - 26

Affiliation: Florida Association of Public Junior Colleges

## Rust College

Rust Avenue
Holly Springs, Mississippi
269

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. E. A. Smith |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. W. A. McMillian |
| Dean of Students | Mr. Willie Mosley |
| Placement Director | Mr. Willie Mosley |

Current Enrollment — Male 189 Female 371

Degrees Offered

B.A., B.S. - Liberal Arts & Bus. Admin., Music Education
Business Education, Education

Degrees Granted

1963 B.A. - 25; B.S. - 102

1964 B.A. - 16; B.S. - 104

Degrees Exptected

1965 B.A. - 30; B.S. - 110

Affiliation: State of Mississippi Department of Education
The University Senate of the Methodist Church
The Association of American Colleges
The Association of Church Related Colleges

## Savannah State College

State College Branch
Savannah, Georgia 31404
354-4533

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. Howard Jordan, Jr. |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. Robert D. Reid |
| Dean of Students | Dr. Willis J. Hubert |
| Placement Director | Mr. Nelson R. Freeman |

Current Enrollment — Male 505 Female 758

Degrees Offered:

B.S. - Business Administration, Education, Humanities, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Technical Sciences

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 148

1964 B.S. - 147

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 212

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Savannah State College is a unit of the University System of Georgia

## Utica Junior College

Utica, Mississippi 39175
885-2611

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Walter Washington |
| Administrative Dean | Arthur H. Kinnard, Jr. |
| Dean of Students | Arthur H. Kinnard, Jr. |
| Placement Director | Jessie Mildred James |

Current Enrollment — Male 205 Female 221

Degrees Offered:

Junior College Diploma - General Education, Pre-Business, Pre-Mathematics, Pre-Industrial Arts, Pre-Science, Terminal

Degrees Granted:

1963 Junior College Diploma - 72

1964 Junior College Diploma - 92

Degrees Expected:

1965 Junior College Diploma - 110

Virginia State College

Petersburg, Virginia 23806
733-8111

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Dr. Robert P. Daniel |
| Administrative Dean | Dr. John M. Hunter |
| Dean of Women | Mrs. Beatrice B. Mattox |
| Dean of Men | H. Colson Jackson |
| Placement Director | Dr. E. W. whitlow |

Current Enrollment — Male 783 Female 951

Degrees Offered:

B.S., B.A., M.S., M.A. - Arts and Sciences, Education, Commerce, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Industries

Degrees Granted:

1963 B.S. - 170; B.A. - 29; M.A. - 2; M.S. - 16

1964 B.S. - 159; B.A. - 35; M.A. - 4; M.S. - 30

Degrees Expected:

1965 B.S. - 227; B.A. - 39; M.A. - 4; M.S. - 21

Affiliation: Southern Association of Colleges and Schools
American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education
American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities

Wilberforce University

Eilberforce, Ohio 45384

| | |
|---|---|
| President | Rembert E. Stokes |
| Administrative Dean | James A. Neilson |
| Dean of Students | Claudius R. Walker and Cassie C. Cooke |
| Placement Director | Altha C. Brown |

Current Enrollment — Male 207 Female 217

Degrees Offered:

B.A., B.S., B.S. in Ed., B.D. - Soc. Science, Humanities, Music, Sciences & Math., Elem. and Secondary, Theology

Degrees Granted:

1963 - B.A. - 6; B.S. - 12; B.S. in Ed. - 14; B.D. - 4

1964 - B.A. - 15; B.S. - 17; B.S. in Ed - 30; B.D. - 2

Degrees Expected:

1965

Affiliation: National College Association

ADDITIONAL UNIVERSITITES AND COLLEGES
from which
INFORMATION WAS NOT RECEIVED

ALABAMA

Birmingham
Miles College

Selma
Selma University

Talladega
Talladega College

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff
A, M and N College

FLORIDA

Pensacola
Washington Jr. College

St. Augustine
Florida Normal & Ind.

GEORGIA

Atlanta
Clark College

Fort Valley
Fort Valley State College

LOUISIANA

Baker
Leland College

MISSISSIPPI

Holly Springs
Mississippi Industrial

Jackson
J. P. Campbell College

MISSISSIPPI (Cont'd)

Okolona
Okolona College

Piney Woods
Piney Woods Country Life

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro
Immanuel Lutheran

Kittrell
Kittrell College

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia
Benedict College

Orangeburg
Claflin University

Rockhill
Clinton Jr. College

TEXAS

Crockett
Mary Allen Jr. College

Houston
Texas Southern University

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg
Virginia College & Seminary

Pres. Comm. on Equal Empl. Opp

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

**INFORMATION**

**NEWS LETTER**

No. 24 January 18, 1965

## SEE YOU IN WASHINGTON!

Heavy advance registration for the Plans for Progress National Conference at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington on January 25-26 indicates a record attendance at the business sessions, receptions, and banquets. (Note: informal business dress is proper at all Conference functions.) Among late additions to the speaker's roster is Theodore W. Kheel, New York attorney and leading labor relations consultant, who will discuss the impact of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The PFP staff looks forward to seeing you there!

## IMPORTANT EEO-10 REMINDERS

Member company representatives responsible for preparing EEO-10 reporting forms are asked to remember the following:

1. Company headquarters should collect the reports for all the company's reporting units and submit these in one package along with a consolidated report combining the data from the individual units. Some outlying plant establishments have been sending reports direct to the PFP Washington office instead of to company headquarters.

2. Every EEO-10 submitted must have both an employer identification number and a reporting unit number. Section 2c of the instructions accompanying EEO-10 spells out the method of assigning reporting unit numbers and the importance of having them. Unless every EEO-10 has a reporting unit number, and unless these numbers are consistent with those used in prior years, it is impossible to make a computer match of current reports and past reports, and thus to get a valid picture of what progress has been made.

3. Member companies who have not ordered the revised EEO-10 forms from the PFP office should do so as soon as possible. They will be mailed immediately on receipt of orders so that reports can be completed and sent to Washington by the March 1, 1965, deadline.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555

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## DALLAS REGIONAL SEMINAR

The naming of LeRoy Collins, Director of the Community Relations Service, as main speaker has virtually completed planning for the PFP Regional Seminar to be held in Dallas on Thursday, February 11. Dr. Marvin H. Berkeley of Texas Instruments and his Program Committee have arranged an outstanding lineup of speakers, including Ling-Temco-Vought President Clyde Skeen; Bishop College President Milton Curry; Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; and Textron President G. William Miller, Chairman of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council. Mr. Collins will give the dinner address. The all-day Seminar, to be held at the Marriott Motor Hotel, is designed for representatives of companies in Texas and neighboring states.

Registration returns have been excellent so far, according to PFP staff member Charles D. Redding. Attendance of more than 300 is expected.

## MILWAUKEE MAN MARKETING CLINIC

The Milwaukee Voluntary Equal Employment Opportunity Council is sponsoring an interesting program to help people help themselves get jobs or improve their chances of moving up to better jobs. Called the Man Marketing Clinic, the program features free evening meetings, run weekly by personnel representatives of MVEEOC member companies, which show people how they can best merchandise their abilities. Proceeding from the knowledge that many job seekers either underestimate their qualifications or don't know how to sell them to employers, the sessions help them dig out hidden assets, find the work they are best fitted for, and build positive presentations. Many people knew little or nothing about such basics as gathering references, compiling resumes, and properly filling out applications.

Not an employment bureau or a job training course, the Clinic is advertised through newspapers and word of mouth. Early sessions, according to Clinic Coordinator Ken Ohm of Wisconsin Telephone Company, were disappointing in the small number of Negroes attending. With the cooperation of the local Urban League, special attempts were made to inform unemployed and underemployed Negroes about the Clinic, and some sessions were held at League headquarters in addition to the regular ones at the Milwaukee School of Engineering. Negro attendance is now up at both locations.

Offering an outstanding example of community action to foster equal opportunity, MVEEOC now has 127 members and is carrying out a wide range of programs in the Milwaukee area.

## TRAVELING EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The New England Telephone Company in Boston has been successful in attracting more qualified nonwhite applicants by utilizing a traveling employment team approach.

Men and women interviewers, accompanied by a receptionist and supervisor, have established temporary employment offices in the nonwhite residential areas of metropolitan Boston for one-week periods. The offices are set up in community centers, with advance notification by illustrated, integrated classified ads in the Boston Negro and general press. Reprints of the ads are sent to nonwhite churches, social clubs, community centers, and women's organizations. Negro ministers help by making them a main subject of Sunday services. Volunteers distribute material to barber shops, beauty parlors, recreation centers, meat markets, etc.

The traveling offices (five have been set up so far) interviewed 40% more nonwhite male applicants than had visited the regular Boston Employment Office during all of 1964. The results of the interviews were most encouraging, resulting in a 300% increase in male hires for this period. Reaction from the Negro community has been excellent. A larger traveling office recently was sponsored jointly by seven Greater Boston firms with equal success, and more are planned.

Further details may be had from E. Eric Butler, Employment Office Manager, New England Telephone Company, 125 Milk Street, Boston 02109.

## A NEW INDUSTRY-COLLEGE VENTURE

Stimulated by last summer's PFP-sponsored College Placement Conference to seek additional methods of improving communications between educators and industry, the Procter and Gamble Company of Cincinnati recently held a successful two-day program for representatives of 10 Negro colleges. Placement counselors and business faculty members were invited to the expense-paid meetings, which concentrated on showing them P & G internal operations and job opportunities as typical of those in enlightened business today. National and local officers of the Urban League also sat in on the sessions. P & G's Manager of Recruiting Coordinator R. N. Stevenson reports that the meeting was constructive for both the company and its guests.

## BRIEFS

The B. F. Goodrich Company's on-the-job training program at its research center in Akron, Ohio, which includes Negroes, was the subject of a recent picture story in THE AKRONITE, a monthly magazine aimed at minority groups in the area. . . . George A. Spater, Executive Vice President and General Counsel, American Airlines, and a member of the PFP Advisory Council, and John Waddleton, Chief Counsel, Allis-Chalmers, took part in a panel discussion on equal employment opportunity at the 69th Annual Meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York last month, terming nondiscrimination not only good ethics but good business. . . . Douglas Aircraft Company's DOUGLAS NEWS recently ran a feature column on high school drop-outs aimed at parents, showing how lack of education affected future employability. . . . Comments or material for future issues from readers of the Newsletter are always appreciated. Please send them to the Editor, Information Newsletter, Plans for Progress Office, 1815 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

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EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS OF ROY WILKINS, OF NEW YORK CITY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, AT THE THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE PLANS FOR PROGRESS, SHERATON-PARK HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 26, 1965.

The Negro community throughout the United States is today faced with a crisis of unemployment.

The U. S. Department of Labor Manpower Report of the President for 1964 puts this grave matter in a capsule paragraph: "In 1963, there were more than 22 million nonwhites in the United States, most of whom were Negroes. Nonwhites comprised 11.7 percent of the population, 11 percent of the work force, and 21 percent of the unemployed. These stark figures serve to dramatize the disadvantaged status of Negro workers, for their disproportionately high rate of unemployment is essentially the climax of all the discriminatory forces shaping the lives of Negroes. . ."

The New York Times has added its estimation: "Unemployment of these proportions, were it general, would be a national catastrophe." Negro Americans, then, already are in the throes of their own catastrophe, one that, unless checked, will spread, inevitably, to the rest of Americans. Indeed, it is touching them at this moment, through a dozen channels: health, housing, welfare costs, taxes, insurance rates, police and sanitary budgets, special schools, etc.

This is why Negroes are so shrill in demanding jobs. This is why we have picketing of construction projects in Philadelphia and other large cities. This is why, despite a boom period, despite the sight of Negroes in white collar and

technical jobs, the clamor goes on.

By the end of 1964 the NAACP Labor Department had filed over 900 complaints of discriminatory hiring policies and practices with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. This represents 35 percent of all complaints received by the Committee. In most cases these complaints were filed directly by Herbert Hill, in charge of our labor work, with the Executive Vice-Chairman of the President's Committee, on behalf of NAACP members.

These cases involved major multi-plant industrial corporations operating with Federal government contracts in virtually every part of the United States. Our documented complaints were filed against the largest corporations operating in the following sectors of the economy: oil refining and chemicals, textiles, shipbuilding, paper and pulp manufacturing, steel, railroads, electrical, aerospace, automotive, public utilities, brewery, food processing, and against agencies of Federal and State governments.

If real significant gains are to be made for Negroes, not just token and symbolic breakthroughs, then something much more vigorous and pattern-oriented than the hesitant approach that is suggested by the term "voluntary compliance" is required.

For the most part, Executive Orders 10925 and 11114 have been nullified as a result of non-enforcement in the building and construction industry. These orders bar racial discrimination on all federal and federally-assisted construction projects. They require all contractors on such projects to take "affirmative action" to assure equal opportunity in recruitment, employment and apprentice-ship.

Soon after the Plans for Progress approach was announced, the leaders of America's major trade union organizations, including the powerful building trades unions, signed a similar agreement and publicly pledged to eliminate the historic pattern of Negro exclusion from the skilled craft occupations in the important building and construction industry. But now, years later, we see that little or nothing has happened; nothing has really changed for Negro workers.

Thus on December 17, 1964, NAACP leaders in Cleveland wired the Secretary of Labor, requesting that steps be taken to cancel the contract for a $32 million Federal office building to be built by the General Services Administration because "AFL-CIO unions in control of hiring halls have imposed a Nordic closed shop in Federal construction operations."

On April 6, 1962, in an appraisal of the first year of operation of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the NAACP stated:

> "The 'Plans for Progress' have not produced the large-scale job opportunities for Negro workers that have been so long denied them. It is our experience that major U.S. Government contractors, operating vast multi-plant enterprises, regard the signing of a 'Plans for Progress' as a way of securing immunity from real compliance with the anti-discrimination provision of their government contract."

In January, 1963, the Southern Regional Council confirmed the judgment of the NAACP regarding "voluntary compliance" and concluded with the following statement regarding the operation of the "Plans for Progress" in the Atlanta area:

> "Most contractors felt -- and readily stated --- that the Plan was not applicable to them. Some did not even know of the existence of a 'Plans

for Progress' while others who knew, and who did employ a few Negro janitors or porters on their staffs, felt they were thereby upholding the object of the Plan."

The employment study made by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights confirms the opinion that very little progress has been made by the Southern Negro in heavy industry. The Commission's findings are summarized in part in its published report as follows:

"This Commission's investigation in three cities -- Atlanta, Baltimore and Detroit -- and a Commission hearing in Detroit revealed that in most industries studied, patterns of Negro employment by Federal contractors conformed to local industrial employment patterns."

A major problem for Negro workers in Southern industry is the operation of separate seniority lines in collective bargaining agreements entered into by management and labor unions. Investigations of the status of Negro workers in pulp and papermaking operations, in chemical and oil refining, in steel and tobacco manufacturing as well as in other important sectors of the Southern industrial economy clearly indicate that Negroes are usually hired exclusively in classifications designated as "common laborer" or "yard labor" or "non-operating department" or "maintenance department."

The picture is not a completely negative one, of course, although the percentage improvements is more marked in white collar and technical brackets than in the lower echelons.

In 1964, the Negro employment picture improved in the automobile industry, particularly in the General Motors Corporation which previously had lagged

behind its competitors on this issue. Demonstrations and conferences were held by the NAACP with the major manufacturers in automotive centers, with the result that all companies, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, as well as General Motors showed gains for 1964.

The National Labor Relations Board in December ruled that discrimination by a labor union is an unfair labor practice. The ruling came down against a local of the Rubber Workers Union in East Gadsden, Alabama, in support of the complaint of eight Negro union members that the local had refused to process their complaints of bias in separate seniority lists, and in dining and toilet facilities.

There is a new note of progress, too, in the report showing noticeable increases in Negroes in government jobs --- gains in the salary brackets of $5,000 to $24,500.

The AFL-CIO renewed its pledge last fall to press more vigorously its campaign to eliminate bias in unions and the report of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity last summer indicated clearly, in the words of President Johnson, that "we meant business" in the anti-bias campaign.

The serious distrubance that could occur, unless more than routine remedial steps are taken, has its roots in the generations of racial proscription that have operated on the Negro-white situation in such a widespread, complex, rigid and implacable fashion as to present our country today with an explosive condition.

This portent is reflected in unanswerable statistics, extending over decades, of which the eruption protests of 1963-64 are but an inevitable symptom. To paraphrase an old, but descriptive cliche, The chickens of neglect, or contrived

and imposed inequality, and of plain, unvarnished racial prejudice are coming home to roost.

No one even faintly acquainted with President Lyndon B. Johnson's record in the offices of Vice President and President can doubt the commitment of himself and his Administration to the elimination of barriers to equality of opportunity.

He has placed action as well as speeches behind that commitment. None of his speeches, not even his moving call to the Congress and to the nation on the tragedy-laden November 27, 1963, has registered more deeply than his eloquent Inaugural Address of January 20, 1965. Poverty, hunger, illness, ignorance and the prejudice of color and creed are the targets in his crusade in behalf of the Great Society.

"If we succeed," he declared, "it will be --- because of what we believe. For we are a nation of believers. Underneath the clamor of building and the rush of our day's pursuits, we are believers in justice and liberty and union, and in our own Union. We believe that every man must some day be free. And we believe in ourselves."

If we here give support to this kind of leadership, the Sheriff Clarks, the plethora of Societies, Crusades, Councils and Associations, the recalcitrant unions and the non-complying employers will be driven from their prominence and power in the national scene. We can join our energies, our skill and our hearts in building an America for all Americans.

INFORMATION

FROM THE
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE
-ON-
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
Washington 25, D. C.

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
PLANS FOR PROGRESS CONFERENCE, SHERATON-PARK
HOTEL, JANUARY 26, 1965

I know this is your Third Annual Plans for Progress conference, and I can't tell you how pleased I am that I have been permitted to come on this program. I like the sound of that phrase "Plans for Progress" and I like the fact that the Plans for Progress has not been made just by Government --- because I happen to be one who believes that successful plans for progress in America will come as a working partnership between the great energy and force and dynamism of the private enterprise of our economy in cooperation with Government, and you are adding that sense of dynamism here, and you are really the ones who are making the plans.

Mr. Romnes, I believe, indicated that there are some 300 business firms participating in this conference, 300 great American private enterprises, free enterprises, that's mighty good news. I hope that somehow our means of communication, the news media, can carry this message -- not only to every part of the United States, but all over the world -- that leaders in American industry and in American business came to the Nation's Capital on their own volition to talk about how we can improve America and how we can plan for progress, for new dimensions of leadership, the theme of your conference. This is the way it ought to be. This is what we mean by initative.

Now I have been Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity for only six days, and I suspect I'm going to like this job.

I say this for several reasons. First, I'm going to like it because a person whose

judgment I respect in these matters found it one of the most satisfying and rewarding experiences of a long and productive government career. And this person is now the President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson.

President Johnson made a remarkable contribution --- with your very active help --- in fostering equal employment opportunity within the Federal Government and without. So to a Vice President of only six days duration, his record as the Chairman of this Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity is a very challenging one, and indeed an impelling one.

Second, I think I'm going to like this job because I know that building a climate of equal employment in America is a task of paramount importance and urgency. It's good morals, it's good economics, it's good citizenship.

For generations the poets and the patriots have been singing of the promise of America. But we know that this promise will remian only partially fulfilled until every American is judged solely on the basis of his personal qualifications --- not on the basis of his color, of his nationality, or his religious affiliations. We will judge Americans as the citizens of this Republic on the basis of what he has to contribute, what he has in himself, what he has in terms of mind, spirit and talent and body; and that is the only yardstick or measurement we ought to have in a free country.

I was once the Mayor of a city of about half a million people, the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and I fought for and helped establish in that period of my public service one of the first FEPC ordinances or equal employment opportunity programs in the

country. That was way back in 1946. You would be interested to know that a member of your Cabinet, Mr. Orville Freeman, was the unpaid, self-sacrificing legal counsel to the Mayor of Minneapolis. He had just come out of law school. He needed a job amd I needed a lawyer. We had something in common -- neither one of us had any money. So I did not pay him. But he was a great lawyer, and he wrote the language of that first ordinance of fair employment practices, the first fair employment practices ordinance passed in any city in the United States, and I am now pleased that my election as the Vice President of the United States once again involves me in this vital work. Work that has been close to my heart all of my adult life.

President Johnson has also asked me to help coordinate all of the activities of the Federal Government relating to civil rights and it is indeed a broad area of activities. I expect this will be a difficult assignment and a challenging one. But I want to say that it is an assignment I accept with enthusiam. I look forward to it. I want to assure this audience that it will be my intention and hope to be able to help in this area of civil rights as a reasonable, responsible, thoughtful and considerate person seeking to get observance of the law because the law is right and hoping that it will not be necessary to enforce the law because the law is right. I think we can get more observance if we all work together to explain the purpose of the law and if we go on out as teachers and educators and as advocates of the program, knowing that it is good for every person in America, not just for one minority group or the other.

Now the enactment last year of the Civil Rights Act signified a historic turning point in our nation's effort to secure equality of opportunity for all citizens. I am

very grateful to Secretary Wirtz tonight for his mentioning my participation in that endeavor, but let me make it quite clear that the Civil Rights Act could not have been passed without the active participation and cooperation of both political parties in the Congress and of the leaders of both political parties. It was not a partisan act, it was not one that belonged to any one person. It could not have happened even by the active cooperation of the members of Congress alone. It had to have your help and it had to have the help of the religious and spiritual leaders, the labor leaders, the industrial leaders, and the educators of America. We had to mobolize the forces of decency in America and then we had to have complete bi-partisanship in the Congress of the United States --- and we got it done.

I would be remiss if I did not mention two names in particular on the minority side in the Senate, Senator Dirksen and Senator Kuchel, for their work. I vowed that I would always be mindful of those who put their country above their party, and who put principle above partisanship. So Congress, in effect, established the Federal Government as a full and active partner in this noble struggle, and it is essential that these new responsibilities of the Federal Government be discharged with fairness and yet with energy and effectiveness. And I pledge tonight to this distinguished audience that I will devote my best efforts to this endeavor.

Third, I think I'm going to like this job as Chairman of this committee because it will provide me with an opportunity to work closely with the outstanding leaders of American business who have developed the Plans for Progress that we have talked about today, these Plans for Progress to promote equal job opportunities.

You have done more than agree to observe the minimum requirements of equal treatment to all employees and job applicants. You have fortunately decided to walk that extra mile, to reach out and to seek persons who might not otherwise take advantage of the new job opportunities open to them. And may I just in a friendly manner, admonish you to continue that. You are going to have to reach out, you're going to have to continue to walk that extra mile as I shall attempt to explain tonight. I salute you, therefore, on behalf of your Government for your commitment to build a better America by helping to build better Americans.

In 1961, Lyndon Johnson, then Vice President of the United States, and Courtland Gross of Lockheed signed the first Plans for Progress agreement. Today nearly 300 major corporations which employ almost 8-1/2 million people have chosen Plans for Progress as their means of expressing and implementing their programs of equal employment opportunity. And I am one of those who is a perennial optimist. I am confident that this number will grow and I am confident that it will grow because you will see to it that such happens.

Now while American business firms have been joining in Plans for Progress during these recent years, your Federal Government has been moving ahead to develop a broad variety of tools to assist in this task of promoting equal employment opportunities throughout our economy.

In 1961, for example, we began in the Government to fight on a national basis this problem of high school dropouts --- dropouts who are poorly equipped to make any contribution to our society --- that number totaling about 1 million youngsters

each year. This struggle is still on. The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act provided funds to initiate dozens of local demonstration programs throughout the country.

In 1962 Congress passed -- and subsequently expanded under the leadership of our Secretary of Labor --- the Manpower Development and Training Act to provide a national program to upgrade the skills and the human resources through on-the-job training and other services. We did this because you can't take advantage of equal employment opportunities if you are not skilled for the job or trained for the job. Secretary Wirtz has undertaken recently a bold reorganization of his department with the creation of our first Federal Manpower Administration, and I predict that this is going to have a beneficial effect. The Social Security Act has been amended to assist local communities in preventing and reducing chronic dependency through work experience and literacy training programs. Vocational education expenditures have been doubled for two years in a row. In other words, my fellow Americans, your Government, representing you, recognizes that equal employment opportunity isn't just a matter of heart, it isn't just wanting to be fair and saying to your personnel directors, "Be fair." It means that you have to have the means to properly equip and train and guide those who seek the job, so that the proposition of equal employment becomes a reality rather than a promise.

Let me just go thru this list quickly. The Department of Commerce, the Small Business Administration, the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and, more recently, the Community Relations Service, under the able and dynamic

direction of Governor Collins, have initiated technical assistance programs to assist American business to expand employment opportunities for minority workers.

And then comes the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. I am sure you heard from Mr. Shriver today this plan has sought to interrelate and coordinate many of these separate Federal programs. Through such planning tools as the Community Action Programs, or operational efforts of the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps, or new assistance programs for the small farm loan plan or the work experience and work study programs, we are now attempting to reach those persons who have been unable to obtain minimum employment capability necessary to survive in today's highly competitive job market. In other words your Government is working with you to see to it that our human resources are developed. Just as we have had a program in this Government for the conservation and development of great resources of land, and water, and minerals, at long last the Government of the United States is working with State and local government, and private agencies, a private industry in developing a program for the conservation and development of human resources and these human resources are the real wealth of this nation, as everyone in this audience so well knows.

With all of this we have labored ceaselessly to help provide the economic growth which is so essential to the development of new job opportunities for every American May I just digress to say again that it is not good enough for those of us who feel a sense of compassion and charity to want to help somebody in the kind of world in which we live and in the nature of our economy, the greatest in the world. We hav

growing population and we must have a growing economy. We must be able to provide new jobs, new job opportunities, we must be able not only to absorb the increase in the worker population as it comes along, due to the increase in population, but we must be able to dip down into that hard core of the unemployed and bring them into the fabric of the economic structure. Economic growth and policies that relate to economic growth are as vital to civil rights as any law that you pass and they are as vital to equal job opportunities as anything that we can do. There is no use in talking about equal job opportunities if there are no jobs. I am not one who believes in cutting up the pie in smaller pieces, I believe in baking bigger pies.

Now we are entering our fifth year of unprecedented prosperity. Some people say it can't continue. I don't know why not. I like it, don't you? Anything this good ought to continue. And we have learned a great deal about how to help sustain a level of economic growth and expansion and I want to leave this thought with you: Don't tell me that we can't do it because if we should fail to sustain and maintain this pace of economic growth, then we will face staggering problems --- problems at home and abroad. America must be able to demonstrate through the dynamism and the creative force of its economy , in cooperation with its government, that we can sustain high levels of prosperity and expanding employment. We have no other alternative.

We have learned that a growing economy is one of the most effective tools in developing job opportunities for minority workers. It's a fact that when the economy lags, the unskilled workers will likely find themselves to be the first victims of rising unemployment -- and frequently this means the minority worker or the older worker.

But a rising Gross National Product increases employment opportunities for all - skilled and unskilled alike. So I am just one of those persons who refuses to get my mind twisted around arguing about what will we do if there's a depression. I came to the conclusion a long time ago that it is a lot cheaper and a lot better to substain a high level of prosperty then it is to try to go back and mop up the debris of a recession or depression.

President Johnson has indicated in his State-of-the-Union address that we intend to expand our activities in all these vital areas. This year's budget for the Office of Economic Opportunity, for example, will provide a doubling of the present program levels. And then the President's message on education --- that was a remarkable message, and I hope all of you will take the time to read it because believe me that's the key to much of our need and our problem --- places special emphasis on combatting educational and cultural deficiencies in the areas of proverty and deprivation, and these are the likely breeding ground for unemployment and related social and economic ills. His recommendations on health are similarly concerned with the special problems of the poor and the unemployed. In addition, there will be other important proposals coming before the American people on social security, unemployment compensation and minimum wages. All of these are vital matters and all of them relate to what you are here today discussing and dedicating yourselves to.

America can be very proud of this record and I am very proud of the fact that our President has seen fit to place his emphasis on the enrichment and development of human resources. I am very pleased that he has also wisely

noted that there are tremendous forces of creative good in the American economy, if you will give the American economy a chance to work. And this Administration my friends of business and labor, is dedicated to the proposition that if you let American capital and American labor go to work, you will answer most of the problems of the American economy without too much outside help.

Now this record is one accomplished through enlightened cooperation, through this partnership we talked about among government, business and labor. It is a partnership between the public and private sectors, between the legislative and the executive branches --- and frequently between members of both political parties. I want to emphasize that partnership, although I know that does not make much news. There are more fight promoters per square foot in Washington, D.C., than any other place in the United States of America. It's a fact. You can have hundreds and hundreds of days of industrial relations that are good, labor-management peace, and you will never get a merit badge or a line in the newspapers.

But you just have a little trouble about in the old plant and see what happens. And we have professional fight promoters that make old Jack Kearns and Tex Ritter, the great fight promoters back in the days of Jack Dempsey, look like peace lovers. We have them here by the hundreds, and they like to stir up just a little doubt. They will go to the Executive Branch and say, "Did you hear what they did in Congress?" And then they will go over to Congress and say, "You know it isn't what they have done, it's what they have in mind doing to you!" And then they will come on over and say to a member of labor, "Well you know I think you ought to know there is a little too much emphasis on capital." And they they will go over to the

capital man and say, "There is a little too much emphasis on labor, sic them!" Well, I am here to say that what we need now is not that spirit of fight promoting but rather the spirit of cooperation.

We have, in particular, through this governmental partnership that I have spoke of, kept faith with the American free enterprise system and I can tell you that faith has not been misplaced.

And yet, despite this record, the problems which remain in bringing full employment equality to minority workers are staggering --- staggering in every dimension. At a time when our average annual household income has reached $6,300, two-thirds of our non-white families earn less than $4,000. Now that is not only socially and morally unjust, but economically, it is bad news. In recent years, non-white families have actually been losing ground to their white counterparts in terms of family income. Non-white workers account for about 10 percent of the labor force, yet 20 percent of the unemployed and 30 percent of the long-term unemployed are in the non-white group.

Recent studies by Secretary Wirtz's department disclose massive unemployment among non-white workers in our cities. At least half the non-white labor force was unemployed at some time during the past year. Only about half the non-white men worked steadily at a full-time job. Now if such a situation confronted the average white worker, 25 million people would have been unemployed last year --- more than twice the number unemployed at the height of the Great Depression. And I think you have to dramatize it in those terms to realize the degree of the problem.

There is, in short, much to be done. You made a good start, I salute you. You are deserving of the commendation and the praise of the nation. But believe me, there is a long road to travel and I know that you have the courage to keep on that road until you come to the destination. But if the promise of this America is ever to become a reality for the millions of minority workers in our country, we have to do much more. So I came to ask your assistance tonight in accelerating our rate of progress toward this goal. I do this knowing of your cooperation in the past, confident of your willingness to do even more in the future.

Tonight I ask for a revival in American industry of the spirit, ingenuity, imagination and energy which transformed America into the arsenal of democracy during wartime. I ask for a revival of the spirit that helped support that great overseas technical assistance programs that launched whole nations down the path of economic and political self-sufficiency during peacetime.

None of these problems were more than American industry could handle then. You were able to do it. Why should the inclusion of a relatively small number of minority workers into the mainstream of our society appear then to be so formidable a task now?

We know, of course, it is not just a question of eliminating overt racial discrimination. This must be accomplished as rapidly as possible. But even when the legal equality exists the victims of generations, yes, centuries, of discrimination remain greatly disadvantaged by comparison with the majority of our white citizens.

The lag has been so great, and the resistance in some cases so firm and so imbedded, the deprivations so deep and so enduring, that only the combined resources of both government and industry can achieve the rate of progress that we must experience in the immediate future.

We must, in particular, focus our attention upon the urgent need to promote equal employment opportunity in our local communities -- in our thousands of regional offices, regional plants, in your subsidaries across the nation. And this challenge bears just as heavily upon the Federal Government as it does upon private industry. I mention this because I have been around Washington a long time and I have found that you can get some statement from the head of a department, and you think you have a whole change of policy. On you feel good! You say, "Well I have won this one." I want to tell you that to change the habits of an establishment in this city, and to get that message down thru the many bureaus and agencies and sub-bureaus, is a task, believe me, that requires the efforts of a giant. And I have a feeling that some of our large business establishments may have similar experiences. So don't be satisfied by the fact that you have put out a new bulletin -- I have seen millions of those-- or a new regulation. You really have to follow through. Let us, therefore, see the same imagination, ingenuity and inventiveness expended in developing equal employment opportunities, now and in the future, as we have seen used in the past to deny such opportunities, and I will tell you they were mighty clever.

Every State --- if it does not have one already -- should establish a Governor's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to perform for state

employees and state contractors the same services which the President's Committee performs on the Federal level. And I wish that each of you would become an ambassador to see that this was undertaken in your state if it is not already a fact. In our towns and cities, Mayors should initiate similar campaigns where such do not now exist. And every corporation participating in Plans for Progress should broadcast throughout our communities the good news of equal employment hiring policies.

Do not hesitate to seek out local businesses in a community where you have an office or plant. Many of you are in a very real sense the center of the industrial life of the community. You set the example and if you relate it to others in the community, it will be contagious. I urge you to urge your business associates and other businesses in your community to join with your company in mounting an aggressive and affirmative campaign of equal employment recruiting. Accelerate still further your training programs to transform unqualified or inexperienced workers into qualified employees.

There is just so much that you can do on your own and then you won't have to listen to the Vice President or the Secretary of Labor or to Hobart Taylor or any of us,--- you can just do it on your own.

Now is the time for American industry to demonstrate a new dimension of leadership --- which is the theme of this conference --- initiative and aggressiveness in furthering the cause of equal employment opportunity. The benefits of such an accelerated effort would be substantial -- to the persons involved and also to our economy. It has been estimated by the Council of Economic Advisors that we

sacrifice up to $20 billion dollars per year of potential production as a result of job discrimination and unequal employment opportunity. Let's presume for a moment that that's an exaggerated figure. The fact is, that upgrading the confidence and skill of a worker, employing people on the basis of their personal qualifications, and bringing them into the mainstream of the American economy, is not only good morals, as I said a while ago, but it is good business. It is the way that you make markets, and it is also the way that you help to make good people. Just consider what we have been sacrificing in terms of purchasing power and those potential markets -- not to mention the human misery and the social decay stemming directly from low wages and unemployment.

I maintain a deep faith in the capacity of American industry to accomplish anything it wants if it determines that it must be done for the survival of our country and for the betterment of our free enterprise economy. The challenge to move aggressively in promoting equal employment opportunity -- in all its ramifications -- is patently evident.

The specific form you might adopt in helping to meet this challenge is far less important than a clear recognition on your part of the dimensions of the need and a mutual understanding between industry and government that the job must be done.

You hear a great deal these days about building the Great Society. I am pleased that we do because America needs the challenge of excellence. We Americans can no longer tolerate just getting by. We are in the role of world leaders and, whether we want it or not, we can't escape from this role of leadership. And this role of

leadership will require of us excellence of performance, higher standards of conduct, better products, higher quality of education, a greater appreciation of the cultural heritage that is ours. The meaning of the Great Society is not just more production or even more wages, but as the President has said, it relates to the quality of our life, not just the quantity. But the quality of our life as a nation is adulterated my dear friend unless that quality of life is extended to more and to more of our fellow citizens.

We are really no longer talking about bigness. Our business is big, our labor is big, our agriculture is big, our universities are big, our government is big, our nation is big. But there is a great deal of difference between bigness and greatness, and now we are asking the American people to take on the mantle of greatness. We have accomplished the bigness, but the greatness will test our character and you, my dear friends and fellow Americans, you are involved tonight and tomorrow not just in making America bigger, or even richer in material goods. You are now involved as full partners in building the greatness of America, and the greatness will be achieved when we finally realize that the main difference between freedom and totalitarianism is in the acceptance and the understanding of human dignity.

I, therefore, ask you to join with our President and his Administration in demonstrating the continued faith and spirit of this land and people. Let's continue to plan for progress and let's not only make the plans, but let's make sure that the progress is something of which we can be proud and that generations yet unborn can

point back to this day and say, "They made a beginning and a good one, and the progress they made has permitted us to achieve these great goals." I am delighted that I can be a partner and part of this calling, and I look forward to working with you, and I thnk you very much.

Plans for Progress

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

**INFORMATION**

**NEWS LETTER**

No. 25 February 25, 1965

## CONFERENCE ECHOES

Nearly 700 businessmen and government leaders attended the Third National Plans for Progress Conference in Washington on January 25 and 26, and more than 500 were at the Dallas Regional Seminar on February 11 as the administrative staff stepped up its efforts to disseminate information on equal employment opportunity to as wide an audience as possible. The programs were designed to both update participants on equal opportunity developments and point the way for more affirmative action in this area on the part of business and industry.

Highlights of the major speeches at the National Conference, plus a sampling of the wide press coverage the meeting received, are attached to this Newsletter. In response to many requests, a company attendance list also is attached. An early future issue of the Newsletter will include excerpts from the excellent panel discussions at both meetings.

Discussions already are under way on possible future regional seminars in San Francisco, Atlanta, and Milwaukee.

## PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Plans for Progress Office has modest supplies available of several pamphlets which may interest member companies as guides to similar publications in their areas. Western Electric's Omaha Works cooperated with the Omaha Urban League on an attractive 16-page brochure, "Places To Go With An Education," distributed widely among minority groups at all levels but particularly to students to show employment opportunities in many area businesses. The Community Relations Conference of Southern California has compiled a leaflet aimed at area employers which lists many sources of qualified minority-group job applicants. The Michigan Bell Telephone Company has published a booklet showing "Merit Employment In Action," a smaller version of the case study booklet issued last year by General Electric.

Requests for not more than several copies of each will be filled by the Plans for Progress Office, 1815 H Street, N. W., Washington 20006.

# # #

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY**

**Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006**
**Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555**

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## A Minority Leader Looks at Plans for Progress

Excerpts from remarks by Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, at the Third National Plans for Progress Conference in Washington, D.C., January 26, 1965

As one who has participated in your conception, and who suffered with you through some of your growing pains in Plans for Progress, and who finally witnessed your great birth and meaningful adulthood as a significant organization, under the leadership of Bill Miller and Hobart Taylor and an excellent staff, I rejoice at the attendance; the enthusiastic and responsive reaction; and at the participation which I have observed here today.

I think you ought to know also that in spite of what Roy Wilkins said about the many reservations that the civil rights leaders have had about Plans for Progress initially, in a post election meeting with the President, a meeting attended by Dr. Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, Roy Wilkins, James Farmer, and myself, we made it quite plain that we did not conceive of Title VII as a substitute for either Plans for Progress or Executive Order 10925; that we felt that in many ways, because yours is an affirmative program requiring certain measures, certain reports, and certain activities of your own initiation, that this was a valuable adjunct to what is still needed, an FEPC bill. I thought that you might like to know also that not only did he receive this reaction from us favorably, but later, in another meeting with Vice President Humphrey, who will carry major responsibility in this area, he also agreed completely. So we are not here today to participate in the burial or even in the wake of this organization. We are here to stimulate it to greater heights.

I rejoice also at the attendance and participation in this meeting because to me it represents proof positive that the significant and enlightened business community of

this country has made a definite turn in the road; that they no longer see race relations and civil rights as a "spectator sport." Further evidence is the great new demands that have been placed upon the whole Urban League movement of 70 affiliates around the country and of some 525 staff people. Never before have so many employers knocked on our door and sincerely asked for help, for suggestions of employees and for general assistance in trying to correct and adjust the situation in their own companies.

Now, as far as Plans for Progress itself is concerned, somehow the name bothers me -- at this point in time because it sounds a little tentative. I used to have an employer who got annoyed at me because I told him whenever he called me in that I was "fixing" to do something. And he finally said, "I'm tired of your fixing to do something; I wnat you to do something."

Now, while I have had enough academic exposure to be aware of the value of sound research and planning, I think there comes a time when we are through planning and we are off the drafting boards and we are now at the level of operations. Somehow, I would like to be thinking in terms of achievement of goals and implementation of plans, so that we do nothing or say nothing that suggest that planning alone is enough nor is the mere signing of a Plans for Progress enough. I don't wish to minimize the importance of "autographing that bit of paper," but neither do I want to convey the impression that you have been "saved" and that you are assured of going through the pearly gates by that fact.

As my colleague and distinguished friend, Roy Wilkins, pointed out, one of the reasons that we cannot rest in the current situation is that in spite of all of the

gains that have been made, vast problems still remain.

I would also like to make it quite clear that while the civil rights organizations and certainly the NAACP, CORE and the Urban League may differ in method and approach, we are together as never before on the objectives, and we are sure that your presence here also puts you in this camp. But I find it necessary sometimes to tell or to remind my friends in industry that the Urban League is not in business to help any company discriminate with more sophistication or to segregate with more subtlety. We are not in the painting business; we cannot make an all-white company look integrated. We are in the business of helping those companies who truly desire to make of their companies a model of the American dream. We are in the business of intelligently helping you achieve that purpose.

I think what we must do now, by way of priority, so as to make of this significant step we have taken in Plans for Progress a living reality, is to first get the message down to the local level, and from the local level to be sure it gets down to each and every employee, including that lady who sits at the door, who meets the prospective Negro applicants as they walk into the door.

There has been some discussion today about the fact that Title VII does not require anybody to engage in preferential treatment. In fact, it went farther. My good friend Ted Kheel was quite accurate and valid when he said that Title VII outlaws preferential treatment; that Title VII does not ask that one set up quotas. Those of you who want to follow the spirit of the law, then you have an out. One speaker has already mentioned that anybody who did not want to employ Negro workers could find many excuses. What we must do today is to work as creatively

and as imaginatively to include Negro workers, as industry and other groups have worked throughout the years to exclude them. And I contend that it took real genius to keep some of these industries as "lillywhite" as many of them were.

However, a special effort will be needed in recruiting, an area in which some very interesting things are going on today. There are companies right now, with whom we are working, who actually are identifying Negro youngsters at the senior high school level; tapping these youngsters, putting them into their plants during the summer, then sending them off to college, subsidizing them through college with the understanding that they will come back to work in their plants.

In addition, there are a number of companies now that are bringing in Negro college teachers and students to expose them to the modern world of work, to give these teachers and students jobs that heretofore they knew nothing about.

If you really want to reach out, you can do something about this person who on the surface seems not yet quite ready and qualified. You represent a considerable educational institution in American. There's much in-plant training going on.

Third, it seems to me that management and industry must not fall into the trap of saying that our responsibility ends with the employment of a Negro or with the establishment of a policy of no discrimination. Businessmen have historically provided leadership in the total community in many areas. They are the role models; they are the image-makers; they are the opinion-molders; they are the people that others look up to. So they have a joint responsibility here, to see and so something about the kind of education that these youngsters get, and the kind of housing.

I know a particular company that has one of the best employment policies of any company in the country. They happen to be located in a city where Negro housing is pitiful, and any Negro who is looking for a house has to settle in a dilapidated house in a ghetto with inferior schools. After an elaborate period of screening and recruiting, this company hired 12 top-flight Negro graduates, including several engineers, only to have most of them leave shortly after reporting, because there was no place for their kids to go to school and no decent housing for them.

It is patently unfair to insist, on the one hand, that we will take Negroes who are qualified and equipped, and then completely ignore those institutions in that community who carry responsibility for essential services. You, as business-men, must provide the leadership in your community--give service on Boards of Urban Leagues and other organizations.

One industrialist came to me not so long ago and was complaining about his inability to get top-notch people.

I said: "You know, I understand that you gave $100,000 to a Harvard fund-raising drive, and that same year you gave $5,000 to the United Negro College Fund, which collects for 32 predominately Negro colleges. In the next breath you say to me, 'why do they not turn out the same quality of graduates as Harvard?' You help perpetuate the condition about which you complain when you give Harvard $100,000, and $5,000 to 32 Negro colleges."

Now this is the kind of re-thinking in which, it seems to me, industry is going to have to engage. These are those who deplore the Negro's dependency

on the Federal Government. There are those who decry the kinds of "street demonstrations" and the resulting tension with which it leaves our cities, that's so harmful to business. I contend that the best way to make a conservative out of a liberal is to give him a stake in the business world. The few Negro bankers that I know in this country think like bankers. They don't think like Roy Wilkins and Whitney Youngs.

If industry truly wants the Negro to begin to look more at the private sector of our society, then it cannot keep him on the outside looking in. He must get in the mainstream, and you must help him get there; and then he'll be the biggest Republican, the biggest Conservative that you have ever seen.

I think you can understand why the Negro has traditionally turned to the Federal Government. It's been that sector of the system that has been most responsive to his needs. But I assure you that it is not a permanent affliction and that with some tender loving care, on your part, you might get him looking your way.

Finally, let me say that industry has been, I think, much too timid, much too reluctant to advertise its successes. Industry, has, almost without exception, said we would rather not have you mention our particular company and our new policies or our new placements. We want to do this quietly. Now the reasons they have given on the surface are that they do not want to seem to be boasting. I'm not sure this is the real reason. I wonder if the reason might not also be, "well, I'm not sure that Mississippi might not hear about it" or maybe "if I talk about it too much, I'll be flooded with applicants." Well, you're not likely to be flooded with applicants, and I would ask you to adopt the same attitude toward

Mississippi that President Johnson adopted in the recent election-- and he didn't do so badly.

In the long run, balancing these things off, you have far more to gain by advertising your successes. Moreover, we need them. Negro youngsters need to know that there is some tangible reward today for staying in school and achieving excellence. We need these kind of "role models" to remind Negro kids that their destiny can be a better one rather than futility. Also, your company needs the kind of image of being an "All-American" company. So, I say, accent the positive. We have been too long stuck in race relations in this country, with stories of conflict and tension and riots and too few stories about the many examples of cooperation and progress.

We appeal to you, therefore, to begin to re-think this whole matter of whether you are going; to court the Negro press, advertise in them; and if you advertise in them you won't have any trouble getting nice feature stories on your company. I understand that editors are always much more receptive to feature stories about your company when you've given a full-page ad. I would urge you to do this as a meaningful way of saying to the Negro community as well as the white community that now you mean business and now you really want Negroes to apply and to see your company as a fair employment company.

Again let me ask you to be realistic. I have said many times, but let me repeat it: Do not expect for us to provide you with superior workers. This is completely unrealistic. Given the factors of history, it would be impossible for the Negro at this period in time to have produced a superior race. We

cannot provide you with secretaries who type 120 words a minute and who look like Lena Horne. We cannot provide you with accountants with the background of Ralph Bunche. We have a few of these, but we run out of them pretty fast. In your zeal to correct the employment situation at the higher levels, don't forget the lower levels--those jobs that you have set aside for dumb white people. We need some of those, too, since all Negroes are not geniuses.

Now briefly, where do we go from here? As far as the civil rights movement is concerned, I certainly cannot speak for the entire movement, but I have the feeling as I talk to other leaders and as I move around the Harlems of this country that we are currently in a period of conscious optimism; a period that might be described as watchful waiting; hoping that the Civil Rights Act and the war on poverty program, both nationally and locally, will soon lead to some tangible changes in the present status of Negro citizens. No Negro is so foolish as to believe that overnight you can change a functional illiterate into a skilled technician. But what the Negro does hope is that he is able to see the light up the road, that he is able to see that for his child there will be a better tomorrow. And what we need, therefore, are some tangible gains, some victories that we can grasp and hold onto that say better jobs; that say rats won't bite your kids. The Negro today, more than ever before, is anxious to participate in this change.

Finally, join in with the Urban League, with the NAACP, with all the civil rights groups who are seeking not a revolution in the sense that we seek to overthrow a system or that we even seek to change a system, but a revolution

that seeks to become a part of a system. This is an entirely different kind of revolution. Join us in what is best told, I think, in a story by a famous African educator, Dr. Aggrey, who told of an eagle that was found by a farmer who had gone out to hunt. The eagle had just been born. The farmer brought it back and put it in a coop with his chickens and forgot about it. Years later, a passing naturalist, seeing the eagle in with the chickens, began to berate the farmer for raising an eagle with the chickens. The farmer in all innocence, said he didn't feel that he had done anything wrong, and furthermore, because it had been raised since the day of its birth with the chickens, it was now for all intents and purposes a chicken.

The naturalist offered to prove differently. After many repeated attempts to get the eagle to fly, which all had ended in failure, he finally took the eagle out on top of a high cliff, and said, "Eagle, thou art an eagle. Thou were meant to fly in the sky, not to walk on the earth. Lift thy wings and fly." The eagle trembled as if new life had come to it, stretched its mighty wings, looked off into the horizon and flew off into the sun never to return. It was an eagle, though it had been raised and tamed as a chicken.

Now, this is what the civil rights leaders, Negro teachers, and our friends are saying to Negro kids throughout this country. This is what we invite your participation in: to say to Negro kids that although you have suffered the humiliation and the deprivation that would suggest that you are "nobody," you are really "somebody." And though you have placed about you all the symbols and the signs that would suggest that you are a second-class citizen, my dear, you are a first-class human being. Lift your sights. Stretch your minds, and fly.

Thank you.

"THE IMPACT OF TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964"

Excerpts from Remarks by Theodore W. Kheel of Battle, Fowler, Stokes & Kheel, New York City, at the Third National Plans for Progress Conference in Washington, D. C., January 26, 1965

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964--designated "Equal Employment Opportunity" . . . imposes new restrictions upon the right of unions to choose their members and apprentices. It will require substantial changes in the screening and referral procedures of employment agencies, public and private.

It goes far beyond any prior Federal law or order.

In time, it will have a profound influence on the patterns of minority employment in every section of the nation . . . /and/ will probably prove to be the most meaningful provision in terms of concrete results of the entire Civil Rights Law.

But it is also clear that some opponents of the law . . . were more than generous in their exaggerations of its intrusions on American business. It is thus equally as important to state what Title VII does not do, or require, as it is to discuss its terms in precise detail.

Ultimately Title VII will affect about 250,000 establishments with 25 or more employees. /But/ some 2.5 million employers will never be subject to Title VII.

Congress was meticulously careful, moreover, in minimizing recordkeeping and reporting requirements, and in limiting the investigatory powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Employers subject to Executive Order 10925 or to state or local law, for example, are not compelled to set up additional record systems--or make new types of reports--except in the case of apprenticeship and other training programs.

The substantive areas of the law have raised more serious questions than those relating to its coverage, and those of you who may be responsible for compliance should hasten to clarify its terms within your companies at all levels of management.

Title VII does not adopt the much-criticized principle of "preferential treatment." It specifically rejects that doctrine.

The employer is not compelled to establish a quota system in hiring. An effort to allot jobs on the basis of a specific racial, ethnic, or religious "mix" would in fact be a violation of the law, as would discharge of any employee to make way for a member of a minority group. Established seniority rights will not be affected, since Title VII is not retroactive in effect.

The law will not interfere with testing procedures that are professionally developed and impartially administered. It does not prohibit bona fide seniority, merit and incentive systems.

The employer retains the right to impose and maintain hiring and other employment standards as exacting as he chooses. What Title VII purports to do is to assure that no qualified person will be refused a job, a promotion, apprenticeship or on-the-job training, or otherwise made subject to distinctive treatment, because of his race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. To accomplish this end, the law imposes one basic prohibition upon the employer, worded in substantially the same terms as every state and local statute on the subject: In substance, the employer may not discriminate, in any aspect of employment, against applicants or employees on the proscribed grounds.

In addition, he may not take retaliatory action against those who participate in the law's enforcement process, nor specify racial or other preferences in his recruitment techniques.

The absence of any statutory definition of "discrimination" has been frequently cited as a crucial weakness of the law. The dictionary definition --to discriminate is "to make a distinction or a difference in treatment or favor"--was relied on by the Senate managers for the Civil Rights bill. I think it is fair to say to this sophisticated audience, however, that irrespective of definition, in your heart you know what discrimination is, and that this is a group that will not practice it.

Nevertheless, it is inevitable that employers will be faced with exaggerated charges from oversensitive applicants and employees. This has been the experience of every state or Federal agency operating in the field. It was for that reason that Congress provided every feasible safeguard to assure a thorough screening of complaints.

Complaints may be filed only by the person affected, or by a member of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Commission may not enter the proceedings at all until a state or local agency, if there is one, has had the opportunity to review the matter. If a majority of the five-man Commission finds reasonable cause to believe a charge is accurate, the Commission will seek to correct the condition by conciliation and persuasion. If this fails, the complainant--and in "pattern" cases the Attorney General--may bring a Federal District Court action to secure compliance with the statute. Only if the court finds the violation was intentional, may it order appropriate

relief. Its orders will be enforceable through the contempt procedure, civil or criminal.

The Federal Commission thus lacks the power to initiate court action which has long been held by most state anti-bias agencies.

Although the Federal statute in its enforcement aspects is less stringent than most of the 25 state anti-bias laws, experience after 20 years of state law enforcement provides the basis for an educated guess as to the impact of Title VII. The fact is that the state agencies generally have not been flooded with employment discrimination cases, and only a minute proportion of complaints have advanced as far as the public hearing stage. The number reaching the courts has been infinitesimal. These results are cited by some civil rights spokesmen as proof that state laws have not been vigorously enforced and have not resulted in significant improvement in the economic status of minority groups. On the other hand, the same results are said to prove that the principle of equality by statute achieves results through voluntary compliance and further that it is not disruptive of the economy or a threat to management freedom.

It is not necessary for me to resolve this debate here. It is probable that the national climate in race relations, as altered by passage of the 1964 Act, will inspire more complaints, justifiable or not, since those who feel victimized by bias will become more bold in assertion of their rights--and civil rights organizations will focus greater attention on discrimination in employment because of its positive value in all areas of civil rights. The existence of a Federal agency may inspire the states to more energetic enforcement under their broader powers.

The merit of Title VII will not and should not be measured, in the long run, however, by cold percentages of complaints received, complaints adjusted, complaints denied, or court orders obeyed. Because of the vigorous voluntary efforts toward compliance which Title VII will inspire, it probably never will be possible to determine precisely the law's impact in terms of new jobs, new job categories and wider economic opportunity created for Negroes and other minorities. But the temper of the times and the widespread support the law has received guarantee that the rate and scope of minority group employment will substantially increase, as indeed it already has.

"THE ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM"

Excerpts from Remarks by Otis A. Singletary, Director, Job Corps, Office of Economic Opportunity, at the Third National Plans for Progress Conference in Washington, D. C.

I would like to make three generalizations. The first is that the problem of poverty actually does exist. The reason I say /what may seem obvious to some/ is because there are many people in this country who either will not or do not realize this fact. It's easy to understand why we in this country find it difficult to believe that poverty is a problem. /Eighty percent of us are so prosperous/ it is small wonder that the image of poverty in our land has become dimmed and blurred. But the fact is that there does remain an unseen America, a land of limited opportunity and of restricted choice, made up of some 35 million people, roughly one fifth of the population. Ten million families who struggle to find shelter, to feed and clothe their children, to stave off disease and malnutrition, to somehow build that better life that has been the dream of us all.

Poverty is pervasive in America. It occurs in many places and is endured by people in many situations. But its occurrence is nonetheless highly concentrated among those with certain characteristics: lack of education, broken families, racial discrimination.

My second generalization is that there is nothing new about fighting poverty. Among our people we've been doing it for a long, long time, although emphasis in the past has been given more to alleviation, I think, than to prevention. One need only mention the social legislation of the New Deal which has been strengthened and expanded by every subsequent

administration to realize that this marked a turning point by recognizing that the economic well being and security of individuals and families was a national concern. You may remember one of Franklin Roosevelt's more famous quotes: "One third of a nation ill fed, ill clothed, ill housed." Using these rough comparable statistics, President Johnson now talks about one fifth of our population, so that in the last 30 years we have in fact come from somewhere like 33-1/3% down to 20% of our people who are in poverty.

My third generalization is that to get at this remaining 20% a diverse and comprehensive and coordinated attack is necessary. Further, that this attack can now be begun -- in fact, has been begun -- under the authorization of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. This Act reflects, I think, /our belief as a people/ that the conquest of poverty is not only within our power but is within our capacity.

The national commitment is perfectly clear. It is the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity.

Now, having made these points, I would like to explain very briefly what the Economic Opportunity Act resulted in in the way of the creation of an office. This is the Office of Economic Opportunity that Mr. Sargent Shriver was named to direct.

The bill has seven titles, and you probably already know them. I would make this point, though, that because of the obligations that

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come with the legislation, the Office of Economic Opportunity did two things. First, it delegated certain of these programs to existing Government agencies that had the capability to carry them out. For example, the Work Training Program is being administered by the Labor Department; the Work Study Program by the Office of Education; and the Work Experience Program through Health, Education, and Welfare.

Second, we created an organization to do those things that still remain to be done under the terms of the law. The director has three primary subordinates: one is the Vista Program, which is commonly referred to as the Domestic Peace Corps; the other is the Community Action Program, about which I am sure all of you know something already; and the third is Job Corps, the part of this program that I am concerned with directly.

Job Corps is one of the major elements of the youth program in the Economic Opportunity Act. It is a program for youngsters who are out of school and out of work, who need a change in environment, along with everything else, and who are going to be provided a residential experience, including basic education, vocational education, useful work experience, physical training, the normal elements. The Job Corps is aimed at young Americans 16 through 21 years of age, and there are one million of them in this country this day who are out of school and out of work. It is a voluntary program for those who need and want this residential experience in order to get a new start for themselves. It is a program designed to provide them with certain new skills, to instill new work habits and attitudes, to improve both their mental

and physical condition. We feel that we must provide these enrollees certain attitudes and certain skills and certain achievement levels which will enable them not only to get a job at an entry level but to hold that job and eventually to advance in it. We hope that some of them will return to school, that some will enter existing, more sophisticated vocational training programs, that many of them will enlist in the armed forces where they have been denied admission because they could not pass the examination.

The Concentration in Job Corps training will be upon vocational education, but we feel that job training alone will not suffice. All of our activities have to be concerned with basic education, for it's foolish to talk about improving people's employability in this age and time if you haven't tried to bring them to the level of functional literacy.

Who are these youngsters and where are they going to come from? They are the alienated and disadvantaged youngsters both economically and culturally. They will come from urban slums, from rural pockets where they now stagnate outside the main stream of American life. They are the school drop-outs. They will have known substandard housing, overcrowded schools, low incomes, part-time, dead-end employment. Many will be non-white and will have known racial discrimination in its rawest form. Many will have failed the Selective Service test. Many will have a self concept of defeat and failure and will have almost an incredibly

massive unawareness of the world in which they live. The aim of Job Corps for these youngsters is to give them hope and to give them a future. We intend to take those who show promise of being able to benefit from this program. They must want to join, they must be capable of full participation.

One of the critics of our program suggested that it was visionary and that the American teenager would not have any interest in a program like this. Well, we started recruiting for Job Corps in the first week in January, and /already, three weeks later,/ we have 50,000 applicants for this program, and they are coming in at a rate that is very unsettling to a man who wishes his life could be more settled at the moment.

In Job Corps we will be operating three kinds of facilities. First of all, the thing that we call the conservation center, which always conjures up a division of the old CCC program. There is a similarity, but this program goes far beyond the CCC concept. These camps built on public lands will have 100 to 200 enrollees. They will in fact do conservation work that will be about 50% of their assignment, but they will also be enrolled, each of these kids, in a basic /three-R/ education program.

In addition, we have two kinds of facilities called urban training centers, one for men and one for women. They are contracted out to contractors who come to us with proposals to operate one. It may be interesting to this group to know that American business has been very interested in participating in this program and that of the actual six contracts we have for men's centers, two are with universities, two with state agencies, and two with major American corporations. We think this

is a wonderful show of interest.

In terms of our charge, which is to improve their employability, it's perfectly clear that the final test, the measuring rod of the success of this program, is going to depend on what these kids are able to do and what they are going to be given the opportunity to do when they finish our program. In view of your own stated purposes as an organization, aside from the fact that you represent the greatest employers in this country, you too have a stake in this program. I repeat, you, too, have a stake in this program, and I am here specifically to ask for your help. I don't want to pretend that American business has not been helping us. It has. We have a number of people in my office who are on leave, some of them perhaps from your corporations, who have taken a year out of their corporate careers to come in and help administer this program. We have had representatives from business working with the task force that drew up the plans under which this program was launched.

But there is still a vital role for American business that has not been undertaken, and the time has come for us to come to you and specifically ask for your help. And that is in the whole area of placement, of what we are going to do about getting these kids jobs in this economy of ours when they have finished /our training./

I ask that this group undertake to work directly with the Job Corps in this problem of job development and of job placement for the Job Corps graduates. I am specifically asking that you either appoint a committee or that you use one of the committees you already have if it's

appropriate to work with my office in what is going to be not only one of the most difficult but actually the most meaningful single things we do. It isn't going to help much if we bring these kids into a program and enable them to do something at the end of it that they cannot do now. What is going to be enough is if they are able to do these things and there are people like you in strategic positions in the business community to help them get started. I want to make this a specific and formal request that this organization undertake to help us in probably the most important part of our program.

We are convinced that the objective of this program is not only good, that it is not only wise, but that it is also possible. And if you will join us, you with the resources, strengths, and powers that you have, will join us in salvaging many, many young Americans, then I think that the best dreams we have and the great hopes we have for this program will be realized -- and they will be realized in what I think is a profoundly concerned American way.

# THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

Excerpts from Remarks by LeRoy Collins, Director,
Community Relations Service, U. S. Department of Commerce,
at the Third National Plans for Progress Conference
Washington, D. C. January 26, 1965

Let me tell you briefly of our activities in the Community Relations Service and how I believe you in Plans for Progress and we can work together.

CRS was created to seek compliance with the new Civil Rights Act through persuasion and conciliation. In contrast with the Justice Department and some other agencies, we assert no threat, no force. Most of our work is quiet and without fanfare.

We have a small staff, 51 in all, and our work falls into three major divisions: conciliation, community action, and the encouragement of public support of laws against discrimination. Our budget is little more than a million dollars . . .

Our Conciliation Division has been characterized by us as our fire-fighting team. The success we have met has exceeded our hopes . . . When we enter a dispute, a team of our conciliators moves into the troubled community to establish immediate contact with its leaders, both white and Negro. They talk with the Mayor; the person, business, or official against whom the complant has been lodged; the ministers; and of course the persons who have brought the complaint.

Our goal in every case is to achieve compliance with the law. Much of our work is cloaked in anonymity by special legal requirements of confidentiality. Beyond this, however, we feel that it is prudent and right that credit for success go to the local people who really deserve it, and more local cooperation comes from this approach.

It is our second major area of effort which may more directly concern you in Plans for Progress. For it is in this, our Community Action Division, that we will be paralleling your new thrust at the whole community beyond the perimeter of your individual companies.

In our community action program we seek to help prevent fires -- both in communities where one has been put out, and in those where the dry tinder of racial unrest begs for a spark to ignite it.

Prevention of fires involves much more than the cooling effects of conciliation. It means building from the smouldering conditions of a community a new climate -- the temperate climate of full acceptance of all its citizens into the total life of that community.

The creation of local community relations committees, so essential in accomplishing this, is a primary and vital concern to CRS. These committees should be composed of the true leaders of every minority group. They should acquire the support of municipal officials and, hopefully, the whole community. They should be properly staffed and adequately budgeted. They must be aware of community resources such as voluntary agencies as well as state and federal programs which they may have failed to utilize.

An effective community relations committee does not wait for trouble. It anticipates it. Its goal is to locate and eliminate the root causes of the projected trouble before it explodes.

You will find yourselves more and more frequently crossing paths with members of our own National Citizens' Committee who are working to establish such local committees. This National Citizens' Committee affords another excellent opportunity for cooperation between us. This resource of 460 leading

citizens selected by President Johnson from across the nation can be shared with other appropriate federal agencies. Already we have engaged in preliminary discussions to determine how the NCC can be "loaned" to Plans for Progress to implement your programs.

And I am not so noble as to propose this as a one-way street. We at CRS have our eye on Plans for Progress, too. The experience you have acquired in race relations work in the employment field, together with the great stature you enjoy as major American companies, makes you an enormous resource to us . . .

Your value as a resource to us and to a community may well help in the development of an extended pledge program, similar to yours, that we are thinking about. Through our Citizens' Committee, we may see possibly a Pledge for Equal Employment Opportunity from the millions of smaller companies not now included in your Plans for Progress . . .

Such a pledge program seems to be a natural -- a logical extension of your own affirmative program and that of our own community action division.

A further significant opportunity for mutual effort lies in the pooling of success stories. And here I should mention CRS' third major division, the development of broad public support for all our laws against discrimination.

We regard collecting of significant success stories and the dissemination of these through the news media as highly important in educating community leadership and the public at large about civil rights and community relations.

You are compiling a study of significant employment programs for publication later this year. We hope to share with you similar information gained from a survey we are asking our own NCC members to conduct on your behalf in their communities.

JET MAGAZINE Feb. 11, 1965

## Humphrey Urges Industry To Find Jobs For Negroes

*Hobart Taylor congratulates Vice President Humphrey.*

Making his fourth speech on race relations in five days, Vice President Hubert Humphrey urged 500 of the nation's top business firms to use "the same imagination, ingenuity and inventiveness expended in developing equal opportunities as we have used to deny such opportunities in the past." As the closing speaker at the third annual Plans for Progress conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment in Washington, Humphrey declared: "I ask for a revival of the spirit that helped transform America into the arsenal of democracy during wartime—I ask for a revival of the spirit that helped—launch whole nations down the path of economic and political self sufficiency during peacetime . . . none of these problems were more than American industry could handle. Why should the inclusion of a relatively small number of minority workers into the mainstream of society appear to be so formidable a task now."

The Vice President echoed the words of NAACP leader Roy Wilkins and Urban League Director Whitney Young who also addressed the conference. Also urging the business leaders to use imagination and creativity in hiring Negroes, Young cautioned them to make their fair employment policies known to everyone, including the interviewer who sits at the door. He added: "Don't expect us to always find you superior Negroes. . . . Save us some of those jobs you give to dumb white folks . . ."

FROM BIG FIRMS:

# Job recruiters now invading colleges

An unprecedented number of recruiters from big business and government are now invading the predominately colored college, seeking graduates for jobs that were heretofore closed to them because of their race.

An example is Hampton Institute where President Jerome Holland expects 150 recruiters to interview his seniors this year. In 1961, Hampton only saw six such recruiters.

**Some observers believe that the March on Washington in 1963 and related demonstrations at job sites helped to bring about this new day for the colored graduate.**

"It is one of the greatest things that has happened in industry in the last 25 years," said Dr. Holland in welcoming the recruiters.

He said the realization of new opportunities had raised the sights of many of his students.

"This sudden change in policy has raised levels of aspiration," he said, explaining: "The youngster who once refused to enter the business field because he knew there were few openings, is now entering that field."

• • •

ALSO reporting this week large increases in the number field because he knew there campuses were:

Dr. Samuel P. Massie, president of North Carolina College; J. Percy Bond, placement director at Morgan State College; and Wiley M. Davis, placement director of St. Augustine College, Raleigh.

**They made these reports in AFRO interviews as they attended the Plans for Progress Conference, sponsored by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. The conference was also attended by more than 300 representatives of major business firms who have pledged to wipe out discrimination in their companies.**

All four of the college officials reported that the influx of recruiters has caused them to revamp their job counseling and placement services.

• • •

THE NEW ..emphasis in these services is to make the student aware that his professional opportunities are expanded, that they are no longer restricted to the traditional vocations of "lawyer, docotr, preacher and teacher.

"Most recruiters that come down now want well qualified people in business and the sciences," said Dr. Massie. "We just have a few people in these fields, not enough to meet the demands."

**This is how Dr. Massie explained why the predominately colored college couldn't meet the demand right away.**

"Opportunities have opened suddenly on us. . .consequently it (the colored college) is not prepared to turn out the numbers desired in fields that were once closed to us."

Dr. Massie said some students are still unbelieving about "a colored vice president." To prove that these opportunities are real, Dr. Massie said his college is bringing in "live examples."

The other three officials said their programs are basically the same.

Mr. Bond from Morgan indicated that he thought his school a bit farther ahead than most in preparing to meet the demands of new opportunity.

"We, including my office, the staff, faculty, everybody, started preparing three years ago for this," said Mr. Bond explaining how they had geared Morgan's machinery to produce graduates for positions open in big business and government.

Informing on how the recruiter figure had increased at Morgan, Mr. Bond said:

"We're unable to accommodate them all this year. Our schedule is all filled up."

Morgan will have 175 recruiters from big business visiting this year as compared to about five in 1963, said Mr. Bond.

THE EVENING STAR
*Washington, D. C., Wednesday, January 27, 1965*

# Greater Effort Urged To Combat Job Bias

By CLARENCE HUNTER
Star Staff Writer

Signed pledges are not enough to assure equal opportunity in employment, representatives of some of the nation's top industrial firms were told yesterday.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and two civil rights leaders, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney M. Young Jr. of the National Urban League, all shared this view as guest speakers at the third annual conference of Plans for Progress. The program is a joint effort of the federal government and industry to promote equal job opportunities for Negroes and other minorities.

Representatives of several of the 300 corporations, firms and universities enrolled in the program told the conference that cynicism toward the program has been overcome. So has the indifference and oppisition of management personnel and rank and file employes, they said.

### "A Good Start"

But, the three guest speakers told the some 500 delegates, their voluntary pledges not to discriminate because of race, color or religion were not enough.

"You have made a good start and I salute you for it," Humphrey said. "But, I want to tell you that you have a long road to travel."

Humphrey, who is chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, said an accelerated effort to provide equal employment opportunities would be beneficial to the economy as well as to the individuals affected.

Despite the progress already made, Humphrey said, "the problems which remain in bringing full employment equality to minority workers are staggering in their dimension." He pointed out that, "in recent years, non-white families have actually been losing ground to their white counterparts in terms of family income."

### "Much to Be Done"

"There is, in short, much to be done if the promise of America is ever to become a reality for the millions of minority workers in our country . . . I ask your assistance in accelerating our rate of progress toward this goal."

Calling for a governor's committee on equal employment opportunity in every state, town and city, Humphrey said:

"Let us see the same imagination, ingenuity and inventiveness expended in developing equal employment opportunities as we have seen used to deny such opportunities in the past."

Wilkins said that "something much more vigorous and pattern-oriented than the hesitant approach that is suggested by the term voluntary compliance is required" if Negro workers are to make significant gains, rather than token and symbolic breakthroughs in employment.

### "Inadequate Approach"

"The history of government contract compliance in relation to anti-discrimination provisions indicates that so-called voluntary compliance approach," Wilkins said. "The encrusted traditions of anti-Negro practices by employers and certain powerful labor unions have become the traditional pattern in many industries and is deeply resistant to change."

Wilkins scored the building and construction trades, heavy industry and the tobacco and textile industries for limiting work opportunities for Negroes. On the other hand, he said, civil rights groups were successful this past year in improving the Negroes' position in the automotive industry.

Reminding the industrialists that civil rights no longer is a spectator sport, Young said there comes a time "when we are through planning and at the stage of implementation." He said the pledges not to discriminate in the matter of jobs and promotions must now be implemented "to get a feeling of accomplishment, achievement and momentum."

Earlier, G. William Miller, president of Textron and chairman of the Plans for Progress advisory council, told a news conference the program is shifting its emphasis from pledges to one of "motivation, education and training for every American to realize his potential."

"We are departing from quantatative standards into qualitative standards," Miller said. "We have opened the doors and now we must work in the communities to bring about the spirit we have established in the firms signed up for Plans for Progress."

WASHINGTON POST 1-27-65

# Humphrey Issues Fair-Hiring Appeal

By Geoffrey Wolff
Washington Post Staff Writer

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey said last night that the Council of Economic Advisers has estimated that "we sacrifice up to $20 billion per year of potential production as a result of job discrimination and unequal employment opportunity."

Addressing an audience largely composed of the leaders of business and industry at a dinner sponsored by President Johnson's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, the Vice President departed from his prepared speech to say that equal job opportunities are "not just good morals; they are good economics and good business."

He said enactment of the Civil Rights Act was not sufficient to achieve equal opportunity for all members of the American society, and noted that "at a time when our average annual household income has reached $6300, two-thirds of our non-white families earn less than $4000."

The situation is worst in the cities, he continued. He asserted: "At least half the non-white labor force was unemployed at some time during the last year," Humphrey noted. "If such a situation confronted the average white worker, 25 million people would have been unemployed —more than twice the number unemployed at the height of the Great Depression."

He stressed that the solution to these problems could best be met by cooperation between business and labor: "Let us see the same imagination, ingenuity, and inventiveness expended in developing equal employment opportunities as we have seen used in the past to deny such opportunities."

Expanding his theme of cooperation as a basis for progress, he again departed from his prepared text to note that the Civil Rights legislation was bipartisan, specifically acknowledging the contributions of Republican Senators Dirksen (Ill.) and Keating (N.Y.).

Addressing himself to the hope of a continued expansion of the economy, he drew enthusiastic applause from his audience at the Plans for Progress Conference at the Sheraton-Park Hotel when he said "I am not one of those who believes in cutting a pie into smaller pieces. I'm for baking bigger pies."

At an earlier session, however, two civil rights leaders expressed dissatisfaction with the achievement of major business firms that have pledged to hire and upgrade Negroes.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, said that voluntary compliance with presidential orders barring discrimination on Federally assisted construction projects has been inadequate.

Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, suggested that firms signing Plans for Progress pledges to further fair employment practices should start stressing progress rather than planning.

Plans for Progress is a voluntary effort, started in 1961 by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities. It has enrolled more than 300 employers across the Country.

Wilkins, whose organization has long been critical of Plans for Progress, said that in the building and construction industries particularly, "the concept of voluntary compliance has most definitely not worked. It has not produced results for Negro workers."

He said that the presidential orders dealing with construction projects need "affirmative action, not passive action, to assure equal opportunity in recruitment, employment, and apprenticeship."

Young said, "Enlightened business leadership" no longer regards race relations as a spectator sport. But he added, "Somehow the name 'Plans for Progress' bothers me. It sounds a little tentative.

"I am aware of the value of sound research and planning, but now we are at the point where we must see more implementation, more achievement of our goals."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 1-27-65

# FIRMS HAILED BY HUMPHREY FOR RACE GAINS

BY MARY PAKENHAM
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Jan. 26—Vice President Humphrey tonight saluted representatives of 300 major American corporations for their efforts to reduce racial discrimination in employment practices, and urged them to accelerate the pace.

"The problems which remain in bringing full employment equality to minority workers are staggering in their dimension," he said. "At a time when our average annual household income has reached $6,000, two-thirds of our non-white families earn less than $4,000 . . . Economically this is bad news.

**Lose Ground in Icome Race**

"In recent years, non-white families have actually been losing ground to their white counterparts in terms of family income. Non-white workers account for about 10 per cent of the labor force, 20 per cent of the unemployed, and 30 per cent of the long-term unemployed . . .

"There is, in short, much to be done . . . and so I come to ask your assistance in accelerating our rate of progress."

Humphrey spoke at the third annual plans for progress conference here, sponsored by the President's committee on equal employment opportunity and the plans for progress advisory council, a group of business executives.

**First Speech As Chairman**

The vice president, whose principal executive assignment from the President has been to coördinate the various agencies working in the civil rights field, has replaced Johnson as chairman of the committee.

Tonight's speech was his first as chairman.

Earlier today, the more than 500 conference delegates were told that 90 per cent of the nation's leading businesses and industries have been enlisted in the plans for progress drive.

**Tells Big Increase**

G. William Miller, president of Textron, Inc., and chairman of the advisory group, said 300 companies employing 8.5 million persons have joined plans for progress. A year ago, the membership totaled 118.

THE WASHINGTON POST *Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1965*

# Plans for Progress Key: Motivation

Plans for Progress, a voluntary effort among American employers to promote fair employment practices, announced yesterday a major change in its policy.

Since it was formed in 1961 as a unit of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, Plans for Progress has sought to recruit more firms pledging to hire and upgrade Negroes.

With more than 300 firms signed up, the emphasis now will shift to seeing that Negroes are motivated, educated and trained to take the jobs now open to them.

G. William Miller, president of Textron Inc., and chairman of the Plans for Progress advisory council, told of the policy change during the third annual Plans for Progress conference at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

Corporations, universities and other employers hiring 8.5 million persons or 12 per cent of the work force, are committed to fair employment, Miller said, and Plans for Progress now wants to make sure every American can "realize his full potential."

Miller said up to 16 institutes for high school counselors will be held this summer to discuss job opportunities and what kinds of skills industry needs. He said a two-year campaign using all communications media will be started this spring to urge

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN 1-27-65

# Humphrey Urges More Negro Jobs

*N. Y. Times News Service*

Washington, Jan. 27—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey called last night for a "wartime effort" by American industry to reduce the "massive unemployment among nonwhite workers in our cities."

The Vice President, chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, said Negro wage earners actually have been losing ground to their white counterparts in terms of family income.

Negroes account for 10 percent of the labor force, 20 percent of the total unemployed, and 30 percent of the long-term unemployed, Humphrey told more than 500 executives and personnel officers of major corporations.

**Joblessness Noted**

He said recent studies by the Labor Department had disclosed that "at least half the nonwhite labor force was unemployed at some time during the past year."

Humphrey added:

"If such a situation confronted the average white worker, 25 million people would have been unemployed—more than twice the number of unemployed at the height of the Great Depression (of the 1930s)."

Humphrey suggested that "every state—if it does not have one already—should establish a governor's committee on equal employment opportunity." He said the economy is sacrificing "up to $20 billion a year of potential production" because of job discrimination.

Earlier, the conference of business leaders heard two contradictory assessments of private industry's success in giving Negroes equal job opportunities.

**Progress Cited**

Corporation executives and government officials, using words like "tremendous progress," "bright outlook" and "a new day," cited progress in job-opportunity efforts.

G. William Miller, president of Textron, Inc., said his group had obtained voluntary nondiscriminatory commitments from employers of 8.5 million workers, about 10 percent of the total labor force.

Miller said that in 1963 member companies had increased their hiring of Negroes by 15 percent, while theri total employment increased only 7 percent. He said 47 percent of the 41,000 Negroes hired in 1963 by the reporting companies had been placed in white-collar jobs.

They cited statistics to substantiate reports of gains toward equality of opportunity.

**Failures Claimed**

But the delegates to the third annual "Plans for Progress" conference at the Sheraton Park Hotel then were told by two Negro civil rights leaders that their efforts had failed in many areas.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, told the businessmen their program of voluntary compliance with nondiscriminatory pledges in employment was "too timid" and that the results had been "negligible."

*Negroes in Industry*

The National Observer
1-31-65

# Companies Push 'Fair Employment,' But Policy Isn't Always Practice

*WASHINGTON, D.C.*

Corporate managers are stepping up their efforts to encourage the employment of Negroes in business and industry, especially in more white-collar jobs.

Some headway has been made. But the drive is coming under increasing criticism by some Negro leaders and, for different reasons, by lower-echelon white workers.

Private chats with representatives of some 300 large corporations assembled here last week for a "Plans for Progress" conference point up this fact: An avowed company policy of nondiscrimination in hiring and promotion does not automatically result in the practice of nondiscrimination.

Plans for Progress is a program nurtured by President Johnson through the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Its aim is to encourage the voluntary removal of discriminatory employment practices in business and industry. Among its corporate supporters are American Telephone & Telegraph Co., General Motors Corp., Monsanto Co., Shell Oil Co., and U.S. Steel Corp.

To speed the process of assimilating Negroes into white-collar positions, companies in the program are pushing into three fairly well-defined areas:

✓ **Recruiting.** More companies seeking qualified help are going directly to Negro colleges. Notes Jerome H. Holland, president of Hampton Institute, a Negro college in Hampton, Va.: "Five years ago, representatives of five major corporations came to our campus. This year, we expect 150 recruiters." A similar report of new interest in Negro college grads comes from Winston-Salem State College in North Carolina.

✓ **Advertising.** In the next two months, companies in the program are going to begin a nationwide advertising and community-relations campaign aimed at encouraging Negroes to seek jobs in business and industry. The pitch, primarily, is to assure potential applicants they'll get a fair shake. A sample ad under consideration shows a job application blank with this message: "This used to ask your color. It still asks your education."

✓ **Employe Education.** Many companies are emphasizing the need, from top on down, for putting into practice their fair-employment policies. A personnel man from Rochester, N.Y., candidly admits that a major obstacle has been to get employes, especially supervisors, to accept fair-employment tenets as company policy.

In a way, the foot-dragging is understandable. Many white workers, rightly or wrongly, fear that management's current drive against discrimination will result in the hiring of more Negroes merely because they are Negroes. Representatives here deny this will happen. As George William Miller, president of Textron, Inc., and chairman of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council, puts it: "We do not believe in preferential hiring; we believe in discriminating neither against nor in favor of Negroes."

In back of the minds of many employes, too, say company officials, is that some nondiscriminatory edicts in the past never had been seriously pursued. What the managers must now do, they concede, is convince their people that the present drive is serious-minded.

Despite the general feeling among corporate executives here that much progress has been made, some Negro leaders were obviously dubious.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, told representatives here, for example, that "voluntarism" was inadequate, and he vigorously assailed what he described as "token" integration.

Chided Whitney M. Young, Jr., the National Urban League's executive director, in a speech to the Plans for Progress conference: "You'll take secretaries who type 125 words a minute and look like Lena Horne, and you'll take anybody with the education and intellect of a Ralph Bunche. But we don't have enough of these people to go around."

Still, the intent to broaden Negro opportunities in business and industry, expressed by executives here, goes well beyond vacuous pronouncements. Mr. Miller of Textron sums it up best perhaps by noting that the growing commitment by companies to the Plans for Progress program shows that "this is policy, and it's not going to be debated."

The corporation presidents, vice presidents, and top-level personnel men at the conference here last week boasted about their progress in opening up employment. And they admitted that this couldn't have happened a few years ago. Why has it come about so quickly?

In private, many businessmen said that the temper of Lyndon Johnson was at least as much a consideration as "the temper of the times." Since he became President in 1963, Mr. Johnson has been summoning businessmen to White House meetings.

One White House session was typical. Mr. Johnson told his visitors of the abuses suffered by a Negro friend, then thundered: "You would not want that to happen to your mother, your wife, or your daughter. But you can passively, nonchalantly, go on into your air-conditioned office, have your secretary take your coat, and have it happen in your plant."

Switching to cajolery, Mr. Johnson expounded on the potential of American business for leadership. "He appealed," remarked one executive, "to something we businessmen value even more deeply than we do profit. He appealed to ego."

—GERALD S. SCHATZ

AFRO-AMERICAN 2-6-65

# Capital Spotlight

By Dan Day

## Civil Rights Safe In Humphrey's Hands

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Vice Preisdent Hubert H. Humphrey has commenced his duties as the Nation's civil rights coordinator with great enthusiasm and rare humor.

He told a Plans for Progress Conference here last Tuesday — six days after President Johnson named him chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity — that he was certain he was going to like his job.

Floor manager of the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate, Mr. Humphrey informed 300 of the Nation's top business executives that as Mayor of Minneapolis he had "fought for and helped to establish one of the first equal employment programs in the country."

He said the problems which remain in bringing full employment to minority workers are staggering in their dimension, which he asserted was not only unjust but economically unsound.

## No difficult task

There was no reason, Mr. Humphrey added, why the American industry, which has helped launch whole nations down the path of economic self - sufficiency, should now find the absorption of a relatively small number of colored workers into the mainstream of society such a formidable task.

He emphasized that the lag in gaining equal opportunity has been so great, the resistance in some cases so firm, and the deprivations so deep that only the combined resources of both government and industry can achieve the desired rate of progress "we must experience in the immediate future."

As for the resistance, the Vice President hoped it could be overcome through voluntary compliance.

ATTENDEE LIST
THIRD NATIONAL PLANS FOR PROGRESS CONFERENCE
SHERATON-PARK HOTEL
Washington, D. C.
January 25-26, 1965

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ACF INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
Eric F. Jensen

ACME MARKETS, INCORPORATED
William Carlisle Ferguson

ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH CORPORATION
Edmond F. Franz

AEROJET-GENERAL CORPORATION
C. Barry Fisette

AEROSPACE CORPORATION
James M. Benning

AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION
Clayton D. Ruyle

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
John E. Mixer

AGRICULTURE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
Joseph P. Findlay (Office of Management Services)
C. K. Lyman (Forest Service)

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, INCORPORATED
E. J. Dunphy, Jr.
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ALLEGHENY LUDLUM STEEL CORPORATION
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ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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Robert C. Becker
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A. M. E. CHURCH
Reverend S. Everette Guiles
600 Eye Street, N. W.,Wash.,D.C.

Dr. R. W. Mance
1541 14th Street,N.W.,Wash.,D.C.

AMERICAN AIRLINES
Robert H. Gudger
Jack E. Hulburd
Peter V. Vygantas

AMERICAN BOSCH ARMA CORPORATION
R. V. Myers
W. G. Tuttle

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE COMPANY
K. A. Anderson
R. B. Parker

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY
Philip H. Chase
Eugene Thomas

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
E. J. Dean, Jr.
R. P. FISHER
R. A. Morrison
H. T. Walker

AMERICAN HOME PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Lowell F. Johnson

AMERICAN MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Mr. Cohill
George A. Patterson

AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION
William J. Reagan
William R. Wilberg

AMERICAN RADIATOR & STANDARD SANITARY CORPORATION
Edward P. Hughes

AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY
George Fleagle

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY
H. I. Romnes, President

A. S. Alston
William C. Mercer
Harold H. Schroeder

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY (THE)
Martin S. Gill

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED
Bruce M. Orange

ANCHOR HOCKING GLASS CORPORATION
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ANHEUSER BUSCH, INCORPORATED
Owen Rush

APTER, DAVID & ASSOCIATES
David Apter, President

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND COMPANY
Dale Benson
Carl W. Sturm

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
Raymond A. Wesley

ARMCO STEEL CORPORATION
Stanley M. Brah

ARMOUR & COMPANY
William J. Shea

ASSOCIATION OF HUNTSVILLE AREA CONTRACTORS
L. C. McMillan

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY SYSTEM
R. J. Vanderzyl

ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Edward B. Bell

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, U. S.
Harry S. Traynor

BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANY (THE)
Michael F. Bloch

BALLANTINE, P & SONS
Carl W. Menk

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
William J. Breen

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February 8, 1965

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# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

INFORMATION

NEWS LETTER

No. 26 March 24, 1965


Pres. Committee on Equal Employ Opp

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL FORMED

In an effort to better coordinate the activities of the many Federal departments, agencies, and committees responsible for various phases of eliminating discrimination and promoting equal opportunity, President Johnson has created a new President's Council on Equal Opportunity. To be chaired by Vice President Humphrey, who suggested its formation, the Council will include six Cabinet members; the chairmen of the Civil Service Commission, Civil Rights Commission, and yet-to-be-named Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; the directors of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Community Relations Service; and, of course, the chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, among others.

The Council will have a very small staff, Mr. Humphrey indicated in discussing its formation, and will work to streamline Federal equal opportunity activities and to weed out unnecessary duplication of effort.

"We do not intend this to be another super-agency with over-all control of civil rights activities," he added. "We saw no need for a civil rights czar. The Council will not be responsible for enforcement of the laws and the Executive Orders pertaining to equal opportunity. That responsibility still rests with the Cabinet members and the heads of agencies. We will monitor and coordinate and expedite and occasionally we'll be a gadfly stinging people into action."

## LEVER'S ANTI-DROPOUT CAMPAIGN

Aware of the employment problem of minority groups in depressed areas, Lever Brothers Company has initiated a special series of sponsored radio programs on Negro and Spanish-language stations in its plant and headquarter cities. The objective is to persuade teenagers to complete their educations so they may be better qualified for employment.

The broadcasts were launched without fanfare last fall in New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Los Angeles. They are presented Monday through Friday for ten minutes in the late afternoon when teen listening is at its highest. The stations themselves produce the programs and select guests who appear. The cost is defrayed through spot announcements about Lever products.


THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555



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LEVER (cont'd)

Without preachment, members of minority races tell how they achieved success despite early handicaps. Guidance and job counselors relate examples of how "dropouts" received help and now are employed in meaningful occupations. Community programs, offering participation in artistic and social activities to give poise and assurance, are described.

While the programs are only four months old, teenage and adult response has been gratifying. Youngsters with low hopes for their futures are learning that others do care and are ready to help them. A sampling of mail sent to the stations reveals that the programs are filling a definite need and helping the communities to combat a serious problem. Encouraged by the success of its public service programming in the community interest, Lever has extended its sponsorship through 1965.

AHAC'S "VIP" PROGRAM

The initials "VIP" have taken on a new meaning in Huntsville, Alabama, where they stand for Volunteer Instruction Program. Recognizing a community need for job orientation, remedial work for students in school and adults out of school, and enrichment courses for accelerated students aiming at college, the Association of Huntsville Area Contractors is sponsoring free remedial teaching and guidance classes for minority groups.

Begun last fall, the VIP classes meet for three hours each Monday evening in a public junior high school. There are currently 12 volunteer instructors from area schools and 70 students referred by potential employers, MDTA program sponsors, high school counselors, and AHAC's Technical Assistance Committee, originator of the idea. Students come from all over Huntsville and Madison County. Transportation problems have limited the enrollment so far, but plans are being made to carry the program to neighborhood community centers, churches, and more schools.

The VIP teaching staff has been predominantly white, and the students entirely from the minority population. But VIP soon expects to accommodate requests from more Negro volunteer teachers and applications from white students.

The Huntsville-Madison County Community Action Committee plans to incorporate VIP in its program for the local war on poverty. The Neighborhood Youth Corps, adult education literacy classes, and the MDTA program are expected to offer additional assistance.

## AD CAMPAIGN DEVELOPING

Rapid progress in developing the national advertising campaign on equal employment opportunity, to be sponsored by the Advertising Council on behalf of Plans for Progress, is being made by the Marschalk Company (formerly McCann-Marschalk), volunteer advertising agency. The primary goals of the two-year campaign are: (1) informing minority groups, particularly Negroes, of the increased job opportunities in business open to them if they are qualified, and motivating them to prepare adequately for and seek these jobs, and (2) attracting all employers' awareness of and active support for the national objective of equal employment opportunity.

A basic theme of "Things are changing" has tentatively been chosen, and a variety of sample magazine ads have been created. These are currently being tested for believability and effectiveness in three cities -- New York, Baltimore, and Birmingham -- on minority-group high school students and their mothers, recent graduates, and high school counselors and teachers. Additional ad material will be developed for newspapers, radio and television, car cards, and other media, with the campaign scheduled to start this summer.

A special committee of 20 leading educators, businessmen, and minority leaders has been formed to give guidance and counsel on the campaign's development. Two meetings of this group already have produced constructive reactions and suggestions.

## ACTION AT McDONNELL AIRCRAFT

McDonnell Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis has begun a series of "Action for Progress" meetings for all its supervisors, designed to review and reinforce McDonnell's policies and programs for providing equal employment opportunity. Some 3,400 supervisors down to the assistant foreman level meet in groups of up to 100 for a slide and live narration of company history and aims in this area, with emphasis on each supervisor's responsibility for continuing to carry out McDonnell's affirmative action program.

Personnel Vice President R. C. Krone reports good reaction so far to the program. The meetings are conducted by members of the company's Education Department, and printed material on the policy and program is given participants.

McDonnell's leadership achievements in fostering equal employment opportunity were recently recognized by the Junior Chamber of Commerce chapter in the predominantly-Negro town of Kinloch, Missouri. The newly-formed Jaycees presented their first "Boss of the Year" award to McDonnell, which employs more than 100 from Kinloch, in appreciation of the company's efforts in helping the small community improve itself and its citizens after years of deprivation.

DALLAS SEMINAR SUCCESSFUL

The most successful of the regional Plans for Progress seminars held so far took place in Dallas on February 11 under the joint sponsorship of Southwestern member companies and Southern Methodist University. Some 520 business executives from 14 states attended the one-day meeting, 200 more than had been expected. They represented 115 Plans for Progress companies and 80 non-member companies.

Interest in the program of speeches, panel talks, and question-and-answer periods was keen. Primary program emphasis was on the fact that, besides being morally desirable, equal employment opportunity is plain good business.

The principal addresses were made by LeRoy Collins, Director of the Commerce Department's Community Relations Service; Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity; G. Wm. Miller, President of Textron and Chairman of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council; and Clyde Skeen, President of Ling-Temco-Vought. Two panels discussed the Plans for Progress Program, compliance with Executive Order 10925, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and company and community experiences in equal employment opportunity efforts.

Press coverage was excellent, and local television stations carried several interviews with seminar participants. A report on the meeting was sent to 20 area newspapers aimed at minority groups.

HELPING "LEFT-OUTS"

An interesting program to help finance post-high school training for bright but needy students has begun in Los Angeles. Called "Dollars for Scholars," the program's first contribution last fall was the $491 surplus from the Plans for Progress Los Angeles Regional Seminar in June 1964.

Basically, Dollars for Scholars is a fund from which financial assistance is given to high school graduates wishing trade technical school or junior college training to better prepare for skilled jobs in business and industry. Small grants are given to selected potential "left-outs" who otherwise would have to forego the extra training. Organized as a nonprofit corporation, the program is administered by volunteer businessmen, educators, and clergy. A boost to fund-raising efforts has been an attractive booklet printed at the expense of the Lockheed-California Company.

With automation increasing the level of skills needed for jobs in industry, it is hoped the program's present modest scale can be greatly expanded. Further information may be obtained from A. J. Williams, Golden State Mutual Life, Los Angeles 54, California.

## HUMPHREY LAUDS PCEEO, PLANS FOR PROGRESS

In his first meeting with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity since taking office, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, its new Chairman, said the Committee's affirmative action activities must be maintained and accelerated in the coming months. He called the Committee a vital force in achieving equality of opportunity for all Americans.

The Vice President was particularly enthusiastic about the concept and achievements of the voluntary Plans for Progress Program, terming it one of the most outstanding examples of cooperation between private business and government in his memory.

The PCEEO and Plans for Progress must continue, he said, despite the fact that the Civil Rights Act of 1964 established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The five-member Commission, not yet appointed by President Johnson, will have some areas of overlapping activity with the President's Committee. The Vice President pointed out that the new Commission will take several months to get established and to adopt rules for its operations.

"Obviously there will have to be some merging of functions and some cooperative activities," he said. "They are going to draw on your experience in this field because the President's Committee has been a tremendously effective body. You have been able to get results and you have opened up opportunities for thousands of Americans. Sometimes you get results with the carrot and sometimes you use the stick. But you get things done and your affirmative action program must continue."

## BRIEFS

The J. C. Penney Co. has retained professional football star R. C. Owens of the New York Giants on its public relations staff as part of its action program to motivate minority-group youth to stay in school. R. C. lectures widely at junior high and high schools, using a film based on his own success through "Extra Effort" after once being a school dropout. . . . Western Electric has been prominently mentioned in two recent major articles in the New York Times describing new opportunities for Negroes in business. . . . Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company has reprinted a feature house magazine article on its Plan for Progress in an attractive six-page booklet which includes a message on equal employment opportunity from the chairman and the president. Copies are available from Personnel Manager W. K. McClung, Cleveland 1, Ohio. . . . Genesco is having good success with a booklet showing Negroes on the job in its facilities and distributed to Negro colleges and high schools in its operating areas. Write J. H. Williams, Jr., Genesco, Nashville 2, Tennessee, for a copy. . . . The Personnel Journal has a special report and manual on "How To Recruit Minority-Group College Graduates" available for $3.25. Write to the Journal in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

ATTACHMENTS

Attached to all copies of this Newsletter are several recent newspaper articles of interest, including two on the boom in business recruiting at Negro colleges. Another attachment, going to principal member-company contacts only, is an Addendum to the Information on 69 Negro Colleges and Universities sent with Newsletter No. 10 last March. Compiled by the Advisory Council's Information and Research Committee, the material on 25 additional schools should be a further aid to company recruiting efforts.

Also attached for principal contacts is a supplement to the "Racial Revolution in Advertising" report of New York's Mayor's Committee on Job Advancement, sent with Newsletter No. 11. The supplement details further dramatic progress in so-called "ad integration."

INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

Comments or material for future articles from the readers of the Information Newsletter are always appreciated. Please send them to the Editor, Information Newsletter, Plans for Progress Office, 1815 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

*Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1965* THE WASHINGTON POST

# *Job Recruiting Boom Strikes Negro Colleges*

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Staff Writer

Job recruiters, including mounting numbers from Southern firms, are flocking to the campuses of the Nation's Negro Colleges.

"It's happening at a rate that never could have been foreseen three or four years ago," said the dean of a small Southern college who has found the demand often exceeding the supply.

"It's the biggest thing happening to us today," said the dean of a Negro school in the North. "It's given our students new interest . . . and a future."

These views were expressed as more than 150 officials of 17 predominantly Negro colleges gathered at Howard University yesterday for the annual conference of the National Association of Personnel Workers.

The subject wasn't on the program, but the influx of job recruiters, who not long ago considered Negro campuses off limits, as a major topic in corridor conversation.

"Five years ago there were just two. Last year we had 60. And this year it's going to go way higher than that," said Dean J. B. MacRae of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania.

"Among our better students some are getting weary of the constant requests," said placement director William M. Nix of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga. Many juniors are receiving offers and some seniors have received up to 10, he reported.

A surprising number of recruiters came from Southern firms and other companies throughout the Nation in need of professional workers—particularly scientists, engineers and technicians—at Southern plants, the officials said. Western Electric's Atlanta plant employed eight Morehouse mathematics graduates in one year alone, Nix said.

The college officials agreed that economic pressure, coupled with a general change in the industrial climate plus a "follow-the-leader" tendency among job recruiters, was the major cause of the job boom.

For instance a major California bank that was a target of civil rights demonstrations a couple of years ago has been recruiting on the campuses of Negro institutions in Georgia.

The officials are happy, not only about the mushrooming job market for their graduates, but also for the effect generally on students.

"It has lifted students' sights out of the traditional areas that their parents would have considered safe," said Marian V. Coombs, placement director at Howard, where job recruiting efforts have increased 500 per cent in five years.

"It has given them a choice . . . and made for a pursuit of excellence," said Hayward H. Davis, of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.

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WALL STREET JOURNAL
February 9, 1965

**RECRUITING NEGROES** for corporate openings approaches fever-pitch.

Competing talent scouts comb still more campuses in search of top grads as management trainees, engineers, technical men. General Tire spreads its hunt to double the "four or five" Negro colleges checked last year. A big can company turns to Negro campuses for the first time. A Southern Negro college president expects 150 corporations to recruit at his school this year, up from just five in 1960.

Demand for talented Negroes is more intensive than for whites. One personnel man figures a typical Negro engineering grad gets 16 job offers, twice the U.S. average One Yale student lands 38 offers.

*Some companies are acting mainly to polish their images or avert Government pressure. Others truly seek to promote equality or seriously need all the skilled help they can get.*

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
February 27, 1965

# Job Equality If Qualified

By JOHN C. O'BRIEN
*Inquirer Washington Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

**THE traditional prejudice against Negroes has not been the principal barrier to opening the doors to employment. The chief difficulty has been lack of qualification among Negroes for jobs requiring special skills.**

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has found that employers generally are willing to hire Negroes for any job for which they are qualified. Employers, in fact, have shown greater readiness to accept Negro applicants than their white employes to work alongside them.

J. C. O'BRIEN

But despite the progress made in breaking down racial barriers, about 95 percent of all Negro men and 81 percent of Negro women in the ranks of the employed are still in blue collar occupations.

And of those in this category of employment, more than 90 percent are in jobs below the skilled level. About one in every three workers in blue collar jobs is a skilled worker, but less than one in ten of the Negro blue collar workers holds a job requiring a skill.

In the field of white collar employment Negroes have been hired in recent months in occupations that once were closed to them. Banks have been hiring Negro tellers, hotels Negro desk clerks and department stores Negro sales clerks. Yet there are only 10 Negroes in white collar jobs for every 1000 white collar workers.

• • •

THREATS by Negro groups to boycott banks, hotels and stores that do not employ Negroes have no doubt influenced the management of such enterprises to lift the color barrier. But in the higher echelon of salesmanship Negroes have found little acceptance. Only 330 Negroes are employed in sales occupations out of a total of 124,000 such jobs.

Negroes have made their greatest employment gains in Government service. In the postal service Negroes hold 15 percent of the jobs. About half have jobs paying up to $5000 a year. A fifth have jobs paying from $4500 to $7000. And one percent receive salaries of $8000 or more.

**Most of the Post Office jobs require little special training or skill. In the State Department, for instance, where a high level of educational attainment is a prerequisite for employment. Negroes have not done well. Only a few score of the higher paying jobs are held by Negroes.**

While Negroes hold about 9 percent of the 1,012,447 Government jobs covered by Civil Service, 72 percent of the jobs are in the lower grades—messengers, receptionists, file clerks and stenographers. Only 27 percent of Negro civil servants have jobs in the classifications ranging from $4345 to $9640 a year. . .In the grades where the salaries range from $8955 to $18,500 only one percent of the jobs are held by Negroes.

• • •

AS A result of its efforts to afford Negroes job opportunity equal to that of whites, the President's commission has come to the conclusion that lack of qualifications is now the greatest barrier. Little progress can be made in matching Negro applicants with jobs, the commission notes, while Negroes lack the necessary qualifications.

**In the future, the commission suggests, effort should be shifted from placement of Negroes in jobs to opening up to them an opportunity to qualify equal to that available to whites. Today full equality of qualification opportunity does not exist.**

Basically, the commission suggests, the problem of achieving job equality for Negroes is one of education. There is little hope that Negroes who already have completed their schooling can be moved into better paying jobs. Their lack of qualification dooms them to labor in the ranks of the unskilled. Emphasis should be shifted, the commission says, to training the generation now of school age in the skills and professional proficiencies essential to opening the door to the higher paid jobs.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS
February 12, 1965

# Prejudice Costs Told

By CARL HARRIS

Some 500 of the Southwest's finest business and industrial minds heard a bevy of speakers drive home a recurring theme here Thursday—discrimination is bad business.

The occasion was the first regional seminar on equal employment opportunity held in the Southwest to outline President Johnson's "Plans for Progress" program.

In the keynote address, LeRoy Collins, director of the Department of Commerce's Community Relations Service, said Thursday night that the American dream could turn into a nightmare "without equal opportunity for all . . ."

"The heights of material achievement to which the American economic system has risen have not been matched in all the history of mankind," the former Florida governor told the group.

"But this was not done by building walls. It was done by broadening the base which that business economy has served."

Collins said it costs the nation $17,000,000,000 annually in lost gross national product when discrimination results in unequal employment opportunity.

"You know that people do not move around to shop and trade anywhere if they are beset with fear of an outbreak of disorder.

"You know also that tourists shun a town like a plague which is in the throes of racial turmoil.

"And you know that no large business considers seriously opening a branch in a town or city with a reputation for having what we refer to as a high TQ—or tension quotient."

Collins, who also has headed the National Association of Broadcasters, explained that Congress gave the Community Relations Service two tasks.

"We seek at the community level to help put out fires of dissension and discord engendered by prejudice and unlawful discrimination.

"And we seek to help communities prevent such fires through effective local planning, as well as through the encouragement of a national pride in human brotherhood."

In a noon address, the chairman of the Advisory Council on Plans for Progress told the business executives they can't afford the burden of discrimination.

Explained G. William Miller, president of Textron Inc., "Each of your companies pay every day for it . . . through unemployment compensation, higher taxes for welfare payments and higher crime rates.

"It is no secret that Negroes and other minority groups have twice the number of unemployed (as whites). And remember that those who don't earn, don't spend."

Aside from the elimination of such economic losses, the program to end discrimination is worthy, he said, "because the businessman recognizes the right of every citizen to have a fair chance in life to develop his potential."

Earlier, Hobart Taylor Jr., executive vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, urged the businessmen to "make an all-out effort" at letting their employes know "skin color, national origin and religion are not to be a part of our personnel selection criteria."

The 1-day meeting drew representatives of 200 firms from 14 states. It was held at the Marriott Motor Hotel.

DALLAS MORNING NEWS
February 12, 1965

# Bias Seen As Enemy Of Business

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

The chairman of the Plans for Progress advisory council says "It just isn't good business" to allow discrimination in America.

G. William Miller, 39, president of Textron, Inc., parent company of Bell Helicopter Co., made the remark in an interview in the American Airlines' celebrity room upon arriving to take part in a Plans for Progress seminar at the Marriott Motor Hotel Thursday.

"It's just too costly," he said, "because the people pay the price for unemployment, for crime, delinquency and the slums.

"Those who don't earn don't spend."

Miller, head of the advisory board since its inception in mid-1963, said about 300 major firms with more than 8,500,000 employes are participating in the program now.

"American business," he said, "has recognized that the time has come when it must face up to what's right and what's wrong."

The "tremendous cooperation" of the business community and the federal government, in this program, said Miller, "has provided a whole new framework to cope with any kind of problem that comes up."

He credited President Johnson's role in PFP and its parent Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as "one of the big reasons" the business community has confidence in the President.

Several Dallas area companies are members of PFP and Miller said the 1-day seminar was to "encourage" the area participants to form voluntary councils of their own to work hand in hand (on a regional basis) with the national council.

"We've got to motivate, train and educate these minority groups," said Miller. "They will eventually be a definite value to the community, or very expensive dependents.

"Much is yet to be done," he said. "In striving to secure for every American an equal opportunity to develop his full potential, the task ahead is two-fold: To continue maximum efforts to eliminate racial bias in employment practices, and at the same time to overcome the generations of discrimination which have created so many obstacles and disadvantages."

He added, "Equal employment opportunity will be but an empty slogan unless there is equal chance today to prepare for tomorrow's needs."

DALLAS TIMES HERALD
February 12, 1965

# Economic Progress Linked To Growth of Individual

The progress of the individual—including the Negro—can and does reinforce economic growth for business, director Leroy Collins of the Commerce Department's Community Relations Service said in Dallas Thursday night.

The one-time Florida governor, now head of the conciliation program set up under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, addressed a Plans for Progress seminar, one of a series urging an end to racial discrimination in business and employment.

Representatives of 200 firms in 14 states attended the one-day seminar at the Marriott Motor Hotel.

"In the American dream there must always be room for an appeal to conscience as well as to financial gain," Mr. Collins said. "Surely one great lesson of the continuing American experiment is that economic growth and individual growth are mutually supportable."

Mr. Collins pointed to the economic dangers inherent in racial this way, he said, American business serves the common welfare.

"The heights of material achievement to which the American economic system has risen have not been matched in all the history of mankind," he said. "But this was not done by building walls.'

Mr. Collins pointed to the economic dangers inherent in racial strife and said discrimination resulting in unequal employment opportunity costs the U.S. an estimated $17 billion annually in gross national product.

"You also know that people do not move around to shop and trade anywhere if they are beset with fear of an outbreak of disorder," he said. "You know also that tourists shun a town like a plague which is in the throes of racial turmoil.

"And you know that no large business considers seriously opening a branch in a town or city with a reputation for having what we refer to as a high tension quotient."

Mr. Collins urged the businessmen to cooperate with the Community Relations Service in its efforts to ease racial tensions and to help strike down barriers blocking equal employment opportunities.

"We are entering an age in which material abundance and well-being for all are within our technical capacity," he said. "American business has played a glorious role in the achievement of this unfolding. To make our society true to itself, the opportunity to enjoy these fruits must be opened to all."

file - Pres. Committee on Equal Employ. Opp

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

**INFORMATION**

**NEWS LETTER**

No. 27 April 15, 1965

## ADVERTISING GRANT APPROVED

The Ford Foundation has made a $250,000 grant for the national informational campaign on equal employment opportunity to be conducted by the Advertising Council on behalf of Plans for Progress. The grant includes $150,000 to cover production costs and $100,000 for research and counsel during development of the campaign, which will begin this year and last into 1967. The campaign will seek to familiarize nonwhites with the growing number of job opportunities open to them in business and to motivate them to prepare for and seek them. It also will aim to change the attitudes toward equal job opportunity of businessmen not already providing it.

Other grants of interest to Plans for Progress companies announced by the Foundation at the same time include:

$310,000 to College Placement Services, a nonprofit group formed by the College Placement Council, to help establish and operate career guidance and placement centers at Negro colleges and universities.

$300,000 to the National Urban League to give faculty members of predominantly Negro colleges more first-hand knowledge of developments and current employment practices of business and industry. The League will arrange visits for teachers and administrators to corporations all over the country.

$300,000 to the American Jewish Congress to expand the activities of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, which helps existing Negro-operated businesses and offers training for Negroes and persons from other minority groups who wish to start new businesses.

$85,000 to New York University for research aimed at improving testing methods for the hiring and promotion of persons from minority groups. To be conducted by NYU's Research Center for Industrial Behavior, the project hopes to determine whether employee selection and upgrading can be improved by further differentiating tests along socio-economic or racial lines.

## STATUS REPORT

With the addition of such members as Bank of America, Detroit Free Press, Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Richfield Oil, the Plans for Progress company roster now stands at 307.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555

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## WHAT'S IN A NAME?

With the Plans for Progress national advertising campaign on equal employment opportunity starting soon, it becomes more important that the term "Plans for Progress" and the PFP Program have as much meaning as possible to the public, particularly minority groups. At the same time, national exposure of the Plans for Progress name will offer another good opportunity for PFP companies to make the most of their membership and action programs.

American Airlines already has started to add the following to its recruiting communications:

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER - A PLANS FOR PROGRESS COMPANY

Perhaps others may wish to adopt or adapt this kind of identification where space permits in various communications, including those for recruiting.

## TRAINING PROGRAMS TO BE STUDIED

A Plans for Progress Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Employee Training has been formed to evaluate the many current Federal or Federally-assisted job training programs and to make recommendations for PFP-company action on them. The Committee will hold its first meeting in Washington in early April and will report to the Advisory Council.

Committee members are: William G. Caples, Vice President, Industrial Relations and Public Relations, Inland Steel, Chairman; Edward P. Franks, Manager, Employment Personnel Office, Chrysler; Dr. Marvin Berkeley, Texas Instruments; A. A. Hendrix, Vice President, Industrial Relations, General Dynamics; T. G. Shirreffs, Director, Employee Relations Department, Standard Oil of Ohio; T. G. Kiernan, Manager, Personnel and Industrial Relations Department, U. S. Rubber; and W. T. H. MacNew, Director of Training and Training Aid, Techrep Division, Philco.

## REGIONAL SEMINAR SET FOR SAN FRANCISCO

June 10 has been set as the date for a Plans for Progress Northwest Conference in San Francisco under the joint sponsorship of area PFP companies and the University of California. To be an all-day meeting at the Fairmont Hotel, the conference will highlight Plans for Progress and other equal employment opportunity developments for representatives of companies in northern California and 11 nearby states. Norman Nicholson, Kaiser Industries, is chairman of the conference committee, which also includes executives of American Airlines, Bank of America, Foremost Dairies, International Harvester, and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. Rea Helm is the PFP staff coordinator. Program details will appear in an early Newsletter.

SEATTLE HOLDS "JOB FAIR"

More than 2,500 visited a two-day "Job Fair" sponsored recently by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and its member companies to help accelerate use of the Employment Opportunity Center it set up last fall. Thirty-seven employers, including many Plans for Progress members, set up exhibits to demonstrate employment opportunities and the qualifications needed to take advantage of them. A 15-man Employment Opportunity Task Force of member-company executives joined the Chamber staff and minority-group leaders in staging the Fair.

The Fair had the additional result of postponing and possibly eliminating planned demonstrations against some businessmen by the Congress On Racial Equality. A local CORE leader said, "We want to observe the results of the Job Fair to see what effect it has on employment. We're not ready to say 'bravo, well done,' but they've made a good beginning."

William Adams II, Chamber Vice President, pointed out that the Fair was not a reaction to pressure from civil rights groups but had been planned for several months as one of several projects spearheaded by the Chamber to further equal employment opportunity in Seattle.

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has been one of the more effective business organizations which have become actively involved in the equal opportunity movement. Mr. Adams has a limited supply of brochures detailing the Chamber's projects and activities in this field, and will fill individual requests as long as they last.

"OPERATION START" AT AETNA LIFE

In cooperation with the Urban League of Greater Hartford, Connecticut, Aetna Life has begun a secretarial skills workshop in its home office for disadvantaged young women between 18 and 25. Called "Operation START" (Stenographic Techniques And Related Training), the eight-week course aims to upgrade skills of participants to meet Aetna employment standards with training in typing, shorthand, general clerical duties, telephone techniques, grooming, and office etiquette. Students are nominated by the Urban League. Graduates will be considered for employment at Aetna and other Hartford area businesses. START is believed to be the first program of its kind in which a company offers training within and by its own organization.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS GUIDEBOOK

Well over 100 Plans for Progress companies have responded to the request of the Advisory Council's Community Relations Committee for details on their activities in promoting equal employment opportunity in their communities. The wealth of material is currently being evaluated and organized for compilation in a Guidebook which, it is hoped, will point the way for further affirmative action in this area. Committee Chairman Gene Mattison of Lockheed and PFP Staff Coordinator Chuck Redding have set June as the publication target date for this how-to-do-it manual.

GOVERNMENT ACTION

Two more programs to speed and coordinate Federal action in stimulating more employment opportunities should be of interest to Plans for Progress companies.

Area Coordinator Program -- Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, has announced that area coordinators are being appointed in 20 major cities to secure equal job chances for minority workers in Federal or Federally-assisted construction projects.

The coordinators' main job will be to insure uniform policy by all Federal agencies in the construction field and, where necessary, to hold discussions and negotiations with contractors, unions, and other interested parties. Primary responsibility for contract compliance will remain with the predominant interest agency.

The coordinators will be on the job by early May in Cleveland, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Detroit, Cincinnati, Houston, New York, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Memphis, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Newark, Chicago, Boston, New Orleans, and Nashville. Federally-aided construction in these cities will top $3 billion this season.

Mr. Taylor said the coordinators would also have other functions assigned to them, all designed to assist contractors to work into and maintain affirmative action programs that will assure their compliance with the equal employment opportunity provisions of their contracts. The PCEEO will coordinate the effort.

Job Development Program -- President Johnson has directed Secretary of Labor Wirtz and Secretary of Commerce Connor to develop a nationwide job development program in service and related fields. The program aim is to provide 10,000 jobs a month in service occupations for many Americans now unemployed or underemployed. Its initial stages through July 1 will be carried out under existing law and with existing funds. Amendment of the Manpower Development and Training Act may follow.

The Secretaries are marshalling the resources of many Federal agencies and programs and enlisting the cooperation of business and community leadership in getting the campaign rolling. Early results have been good.

In announcing the program, the President said: "Our service needs are increasing and will continue to do so -- reflecting the growing proportion of consumer spending that goes to services as incomes rise. We must meet this demand and realize fully its employment potential. We will need to provide many of the presently unemployed with the basic training -- and education -- which these service jobs require. Our present information about existing and potential job opportunities must be greatly increased. Difficult management problems in filling what are often part-time -- or seasonal -- jobs must be solved. There are two other problems which have prevented a more

GOVERNMENT ACTION (continued)

rapid expansion of service employment: low wage rates and an attitude that much service work lacks dignity. This Job Development Program must be so administered that it does not undercut present wage or other work standards. It should contribute to raising these standards and to recognition of the importance and value of all service work."

BRIEFS

Ralston Purina Company in St. Louis has had some success in sending teams of five employees, four of them Negro, to area high schools for talks with students and administrators on job opportunities for graduates. The Urban League requested the visits in an effort to cut down on drop-outs. . . . More Plans for Progress companies than ever advertised in this year's annual Career Planning Supplement of the Afro-American Newspapers. The 64-page edition was distributed with the national and all regional editions of the Afro-American, highlighting education and training as the keys to good jobs in business. . . . Shell Oil has stepped up its support of Negro education with a new program offering 50 four-year college scholarships to Negro students planning careers in mathematics and the sciences. Shell also has significantly increased its contributions to the United Negro College Fund to $20,000 annually. . . . Standard Oil of Ohio is hoping to again give financial support and guidance to an Urban League - Cuyahaga Community College Secretary Skills Workshop this summer. Sohio joined three other PFP companies last year in helping upgrade 20 Negro girls, all of whom found better jobs. The company also helped organize a vacation placement conference for college seniors aimed at bringing employers together with students of all races who will soon be job-hunting. . . . A similar program recently was conducted by General Foods at Milwaukee. . . . Of the first 100,000 trainees enrolled under the Manpower Development and Training Act, 27% were nonwhite. . . . DuPont plans to repeat last year's communitywide orientation program for new teachers in Wilmington, Delaware. The program previews the industrial, recreational, and cultural establishments of the area for the teachers, 50% of them Negro, to help them better serve and counsel Wilmington youth of all races.

INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

Comments or material for future articles from the readers of the Information Newsletter are always appreciated. Please send them to the Editor, Information Newsletter, Plans for Progress Office, 1815 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1965.

# *Advertising: A Campaign for Jobs for Minority Groups*

With the aid of a Ford Foundation grant, the Advertising Council is preparing a public-service campaign to help qualified members of minority groups find better jobs.

In announcing this yesterday, the council said that white-collar jobs available to Negroes and other minority groups greatly exceeded the applications for employment of qualified candidates.

The campaign, which is scheduled to run for two years, will be a mass media one, designed "to motivate more qualified applicants and to encourage Negro men and women to gain the necessary education and training for the jobs available."

The $250,000 grant, according to the announcement, will be used solely for extensive research and the preparation of advertising materials. The council said that advertising space and time in newspapers, on radio and television, in magazines and on posters and carcards would be contributed by the media and advertisers.

The grant was made at the request of about 300 major "equal opportunity employers" who belong to a voluntary organization called Plans for Progress and who are "sincerely seeking qualified men and women to fill many technical and supervisory positions, and women typists, secretaries, librarians, researchers, etc.," the announcement said.

Plans for Progress, which is associated with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunities, will be the campaign sponsor. G. William Miller, president of Textron, Inc., is serving as chairman of the advisory council of Plans for Progress.

Harry F. Schroeter, vice president, communications, of the National Biscuit Company, is the council's volunteer coordinator of the project, and the Marschalk Company, Inc., is contributing the agency's creative services.

The agency had already initiated research to determine the extent of lack of knowledge, lack of interest, disbelief of white-collar job opportunities, lack of knowledge of the education and skills needed for these jobs and the lack of motivation, the council said.

And in the next several weeks, the volunteer agency will show tentative advertising to hundreds of Negro teen-agers their parents, their career counselors and to other persons in New York, Baltimore and Birmingham. Their reactions will serve as a guide in determining the actual advertising messages that will be used throughout the country.

The Advertising Council said that the campaign would serve as an educational backdrop for related activities that are being sponsored by individual companies, local business organizations, community action groups and Government agencies.

The council added that President Johnson had called the over-all effort "one of the best examples of full cooperation between the Federal Government and American industry."

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THE WASHINGTON POST *Monday, April 5, 1965*

# White-Collar Jobs Open To Negroes

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPI) There are more white-collar jobs available to Negroes and other minority groups than there are applicants to fill them, the Ford Foundation disclosed today. It announced grants totaling $1.1 million aimed at eliminating this gap.

A spokesman for the Foundation noted a report by the National Urban League indicating "that skilled jobs for Negroes are becoming available today at a faster rate than they can be filled."

The Foundation pinpointed three areas that contribute to this difficulty: lack of up-to-date information and career guidance on business for Negro students; reluctance on the part of Negroes to persist in seeking employment, and "ghettoized" Negro business, contained in area and lacking variety.

The grants will help several organizations presently working to close the white-collar gap for Negroes. Among these are the College Placement Service, which will organize placement guidance services; the National Urban League, which will arrange meetings between business heads and educators; the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity, which will answer business management problems for Negroes in the New York area, and the Advertising Council, which will conduct a campaign to stimulate Negro interest in education and business.

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

INFORMATION

NEWS LETTER

No. 28 May 28, 1965


file

## FIRST "OPERATION MOTIVATION" CARRIED OUT

The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with the support of the Plans for Progress administrative staff, launched a new project this month to urge young Negroes to prepare themselves for the new economic opportunities opening to them.

A task force of Negro executives of major corporations, most of them Plans for Progress companies, spread out across the nation in mid-May to visit predominantly Negro colleges and high schools with two goals in mind: to point out that job opportunities are open to qualified persons of any race, creed, or national origin at many levels in American business, and to spark the ambitions of young Negroes by exposing them to members of their own race who hold responsible positions in large corporations.

Seventy executives were brought to Washington in late April for a briefing on their roles in the motivational project. They met with Vice President Humphrey and Secretary of Labor Wirtz, as well as members of the PCEEO and PFP staffs.

First reports of the school visits indicated that these executives, telling their own stories and relating their success to the potential of all young people, have had a great impact. While most of the visits were made this month, a number are also scheduled for the fall. Should the project be as successful as hoped, it may be greatly expanded in 1966.

Travel and other expenses involved in the visits to the colleges and high schools are being borne by the companies for which the executives work. Plans for Progress staff coordinator on the project is Don Thomas.

## THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

"I believe the very top leaders of our largest firms are not only trying to eliminate discrimination in their own companies but are showing community leadership in this field," said Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., in an interview shortly after President Johnson had nominated him as Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission created by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

As Under Secretary of Commerce, a position from which he will resign upon confirmation of his appointment by the Senate, Mr. Roosevelt has had close contact with many top businessmen.


THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555



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EEO COMMISSION (continued)

"This has led me to approach my new job with some optimism," he said, adding that before he joined Commerce "I know many businessmen thought I had horns. I believe they have confidence in me now. In turn, I have come to realize there is a remarkable lack of prejudice among the big companies in this country."

In outlining what he hoped the Commission would accomplish, Mr. Roosevelt said, "Discrimination, of course, is an economic problem for the whole nation. I have just seen figures showing that if Negro income could be brought up even a reasonable distance toward white income, $25 billion could be added to the gross national product in a very short time. But it's far more than that. I realize that linked up with jobs are discrimination in education and training. I hope that what we will do will not only be a stepping stone for the Negro but for all minority groups."

Biographies of Mr. Roosevelt and the other four members nominated for the Commission, with the terms of their appointments (all succeeding appointments will be for five-year terms):

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (Chairman) - 2 years. Presently Under Secretary of Commerce, a position to which he was appointed by President Kennedy in March of 1963. Mr. Roosevelt was a senior partner in the law firm of Roosevelt and Friedlin of New York City from 1946 to 1948. From 1949 to 1954 he served as a Member of Congress representing the 20th District of New York. During this period he was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and also active in legislation dealing with housing, Veterans' affairs, foreign affairs, and Civil Rights. Among his duties as Under Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Roosevelt has served as Chairman of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission and was instrumental in the creation of the Appalachian Development Program. Mr. Roosevelt is a graduate of Harvard and holds a law degree from the University of Virginia. He is a Democrat.

Mrs. Eileen Hernandez - 5 years. Presently Assistant Chief of the Fair Employment Practices Commission of the State of California. A Negro, she received a B.A. degree from Howard University and an M.A. degree from Los Angeles State College. Although a native of New York, she has lived in California for the last 16 years. Mrs. Hernandez served for 10 years as an Educational Director for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in California. Employed for one year in the Office of the State Comptroller in Sacramento, she was appointed in 1961 by the State Department as a Labor Education Specialist and worked with trade union organizations in Latin America. Mrs. Hernandez was appointed to her present post with the State Fair Employment Practices Commission in 1961. She is a Democrat.

Mr. Richard Graham - 1 year. Presently the Peace Corps representative to Tunisia. He joined the Peace Corps in 1961, first as a consultant and later as Deputy Associate Director for Public Affairs. In 1963, he was appointed to his present position. Prior to joining the Corps, Mr. Graham spent 15 years as a business executive. From 1946 to 1961 he was Sales

EEO COMMISSION (continued)

Manager and Development Engineer for Graham Transmission, Inc., in Monomonee Falls, Wis., a company specializing in the engineering and development of power transmission equipment for all types of heavy industrial use. In 1960 Mr. Graham became President of the Mequon Development Corporation. This project involved the development of an industrial park. Mr. Graham holds a bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from Cornell University. He is a Republican.

Rev. Luther Holcomb - 4 years. Currently the Executive Director of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches and Chairman of the Texas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. A native of Mississippi, he received a B.A. degree from the University of Oklahoma and completed his study at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. From 1938 to 1940, Mr. Holcomb was engaged in youth work in Nashville. His first pastorate was at the First Baptist Church, Durant, Okla., from 1940 to 1942. For the next four years he was pastor of the Luther Rice Memorial Baptist Church, Chevy Chase, Md. He moved to Dallas in 1946 and was pastor at the Lakewood Baptist Church until 1958. Since 1958, he has been Executive Director of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches. He was appointed in 1962 as Chairman of the Texas Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission. For over 20 years, he has been active in the work of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is a Democrat.

Samuel C. Jackson - 3 years. Presently an attorney in Topeka, Kan., his native state. In addition to his private practice as a member of Scott, Jackson and Harris in Topeka, he has since 1962 been the Institutional and Child Welfare Attorney for the Kansas State Department of Social Welfare. He earned his B.A. and LL.B. degrees from Washburn University. From 1949 through 1953 he served as an officer of the U. S. Air Force, rose to the rank of Captain and graduated from the Air Force Judge Advocate General School at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. A Negro, Mr. Jackson has been active in the affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and from 1963 to 1964 was President of the Topeka Branch of the NAACP. He is a Republican.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which the Commission will administer, provides equal opportunity in employment for all Americans and makes it an unlawful practice for an employer, employment agency, or labor union to engage in discriminatory practices. The Commission's purpose will be to assure the application of this national policy and to provide the means of an educational and cooperative character to assure it. The Commission is charged by law with the duty of investigating complaints filed under the provisions of Title VII; attempting by conference, conciliation, and persuasion to eliminate any unlawful practices; and, where voluntary compliance is unobtainable, to certify this fact to the Attorney General, thereby authorizing the initiation of legal action in accordance with the provisions of the law.

## NOW IT'S NOVEEOC

Impressed by the success of the Milwaukee Voluntary Equal Employment Opportunity Council (MVEEOC), executives of Plans for Progress companies in New Orleans have formed a similar organization there to provide local leadership in making equal employment opportunity a reality. So far 44 firms have formally joined the new Council as charter members. Some 60 additional companies which have indicated support for the program are being asked to draw up written pledges.

President of the NOVEEOC is A. A. Larsen of the Boeing Company. W. K. Adams of IBM is Secretary, and Richard Gregory, Manager of the Royal Orleans Hotel (Sheraton Corporation), is Treasurer.

Plans for Progress Advisory Council Chairman G. William Miller addressed the organizational meeting of the group on April 13. The charter members are now tailoring an action program of activities designed to demonstrate to New Orleans that business means business in this field.

## JOB FAIR IDEA SPREADS

More and more communities are staging job opportunity days this year as a means of informing young people, particularly nonwhites, of business' interest in them. Typical of these programs, including active participation and leadership by Plans for Progress companies, are those recently held in Minneapolis, Hartford, Conn., and Washington, D. C. They illustrate the variety of approaches which can be taken through the job fair idea to motivate and help youngsters to find work.

Thirty-two companies -- double last year's number -- sponsored Minneapolis' second Equal Employment Opportunity Career Day, which featured exhibits, films, discussion groups, and special programs for parents. Free bus transportation and lunch were provided for registrants from area high schools. Augsburg College provided the facilities.

Hartford held a two-day Job Fair at the State Armory open to all in the community but with a special preview for high school students. The Chambers of Commerce in Hartford and surrounding towns sponsored the Fair, which included clinics on the importance of staying in school and programs aimed at development of a closer working relationship between local personnel managers and high school guidance counselors.

The feature of Washington's four Job Opportunity Days at the National Guard Armory was on-the-spot hiring for some of the 600 permanent jobs being offered by area employers, with interviewing, testing, and processing facilities provided at many company booths. Interested seniors were bussed directly from their high schools to the Armory. The Washington Board of Trade and the D. C. School System were co-sponsors.

RCA MANAGEMENT SEMINARS

Radio Corporation of America recently completed a highly successful series of eight seminars on equal employment opportunity for its top management echelon throughout the country.

The all-day meetings at Los Angeles, West Palm Beach, Fla., New York City, Indianapolis, and Cherry Hills, N. J., each included a round of panel discussions and talks by corporate representatives and guests highlighting current EEO developments in industry and at RCA. Particularly emphasized were each executive's responsibilities in implementing the company's Plan for Progress, and specific goals for the coming year.

National Urban League Director Whitney M. Young, Jr., was the luncheon speaker at each session. Other Negro guest participants included Dr. Samuel D. Proctor, Associate General Secretary for Communication, National Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Management Consultant Julius Thomas, and Public Relations Counselor Joseph V. Baker.

RCA plans another series of similar meetings for middle management personnel. Details on the programs may be obtained from RCA's Art Evans, Manager - Employment, RCA Staff, Camden 2, New Jersey.

SEMINAR ON "THE NEGRO AND THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY"

A better understanding of each other's problems and establishment of procedures to assure closer cooperation in the future resulted from a recent three-day seminar for representatives of private employment agencies and minority groups in Boston.

Sponsored by the Governor's Ad Hoc Committee on Civil Rights in conjunction with the Massachusetts Technical and Commercial Employment Association, the seminar was held in the city's Negro area and included presentations by a number of Plans for Progress companies on their policies and needs in hiring. Thirty-six employment agencies were represented.

It was the consensus of the agency representatives that they like to have company employment managers specifically mention with each job order their equal opportunity policies and their wishes to have minority-group members among the applicants referred.

PFP EXECUTIVES FEATURED IN EEO STUDY

Seven executives of Plans for Progress companies have contributed chapters to a comprehensive book, "The Negro and Employment Opportunity," recently published by the University of Michigan Business School's Bureau of Industrial Relations. Joining leading scholars, researchers, labor officials, and spokesmen of Negro groups, the executives present straightforward views on how their companies handled implementation of equal employment opportunity programs. The companies are International Harvester, Honeywell, General Motors, Western Electric, Lockheed-Georgia, General Electric, and Inland Steel. The book is available for $8.50 from the Bureau, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

## HUMPHREY TO HIGHLIGHT SAN FRANCISCO PROGRAM

A banquet address by Vice President Humphrey will cap an informative all-day program at the Northwest Regional Plans for Progress Conference to be held in San Francisco on June 10. Edgar J. Kaiser, President of Kaiser Industries and a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, will keynote the Conference, being sponsored by Northern California Plans for Progress companies in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Relations of the University of California at Berkeley.

The luncheon address will be made by Hobart Taylor, Jr., Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Registrants will also be able to choose from among six workshop sessions on various aspects of equal employment opportunity. Honorary Chairman of the Conference is Rudolph A. Peterson, President of the Bank of America.

General Chairman Norman E. Nicholson, Kaiser Industries' Vice President, reports that advance registration for the meeting is very encouraging. Participants will come from California and 11 nearby states.

## HONEYWELL FOLLOWS THROUGH

Honeywell, Inc., in a further effort to implement its Plan for Progress throughout the organization, has established Branch Coordinators in its more than 100 sales offices and furnished them with detailed Plans for Progress reference books.

The tabbed, ringed binder books provide space for material on the company's plan, personnel bulletins, employment contacts, activities with minority groups, statistics, union relationships, etc. They are designed to aid Honeywell top management as well as field business management in auditing and reviewing equal employment opportunity results and establishing specific plans for further progress.

Further details on Honeywell's Branch Coordinator Program may be obtained from Paul W. Bockley, Assistant Manager - Labor Relations, 2747 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

## FILM PROVIDES JOB INTERVIEW HINTS FOR YOUTH

New Jersey Bell Telephone Company has made a 28-minute film, "Appointment With Tomorrow," which is designed to teach high school seniors how to apply for a job after graduation. Produced in cooperation with Western Electric and Bell Laboratories, the film attempts to answer many of the common problems and questions facing young people who are seeking employment for the first time.

"Appointment With Tomorrow" was filmed at Newark's South Side High School and the employment offices of several New Jersey business firms. It creates authentic situations by using real high school students, the school's

JOB INTERVIEW HINTS (continued)

head guidance counselor, and personnel interviewers for industries in the Newark area. It shows six students, three of them Negroes, as they discuss getting a job with their guidance counselor and follows them as they are interviewed for a variety of positions.

A Teacher's Guide and a Pocket Checklist for Job Interviews have been developed to accompany each booking of the film. Each Bell System affiliate throughout the country will be furnished with a print for showings to local schools and youth groups.

## BROADENING PROMOTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYEES WITH LIMITED QUALIFICATIONS

Shell Oil Company and Shell Chemical Company, in cooperation with Local 4-367, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, has developed a special program to expand job opportunities for a number of long-service employees in their Houston Refinery and Chemical Plant.

Because of the complexity of many operating and craft jobs, a high school diploma and completion of certain tests had long been prerequisites for bidding on most jobs above the lowest levels. However, after a careful re-evaluation of job requirements for a number of classifications, Shell and the union asked the University of Houston to coordinate the efforts of several educators in ascertaining from specific job duties the minimum educational levels necessary to perform the work safely and efficiently. Tests especially geared to the actual reading, writing, and arithmetic requirements of these jobs were then prepared. Employees took them on a voluntary basis to determine their actual attained levels of learning.

Through this program, Shell already has helped 33 employees, including 31 Negroes, to qualify for jobs previously closed to them because of their lack of formal qualifications.

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL DIRECTOR APPOINTED

Just as this Newsletter went to press, Wiley A. Branton was appointed Executive Director of the recently formed President's Council on Equal Employment Opportunity (Newsletter No. 26). Mr. Branton, 41, was the attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Little Rock, Ark., school desegregation crisis in 1957. The first Negro to graduate from the University of Arkansas School of Law, Mr. Branton has been an attorney in Pine Bluff, Ark., and a representative of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

The Council was created in February by President Johnson to coordinate the equal opportunity activities of all Federal agencies and allied programs.

WASHINGTON POST - April 27, 1965

# Manpower Training Bill Is Signed by President

By Carroll Kilpatrick
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson signed a bill yesterday extending and expanding the manpower development and training program, which he said would make thousands of persons employable.

In signing the measure at a ceremony in the Cabinet Room, the President said he intended to visit some of the retraining operations in the various states.

The training program "has already proved itself decisively with a most impressive record," Mr. Johnson said.

The program was inaugurated in 1962 to train workers in new skills. The new bill extends it until 1969.

**Provisions Outlined**

Under the measure, 100 per cent Federal financing is continued until June 30, 1966. After that states are to pay 10 per cent of the cost of institutional training.

The new measure allows up to two years' training in complex types of jobs, doubling the time under the original act.

The President indicated that he thought Congress might finish its work this year by July 1, an earlier target than has been suggested on Capitol Hill. If Congress holds to its present pace, he said, "maybe all of us will get to spend the last half of the year out with the people that we mutually serve."

The President appealed to employers, public and private, to help find jobs for the "hundreds of thousands of young people" who will be looking for jobs this summer.

**Graduates of Programs**

He also appealed to employers to find jobs for the graduates of the training programs.

In three years, he said, training has been authorized for 340,000 individuals. Another 67,000 have been made employable through special projects to help them overcome handicaps, he said.

NEW YORK TIMES
April 27, 1965

# PRESIDENT SIGNS MANPOWER PLAN

## Calls Act 'Wise Companion' to Education Measure

By JOSEPH A. LOFTUS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — President Johnson signed a liberalized and extended Manpower Development and Training Act today. He called it "a wise and necessary companion" to the Education Bill that he signed April 11.

Members of Congress from both parties and of the Cabinet gathered for the ceremonial signing in the Cabinet Room. Since the manpower program began about two and one-half years ago it has won broad acceptance. The House vote on the extension was 392 to 0.

Already, Mr. Johnson said, the program has "reached into the ranks of the hard-core unemployed, and given men and women training to equip them for useful and productive jobs."

"The results show that three-fourths of those trained have found employment," the President said.

The objective is not only to train individuals for jobs but also to create jobs for them. For example, it may be possible to expand a service industry like landscape gardening if enough people are trained to identify and use the right tools and chemicals. Theoretically these people can create a demand for their services by developing skills that are not available now.

**Employed Gets Aid**

This on-the-job training part of the program permits the Government to give an employer some financial help while he is employing underskilled people.

Another part of the program provides for training in a school setting.

Under the new act Federal and state governments can look forward to training programs to June 30, 1969. The difficulties with earlier enactments of this program were the short duration of the authorized programs and the matching requirements.

NEW YORK TIMES - May 9, 1965

# STUDY FINDS JOBS OFTEN GO BEGGING

## Industrial Board Advocates Detailed Vacancy Figures, Listed by Occupation

## EMPLOYERS BACK PLAN

## Survey in Rochester Area Indicates More Openings Than State Reported

The National Industrial Conference Board has reached the tentative conclusion that it is feasible to measure the number of job vacancies in an employment area and that these vacancies can be broken down by occupation.

The board, which advocates more detailed publication of job openings as a means of reducing unemployment, released over the weekend the first part of a three part, Ford Foundation-financed study to support its thesis.

On Feb. 12 of this year, the board's researchers canvassed 401 employers in Monroe County, N. Y., and found that there were 7,991 vacancies in the area, which includes the city of Rochester.

When matched against the number of unfilled job openings in the area as compiled by the New York State Division of Employment on that date, the N.I.C.B. found that its survey estimated a total number of vacancies almost five times the number in the state file.

**Employers Receptive**

In particular, the Board's researchers found that employers in the area, who presently provide jobs for some 260,000 people, were receptive to such a study.

The Rochester area was chosen, the Board said, because it had a low-unemployment rate and was a "tight" labor market, which in turn, suggested the existence of "a significant number of unfilled job openings."

Its compilations showed that of the nearly 8,000 jobs available, 62 per cent were for immediate starting with the balance slated to be filled during the remainder of the year. There was a particularly heavy concentration of openings in September, the survey revealed.

The researchers further found that the "vacancy rate was highest for the group of smallest employers."

**In Durable Manufacturing**

On the survey date, more than one-third of the vacancies were in durable manufacturing companies, particularly in the photographic, optical and instrument industries.

The survey revealed that of the total vacancies, more than half were open to men only, 16 per cent to women only and the balance to either. The job openings in the latter category were mostly professional.

The schooling requirement for 36.6 per cent of the openings was for fewer than 12 years, while 30.2 per cent commanded applicants with at least a high school diploma. College degrees were required for 25.1 per cent of the job openings.

The N.I.C.B. survey team approached 406 employers and found that of the 401 who readily responded to the team's inquiries, there was at least one or more vacancies in 48 per cent of the cases.

# Is signed by President

## Washington, Training Bill

NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN April 14, 1965

# 'Interracial' Supplement to Debut in Fall

By JACK O'DWYER

A new "interracial" newspaper supplement called Tuesday with an initial circulation of 1.3 million will make its debut Sept. 12, it was announced at a press conference today by W. Leonard Evans Jr., editor and publisher.

The newspapers which will carry the new supplement on a "controlled circulation" basis are The Journal - American, Boston Record-American, Philadelphia Bulletin, Detroit News, Milwaukee Journal - Sentinal, Chicago Sun Times, Los Angeles Herald - Examiner and Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Other metropolitan newspapers are to be added.

**Tuesday, which will be published monthly, will be aimed at an interracial audience and will be distributed in predominantly Negro and interracial areas.**

It will be written and edited by an integrated staff and its editorial policy will be to "chronicle the achievements and the human side of all Americans both here and abroad."

Printing will be done by the Standard Gravure Corp., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Evans is a former account supervisor and plans board member of Arthur Meyerhoff Associates of Chicago, and was president and founder of NNN Radio Network, a national chain of 50 radio stations.

**"There is a basic need for a sound, constructive interracial means of communication," Mr. Evans said today. "Tuesday will be the first general circulation publication to be managed and edited by an integrated group for an integrated audience.**

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NEW YORK TIMES
April 27, 1965

**Collins Asks Business to Lead**

DETROIT, April 26—LeRoy Collins, director of the Community Relations Service, called on American businessmen today to supply more leadership in solving the nation's civil rights problems.

Mr. Collins chastised the business community for too often classifying race-relations experts as "do-gooders" and "bleeding hearts." He told businessmen it was in their own interests to see racial discrimination stopped.

He made his remarks before 400 members of the Economic Club of Detroit. Although he was asked a few hostile questions afterward, he received an unusually warm response from the audience.

He continued denial of equal opportunities to Negroes is a human waste that has economic consequences for business and raises moral questions for the white man who makes compromises "with this monstrous evil of discrimination," Mr. Collins said.

"I want to see the American business and professional man more firmly behind the steering wheel of this effort" to erase discrimination, he said.

"For too long we have been treating the 'problem' as if it were something which belongs to Negroes," Mr. Collinss aid. "The truth is there is no 'Negro problem' in this country. It is an American problem, and it belongs to all of us regardless of the shades of our skin."

NEW YORK TIMES
April 27, 1965

# NEGRO HERE GETS U.S. BUSINESS AID

## First Franchise Under New Program Is Awarded

By WARREN WEAVER JR.

WASHINGTON, April 26 — A new Federal program designed to help members of minority groups become indepn-dent businessmen names its first recipient today.

He was William Bailey, a 35-year-old New York City Negro odd-job man and floor polisher. About June 1, with the help of a new Department of Commerce service and the Small Business Administration, he will open a carry-out restaurant in upper Manhattan.

At a ceremony in the office of Under Secretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., Mr. Bailey received a check for $10,000. This covers two loans to help him buy a new franchise from Chicken Delight, Inc., a 635-unit restaurant chain that specializes in fried chicken and soft drinks.

The Small Business Administration provided a $7,500 loan, and the Freedom National Bank provided $2,500. Mr. Bailey is investing $8,000 in the venture, money he painstakingly saved over the last five years while living in a furnished room on $25 a week.

**Aided With Franchise**

Mr. Bailey's food store will be at 2061 Amsterdam Avenue, near 162d Street. He will supervise a staff of six cooks and clerks.

Mr. Bailey was helped in the venture by the Commerce Department's new franchise service for persons of minority groups. It provides Negroes, Puerto Ricans and others with information about business groups—such as Chicken Delight—with franchises available to them.

Commerce officials have signed up 65 companies that are prepared to sell franchises, in effect, exclusive licenses to sell a product or service in an area, to qualified investors, regardless of race or color.

Mr. Bailey was the first man to learn about such a business possibility through the new service and to negotiate a small business loan to get started. He said today he was 'very excited and very happy about it."

THE WASHINGTON POST - April 27, 1965

# NewHavenTells How It Rebuilt Slum Schools

By Gerald Grant
Washington Post Staff Writer

The phrase "community action program," one of the most frequently used terms in the Great Society lexicon, took on new meaning yesterday at the meeting of the National Committee for the Support of the Public Schools.

It seems the antipoverty programs everyone is talking about have been under way in New Haven, Conn., for nearly three years.

Mitchell Sviridoff, director of Community Progress, Inc., New Haven's antipoverty coordinating agency, explained to more than 500 educators and distinguished citizens how all the pieces fit together.

**Slides Shown**

At the end of his one-hour slide presentation, Sviridoff was enthusiastically applauded by the group, which included many persons who are trying to spur similar efforts in their communities.

The participants saw slums schools in New Haven that were torn down as part of Federally financed urban renewal programs and rebuilt as community educational centers.

Traditional educational programs account for only a quarter of the use of these community schools, Sviridoff explained.

They also are used for recreational and leisure time activities—children shoot pool, paint and swim; adults play pinochle, hold dances and just talk.

The community school beromes a health center, providing services to families as well as school children.

It also serves as a center of community action where citizens hold political meetings, plan neighborhood recreation programs and work out their problems.

Under the New Haven programs, 40 per cent of the school system has been rebuilt. More than 1000 community volunteers and 300 Yale students are working in the school system of about 22,000 pupils.

These new kind of schools also are staffed by mothers and other non-professionals from the community who are paid for their part-time services as teacher assistants and leaders of after school activities.

School planning is done jointly with other community agencies.

Neighborhood workers visit homes to draw residents into the program as paid workers or volunteers. They talk to youngsters in pool halls and bars to tell them about employment retraining programs.

More than 60 New Haven businesses are cooperating in on-the-job training programs ranging from pattern-makers to truck companies.

**Combined Features**

In addition, there are widespread skill training programs for dropouts combined with remedial education.

One member of the audience, who hinted that the program in his community was bogged down, asked what it took to get New Haven's program off the ground. Sviridoff replied:

"It takes a coalition of power, political sophistication and political commitment to do the job."

NEW YORK TIMES
April 27, 1965

# EMPLOYERS URGED TO TELL RACE AIMS

## Top Management Is the Key to Integration, Chamber Told

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Officials of two large corporations agreed today that top management must keep up the pressure on subordinates if integrated employment is to be achieved.

Everett H. Bellows, vice president of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, and Howard E. Eades, vice president of the W. T. Grant Company, both expressed this view at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Mr. Eades told the chamber's panel on Equal Employment Opportunity that employers must, from time to time, formulate and communicate a clear restatement of the company's equal-employment policy to all employes, especially the executive and supervisory staff which will administer that policy."

Mr. Eades' company is a variety-store chain that operates outlets in 45 states. He noted that while there was resistance of varying degrees" when a company adopted an equal-employment policy, we have been surprised many times in that our expectations of major problems were more imagined than real."

W. T. Grant now has nearly 2,000 Negro employes of an average annual total of 45,000, Mr. Eades said. He did not say how may of these work in stores in the Southern states.

Mr. Bellows said that employment of Negroes by Olin Mathieson was rising faster than over-all employment in the company. About one-quarter of the 1,194 jobs added by the company in 1964 went to Negores, he said. The company employes 39,000 persons.

Olin Mathieson has become concerned over charges that sstandard tests of mental ability used by business personnel often discriminate against those with poor cultural and economic backgrounds, Mr. Bellows said. He reported that his company was working with a Negro college to develop "methods of assessing learning ability which do not depend upon the applicant's having been born and raised in a particular cultural envirnment and having been exposed to a specified educational system."

The third member of the chamber's Panel on Equal Employment Opportunity, A. T. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Comaany, described the problems Negro employers were having in hiring and keeping Negro workers.

"Many feel that the bell has already tolled for the all-Negro employer as we know him today," Mr. Sapulding said. His company is one of the nation's largest owned and run by Negroes.

Negro employers used to be able to "attract a considerable portion of the best trained and qualified Negro white-collar workers," Mr. Spauling said. But now "the giants in business and industry" and also the Government are in "fierce competition" for this personnel.

Negro employers bear the cost of training and developing Negro personnel, he said, only to lose much of it to larger competitors "without the likelihood of comparable replacements, and with the competition saving considerable training and development cost in the deal."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Wednesday, March 31, 1965

# NAACP aims at building jobs

By David R. Francis
*Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

A major decision affecting the job welfare of the nation's colored people sits on the President's desk.

It directly concerns the construction of a $32,000,000 federal office building in Cleveland. It indirectly involves the ability of Negroes to find jobs in more than $3 billion of federal or federally financed construction across the nation.

"In the building trades," declares Herbert Hill, the national labor secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "you have institutionalized racial discrimination."

## Discrimination admitted

Mr. Hill led a group of 150 pickets to the site of the Cleveland project last week. It was the start of a major drive to open the building trade unions to Negroes.

"The whole question for employment now moves to the center of the Negro civil-rights movement," says Mr. Hill.

Federal officials admit that discrimination exists in the building trades most everywhere. By executive orders 10925 and 11114, they are obliged to take action.

It is at Cleveland where the "crunch" could come—within two or three weeks.

The craft unions there will have to quickly remove barriers against Negroes to escape punitive action.

Under the executive orders, the General Services Administration has three alternatives. It could cancel the Cleveland building contract. It could debar the contractor from obtaining any other federal contracts. Or it could shut down the project.

## Test case pushed

Since the same unions are involved, the government would probably act against some $200,000,000 of other building projects in Cleveland involving the federal government.

The Cleveland project is regarded as a test case.

What happens there will affect construction in most major centers.

Mr. Hill notes that when the AFL and CIO were merged in 1955, George Meany made a public commitment that the traditional pattern of racial discrimination in the craft unions would be eliminated.

"He has broken that pledge," Mr. Hill charged.

In the same year as the merger, he notes, a court case forced Local 38 in Cleveland of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to admit two Negro members.

## Demonstrations forecast

"Today, 10 years later, there are still two Negroes in that union. That is all, among almost 2,000 members. This is about the same rate of progress as in educational integration in Mississippi."

Hr. Hill holds that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has been "impotent" here.

Building trade unions, he says, have used their "vast political power to obtain an immunity" from federal action.

"We are going to have great mass demonstrations this summer," he predicts.

The government hopes to forestall the need for such demonstrations by forcing some progress in admission of Negroes to craft labor unions.

Last building season, federal officials traveled extensively throughout the country to acquaint unions, contractors, and building trade associations with the executive orders.

"The construction industry didn't heed the warning," noted one official.

## Coordinators named

This construction season, it is promised, there will be enforcement of the orders.

Earlier this month, Hobart Taylor Jr., executive vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, announced a new program to coordinate the federal government's efforts to end racial job discrimination.

He told the annual convention of the Associated General Contractors of the appointment of 20 area coordinators to make sure that all federal agencies in 20 cities act as one on the issue.

Mr. Taylor made a veiled threat. "We do not like to think of our job as one of regulation or as being based upon coercion. Most of our success has been gained through cooperative effort and partnership.

"But we do have responsibilities placed upon us by the President and we have to meet them, even where, as I can foresee, in some difficult situations, it may become necessary to apply the sanctions that are available to us."

## Closed shops common

The contractors are caught in a squeeze. Their contracts with the government include a clause prohibiting discrimination.

On the other hand, they often have sub rosa closed shop arrangements with craft unions. Even though these have technically been illegal since the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act 17 years ago, many contractors employ only through union-controlled hiring halls. And the unions discriminate against colored people.

Another weapon comes into the hands of the federal government on July 2 when the equal-employment section of the 1964 Civil Rights Law takes effect.

This section will for the first time prohibit discrimination by labor unions.

For a start, however, the federal government may launch enforcement in the construction areas where it is involved directly.

**First of three articles. Next: the bright side and the gloomy side.**

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# Negro job outlook

By David R. Francis
*Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Herbert Hills' Manhattan office is painted a grubby brown. The walls are splotched and peeling, the lighting poor, the windows barred against burglars, the space small. And the national labor secretary of the NAACP shares it with his secretary.

The office of Hobart Taylor Jr., executive vice-chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, is located in the White House. It is spacious, brightly lighted, cheery. A comfortable couch and upholstered chair await the use of visitors or small conferences.

Both of these men are fighting for equal job opportunities for Negroes.

But their outlooks differ almost as much as their offices. Mr. Hobart talks cheerily of progress. Mr. Hill warns of an approaching crisis.

## How they see it

Listen to them:

Mr. Taylor sees a definite change in attitudes—"the elimination of both resistance and apathy on the part of employers and the generation of an active desire to take measures.

"It is obvious," he continued, "that a situation which has been 300 years in developing cannot be corrected overnight. Discrimination is apparent in every social institution in the United States. Its eradication is a major job."

Mr. Taylor spoke of several areas where job discrimination is yielding.

The National Industrial Conference Board, he noted, spent half a day discussing the topic, "Civil Rights and the Business Community Today," at a meeting last week in St. Louis.

"That would have been unthinkable four years ago," he commented.

## Many firms join

Some 305 major firms, he said, have joined "plans for progress," thereby signifying that they will work toward equal job opportunities for all races.

"Here is an honest recognition that prejudice, discrimination, and lack of training have prevented these people from playing their part in the economy. Back behind it is American idealism."

The Negro official admitted, "This is not a picture of unalloyed optimism. The men at the top have been sold. But they have not sold the men at the middle and bottom of their corporations."

Now hear Mr. Hill, a white man working for the NAACP:

"There is no question — the superbly trained, highly talented Negro—the button-down collar Negro—can now make his way in industry. It will take a little longer. It will be harder. But he will be placed.

"This must not distort the fact that the historic pattern of discrimination against the Negro in industry remains largely intact.

"There have been symbolic breakthroughs for technical and professional Negroes. But this has had little meaning for the Negro blue collar worker, the Negro production worker."

In fact, Mr. Hill says, the level of unemployment and average difference in income between Negro and white workers is growin greater.

"The entire Negro community is on the edge of an economic crisis. Unemployment among Negroes is approaching the level of the Great Depression."

## Next crisis in North?

Mr. Hill uses one government estimate that unskilled and semiskilled jobs are disappearing at the rate of 35,000 a week. A disproportionate number of these jobs are held by Negroes.

"There is a terrible irony. At that moment in the Negro struggle for equality when we are making historic breakthroughs in the South, we are finding a harsh and bitter resistance to fundamental changes in the ghettoes of the urban North.

"I predict that the next great crisis in Negro relations will be in the urban North. [Some 50 percent of Negroes now live in the North.]

"If there is a continuation of a growing crisis of Negro unemployment, it may transform and radicalize the whole Negro protest movement in North America.

"We already see increasing signs of large-scale disorganization and deterioration."

What's to be done?

Mr. Hill charged that the federal poverty program "doesn't get at the roots of the problem."

"There has to be a massive federally sponsored series of training programs for the millions of unemployed Negro workers —and white workers, too.

"We also need some basic primary research in the requirements of the labor market in the future. Too much of private and federal research goes into the physical sciences, partially for defense reasons. More money must go into the social sciences, especially on this question."

**Second of three articles. Next: industry efforts to equalize job opportunities.**

*Voluntary action*

# Firms tip race barriers

By David R. Francis
*Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

"Let's put Jim Crow out of business."

"100 white-collar jobs you don't have to be white to fill."

These are two slogans being considered by the Plans for Progress program for an advertising campaign later this year.

The idea is to convince young colored people that they should continue with their education because jobs now are opening for them in industry.

One advertising poster shows a job-application form and the words, "It used to ask your color. It still asks your education."

Another campaign goal is to inform the public in general of what industry is doing to provide equal-employment opportunities for all races. In other words, it is "public relations."

The Plans for Progress program was developed in 1961 as an outgrowth of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, reckons the nation could produce $23 billion more goods and services annually if colored people had equal job opportunities through better education and the removal of discrimination.

## 'Everybody suffers'

Comments Hobart Taylor Jr., executive vice-chairman of the President's committee, "It is everybody who suffers from discrimination, not just the Negroes."

Plans for Progress now has a membership of about 305 corporations. These employ some 8 million people. The firms volunteer to work to eliminate job discrimination.

At first, most of the firms were involved in government contracting. This meant that by executive order they could not discriminate against colored workers and obtain contracts.

"Now we have firms which are other than government contractors," notes P. B. Lewis, administrative director of the program.

"The appeal of Plans for Progress is that most businessmen feel that doing something for equal opportunity is the right thing to do.

"They like the voluntary approach. It becomes their problem rather than somebody else's.

"They realize they can help solve a social and economic problem."

## Some go extra mile

Mr. Lewis, like the four other members of the Plans for Progress staff, is on a year's leave from a member firm. He is manager of the personnel division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

He continues: "The things that these companies are doing in their communities is evidence that this program works. They are doing more in many cases than any law or act requires them to do.

"This varies according to the company," he admits.

Critics say the program is inadequate. It won't open the growing construction industry to Negroes, they say.

Nor will it break the patterns of job discrimination in the South where certain jobs are for whites only.

What's more, it may not help appreciably the masses or poorly educated or unskilled colored people, it is said.

Richard Clarke, president of Hallmark Employment Agency in New York City, quips that the program is "separate but not equal" to the President's committee.

*Hobart Taylor*
'—Everybody suffers . . .'

Plans for Progress has several facets:

- Those joining submit a program aimed at eliminating discrimination in their own firms. Programs should set up nondiscriminatory procedures in recruitment, training, promotion, dismissals, and other personnel actions.
- The policy of nondiscrimination should be communicated to all levels of the company.
- The organization collects statistics from each company on the number of employees, their race, and their position. These are totaled to see what progress colored people are making in entering industry and moving up the job scale.

## Progress documented

So far, the statistics show progress.

- It holds annual conferences in Washington on the question of equal-employment opportunities.
- It also helped organize a regional conference in Dallas earlier this year. Another is scheduled for June 17 in San Francisco, and plans are being laid for conferences in Milwaukee and Atlanta. These are designed to reach down in the corporate structure to the plant-manager level with the equal-employment-opportunity gospel.
- Member firms in many cities are setting up community councils to spread the program to smaller local firms that are not members of the program itself. Staff members think this may be especially effective in removing discrimination in the South.
- In some 16 cities, Plans for Progress intends to conduct seminars for guidance counselors from Negro high schools and colleges. For two or three weeks they will be told about job opportunities opening up for Negroes in their areas.

Last of three articles.

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

INFORMATION

NEWS LETTER

No. 31 September 30, 1965


## SPAHR NEW COUNCIL CHAIRMAN; MILLER LAUDED

Charles E. Spahr, President of the Standard Oil Company (Ohio), has accepted the chairmanship of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council, succeeding G. William Miller, President of Textron Inc., who served as chairman during the Council's first two years of operation. Mr. Spahr will also serve for two years.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, in announcing the change, commended Mr. Spahr for agreeing to head Plans for Progress and at the same time had words of high praise for Mr. Miller's contributions to the program.

"We are very grateful to Mr. Spahr for accepting this task," Mr. Humphrey said. "Serving as Chairman of the Advisory Council is not merely an honorary position. It requires a great deal of hard work on some very knotty problems. I think it is a measure of Mr. Spahr's commitment to the program and to the concept of equal employment opportunity that he is willing to take time away from his very important affairs to take up this challenge. We are looking forward to two years of exciting accomplishment under his leadership."

Of the outgoing chairman, the Vice President said: "When Bill Miller helped us to organize the Advisory Council in 1963 and then agreed to serve as its first chairman, there were only about 100 companies in the program and there was little feeling of cohesiveness and direction on the part of the participants. In two years, under his leadership, and that of Hobart Taylor, Jr. representing the Federal Government, Plans for Progress has been welded into a vital and lively program, extending its efforts and interest to community relations, to training programs, to the quality of education available to minority citizens, and to the relationships between high schools and colleges and the business community. We are all grateful to him for his inspiring and dedicated service."

At the end of his term, the members of the Advisory Council gave Mr. Miller a large antique ship model in appreciation for his leadership. The presentation was made by the Vice President. Hobart Taylor delivered a warm personal letter of thanks to Mr. Miller from President Johnson.


Address Inquiries to: Plans for Progress, 1800 G St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: Area Code 202, 961-5555



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PLANS FOR PROGRESS ZIP CODE 20006 -- NOT 20506

In the confusion of moving the Plans for Progress Office to 1800 G Street, N.W., in Washington a zip code of 20506 was assigned by error in place of existing code 20006. This has caused confusion and delay in mail deliveries. It will be appreciated if all correspondents will continue to use zip code 20006 and NOT 20506 in addressing Plans for Progress.

MATTISON TO SUCCEED LEWIS AS ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

Eugene G. Mattison, Jr. Director of Industrial Relations at Lockheed-Georgia Company and Chairman of the Advisory Council's Community Relations Committee, has agreed to serve as the next Administrative Director of the Plans for Progress staff in Washington, succeeding P. B. Lewis of the DuPont Company. Mr. Mattison will come to Washington on December 1 to work with Mr. Lewis and will formally take over his duties on January 1, 1966, to serve for that calendar year.

A graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles, Gene Mattison has held a number of personnel and labor relations positions with various Lockheed divisions, serving in his present post with Lockheed-Georgia in Atlanta since 1956. He has been extremely active in the civic life of that city, including among many association memberships a directorship of the Atlanta Urban League. He and his wife, Marjorie, have two children.

TAYLOR JOINS EXIMBANK

Hobart Taylor, Jr. has resigned his posts as Executive Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and Associate Counsel to President Johnson to become a Director of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. The President's nomination of Mr. Taylor for the new post was confirmed by the Senate on September 9.

Although he will be giving up his two former titles, Mr. Taylor will keep in close contact with the Government's civil rights programs and with Plans for Progress, which he will help to guide as in the past.

Mr. Taylor will be one of five directors of the Eximbank, a self-supporting independent agency of the Federal Government since 1945. The job of the bank is to supply credit and other financial services, such as guarantees and insurance, to facilitate our country's foreign trade. It has authorized loan, guarantee and insurance transactions totalling more than $18 billion, assisting thousands of exporters, manufacturers and sellers of capital equipment, agricultural commodities and consumer goods, as well as suppliers of engineering, construction and shipping services. The charter of the bank directs it to supplement and encourage private capital, not to compete with it.

## ACTION AT INLAND STEEL

The Inland Steel Products Company of Milwaukee, a division of Inland Steel of Chicago, has distributed a specially-developed manual, "Creating Equal Employment Opportunity," to all of its supervisors and managers as a further aid in their implementation of the Inland Plan for Progress.

Distribution has been followed by discussions at departmental staff meetings, and the reception of the manual has been so favorable that copies have been given to all Inland personnel people with a view to even wider distribution in the parent company. For a copy of the manual, write R. O. Tjensvold, Personnel Manager, Inland Steel Products, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53201.

The September 1965 Inland Management Newsletter was devoted to a discussion of the problems of race relations, based on remarks by Dr. Raymond Mack, Chairman of the Sociology Department at Northwestern University, and Dr. Kenneth Clark, Professor of Psychology at the College of the City of New York. For a copy write Frank H. Cassell, Assistant to the Vice President - Administration, Inland Steel, Chicago 3.

## STAFF CHANGES

Robin Caples, Employee Relations Coordinator in the Baltimore area for the Humble Oil Company, has been loaned for a year to Plans for Progress as an Administrative Coordinator on the staff in Washington, while Charles D. Redding has completed his term as a PFP Administrative Coordinator and returned to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Washington, D. C.

Rob Caples has been with Humble since graduating from Johns Hopkins University in 1958 with a degree in Business and Industrial Management. He began as a sales trainee, and has had experience in college relations and recruiting, salary administration and management development. Rob and his wife, Sue, live in Towson, Md., and have two boys, ages 3 and 1.

Chuck Redding, who specialized in community relations projects during his year on the staff, will be on a special public relations project for C&P until assigned to a new position. Prior to his PFP duty, Chuck was Director of Employment.

## ADVISORY COUNCIL EXPANDED

In order to provide broader representation by geographic area and type of industry, the Plans for Progress Advisory Council of member-company executives has been increased in number from 19 to 25, including the chairman. Members will continue to serve for three-year terms, with one-third of the Council being replaced annually.

(cont'd)

At the annual Council meeting on August 26, the following new members were appointed:

Bank of America - Frank E. Young, Assistant to the President
Continental Oil - Hal F. Nabors, General Manager, Personnel
General Motors - Harold S. McFarland, Dir. of Personnel Services
Genesco - C. W. Butler, Jr., Vice President, Manpower
Goodyear Tire and Rubber - Nelson G. Ball, Dir. of Personnel
J. C. Penney - Eugene F. Rowan, Personnel Relations Manager
Kaiser Industries - Norman E. Nicholson, Vice President
Lever Brothers - Humphrey Sullivan, Public Relations Director
Massachusetts Institute of Technology - Robert J. Davis, Director
Office of Personnel Relations
Pepsi-Cola - Harvey Russell, Vice President, Planning
Swift and Company - H. W. Seinwerth, General Manager, Industrial Relations
Union Carbide - Carl H. Hageman, Vice President
Western Electric - Donald W. Thomas, Vice President
Westinghouse Electric - Harry G. Crook, Dir., Employee Relations

Outgoing Council Chairman G. William Miller praised the retiring members for their dedicated and effective service. Those completing terms on the Council were:

American Telephone and Telegraph - Harold H. Schroeder, Assistant Vice President
Chrysler - Edward P. Franks, Manager, Corporate Employment
Colgate-Palmolive - R. H. Berquist, Director, Compensation Administration and Employee Services
Cudahy Packing - Edward Cudahy, Jr., President
General Electric - Dr. Roy Fugal, Consultant, Personnel Practices
Owens-Illinois Glass - Harold Mayfield, Director of Personnel

## PFP COUNCIL ORGANIZED IN CLEVELAND

Seventy-five firms with 100 or more employees have formed a Greater Cleveland Plans for Progress Council to complement the national PFP program by increasing the effectiveness of all large employers in the Cleveland area in providing equal employment opportunity.

PFP Advisory Council Chairman Charles E. Spahr, President of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), and Sohio's Employee Relations Director T. G. Shirreffs, who spearheaded formation of the new group, listed additional GCPFPC aims as stimulation of more ideas, projects and other affirmative actions, especially in the areas of education, training and student counseling; keeping all employers and the community informed on progress of both the local and national programs; and encouraging other firms to adopt equal opportunity programs.

(cont'd)

Twenty-four PFP companies headquartered in Cleveland form the nucleus of the new Council. A detailed memorandum on the background, objectives, organization and planned activities of the Council is available from Mr. Shirreffs should other cities be interested in forming a similar employer group.

## EEOC GRANT TO AID STUDY ON PATTERNS OF DISCRIMINATION

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has announced a $165,000 grant to Wayne State University in Detroit to conduct a nationwide research project in the area of patterns of discrimination in employment.

Dr. Frances R. Cousens, professor of sociology at Mercy College in Detroit and former director of research for the Michigan Fair Employment Practices Commission, has been appointed project director.

The University will contract with selected state and municipal fair employment practices agencies to add to their staffs a person who will perform the following functions:

1. Investigate patterns of discrimination in their jurisdiction.

2. Help develop and evaluate techniques of investigation into such patterns.

3. Work on effecting sound Federal-state relationships.

The study aims to shed light on criticisms that a strict complaint action procedure does not fulfill the spirit of the equal employment opportunity laws. A Rutgers University study of Negro attitudes toward law (19 Rutgers Law Review, 1965) discloses that the complaint process is not being used to any great extent by the Negro.

## GUIDELINES ISSUED ON HELP WANTED ADS

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has released interpretive guidelines for classified help wanted advertising which state that "help wanted advertising may not indicate a preference based on sex unless a bona fide occupational qualification makes it lawful to specify male or female." (It is expected that examples of "bona fide occupational qualifications" will be issued by the Commission in the near future.) Released at the same time was a background memo on factors leading to formation of the guidelines.

The Commission guidelines also said that advertisers must indicate clearly that offers are open to both male and female applicants. Further, they said newspapers must clearly state that the headings "Help Wanted--Male" and "Help Wanted--Female" are not intended to discourage the opposite sex, but are intended for the reader's convenience.

All Plans for Progress company contacts have been sent copies of the complete guidelines and background memo.

## WHITE HOUSE EEO CONFERENCE

A number of Plans for Progress company representatives were invited to attend the White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity in Washington on August 19-20. Called under provisions in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Conference was highlighted by a keynote address by Vice President Humphrey, working panel sessions on various aspects of Title VII, and a meeting with President Johnson at the White House.

A summary report on the meeting will soon be sent to all participants, and a limited supply of the reports will be available from the Office of Technical Assistance of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Washington, D. C. 20506.

## BRIEFS

American Management Association's September issue of "Supervisory Management" carries an article by Eileen Ahern, Manager of Industrial Relations Research, Continental Can Company, titled "What The Supervisor Should Know About The Equal Employment Opportunity Law." For a reprint, write AMA, 135 W. 50th St., New York 10020 . . . . Charles A. Caldwell, former Scripps-Howard newsman and Peace Corps public information director, has been appointed Chief of Public Information for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission . . . . A pocket-sized booklet featuring job interview tips for young applicants has been prepared for free distribution by Philco Corporation, a Ford Motors subsidiary. Write Mel Weightman, Vice President-Industrial Relations, Philadelphia, Pa. 19134, for a copy . . . . The Cleveland Plain Dealer newspaper features photographs of Negroes in full-run ads plugging its classified help wanted section, urging readers to "set your sights on a better job now." . . . . Executives of Pacific Telephone and Telegraph's Northern Counties Area conducted a successful one-afternoon public forum on the responsibilities of business and education in working to solve minority problems. Vice President E. D. Maloney of Pacific Telephone has printed the forum proceedings in a booklet, available by writing him at 140 New Montgomery St., San Francisco 94105 . . . . The National Education Association and the U. S. Employment Service are conducting a joint program to find employment for some 1,000 Negro teachers who have lost their jobs as a result of school desegregation. The USES in the Labor Department in Washington has details.

## INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

Comments or material for future articles from the readers of the Information Newsletter are always appreciated. Please send them to the Editor, Information Newsletter, Plans for Progress Office, 1800 G Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006.

# Advisory Council on Plans for Progress

INFORMATION NEWS LETTER

No. 32 October 22, 1965


## PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ABOLISHED; PLANS FOR PROGRESS CONTINUES

In a move to " streamline and strengthen the civil rights effort" of the Government, President Johnson has made a number of changes in the organization of Federal civil rights functions, including the abolishment of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity as an entity. At the same time, the President made it clear that the Plans for Progress program will continue to operate "on a private voluntary basis," although receiving administrative support from the Government as in the past.

The President revealed the changes by announcing his acceptance of a preliminary reorganization plan submitted to him by Vice President Humphrey, and by issuing two Executive Orders --No. 11246, abolishing the President's Committee but assigning some of its functions to the Labor Department and the Civil Service Commission; and No. 11247, providing for the coordination by the Attorney General of enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and abolishing the President's Council on Equal Opportunity, a coordinating body formed last February (see Newsletter No. 26).

(continued on next page)

## LAST CALL FOR COLLEGE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Program plans have been completed for the Plans for Progress National College Relations Conference at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Ga. on Nov. 1-4, which will bring together representatives of the predominantly Negro colleges and business and industry to discuss the Conference theme, "Teamwork for Today's Opportunities."

An impressive array of speakers, including U. S. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., has been assembled by Conference Chairman Harold McFarland of General Motors and the PFP staff, and a number of important panel discussions and workshops will provide personal contact and communication for all participants as they achieve new understanding of each other's needs and goals.

The Conference opens with a reception Monday evening, Nov. 1, with business sessions set for the next two days. Placement officers from the colleges will stay an extra day for special training sessions on Nov. 4. The registration fee is $100 per participant from industry, which will provide funds to cover Conference and travel expenses of college participants.

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(cont'd)

Both orders are effective as of October 24, 1965.

In an exchange of memoranda the President and Vice President agreed that concolidation of the Government's civil rights activities to prevent duplication and overlap was desirable, and that while the accomplishments of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity have been valuable and successful its functions can be even more effectively administered if transferred to "departments and agencies with clearly defined responsibilities, as distinguished from interagency committees or other interagency arrangements."

Copies of the entire memoranda and Executive Orders have been sent to all PFP corporate contacts. Following are highlights of the changes:

-- Executive Orders Nos. 10590 (January 18, 1955), 19722 (August 5, 1957), 10925 (March 6, 1961), 11114 (June 22, 1963) and 11162 (July 28, 1964), are all superseded by the new Executive Order No. 11246.

-- The President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has been abolished, but its responsibilities for insuring nondiscrimination within the Federal Government have been transferred to the Civil Service Commission, and its responsibilities for insuring nondiscrimination compliance by Government contractors and for handling complaints have been transferred to the Labor Department (see next item in Newsletter).

-- It has been reaffirmed that the Plans for Progress program "rests on a voluntary basis [and that] Its continued operation on a private voluntary basis is essential to the achievement of the objectives of the equal employment opportunity program of the Federal Government." The Secretary of Labor will provide such administrative support (in addition to the staff on loan from industry) as is needed for the execution of the program.

-- The conciliation functions of the Community Relations Service will be transferred from the Commerce Department to the Justice Department. Many former CRS activities in the field of race relations will be carried on by other agencies with existing substantive civil rights programs, such as the Office of Education on school problems, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission on employment problems, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development on housing problems. This transfer must be approved by the Congress.

## SYLVESTER HEADS NEW COMPLIANCE UNIT

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has established a new Office of Federal Contract Compliance to carry out a program to assure nondiscrimination in employment practices by Government contractors and subcontractors. Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., former Deputy Administrator of the Bureau of International Affairs in the Labor Department, has been named Director of the new Office.

(cont'd)

In making these announcements, the Secretary emphasized that the responsibilities of the Office would be those assigned to the Secretary of Labor by Executive Order 11246, which abolished the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. "These responsibilities are solely and entirely those which have previously been exercised by the President's Committee" he said, "and there has been no expansion of those functions.

Mr. Sylvester, who has been in the Labor Department since 1961, is assembling a staff of some 25 people. He is a graduate of Wayne State University, and was a civil engineer in Detroit prior to coming to Washington.

Ward McCreedy, who has directed the Contract Compliance Division of the President's Committee, will carry on with his functions under Mr. Sylvester.

## WIRTZ TO ADDRESS BUSINESS COUNCIL

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz will appear before the President's Business Council in Washington on December 1 to urge greater participation by business in MDTA programs. The Secretary will explain the scope and intent of the programs to the Council, which consists of the presidents of a number of major corporations. Arrangements for the Secretary to talk to the Council grew out of a belief by the Plans for Progress Ad Hoc Committee on Training that there currently is inadequate communications between the Federal agencies that administer the Manpower Development and Training programs and the companies who are potential participants. Secretary Wirtz was asked to make the presentation because of his close identification with the Plans for Progress program.

## CLEVELAND HOLDS HIGH SCHOOL MOTIVATION PROGRAM

A highly successful pilot program to inform students in predominantly Negro high schools of new job opportunities and to motivate them to prepare for and seek these jobs was conducted in Cleveland from Oct. 6 through 15. Some 19,000 students in 12 schools were reached by the program, developed by the Greater Cleveland Plans for Progress Council and the Cleveland Public School System in cooperation with the PFP administrative staff.

The pilot project is an extension of the Vice President's Task Force on Youth Motivation, developed for him by Plans for Progress, consisting of Negro executives in business and industry who speak at predominantly Negro colleges and high schools on the improving job opportunity situation. The college phase of the project has been under way since April, and the Cleveland program was designed as a pilot operation to assess the most effective type of program to be used in other large city high school systems.

At Cleveland, three types of programs were offered in various schools at special assemblies. One was motivational, designed to raise the students' aspiration levels; a second was informational, with a panel of students interviewing representatives of business and industry; and the third was of the testimonial type in which panels of local minority employees in diverse occupations related how "Things are changing" for the better for minorities in the job market.

(cont'd)

A preliminary analysis of 4,000 questionnaires on the program returned by participating students showed that:

-- Two out of three students said that what they heard in the assemblies convinced them they now have a better chance to get a good job.

--Two out of three reported that they had learned about new opportunities for employment.

-- Seven out of ten said that having these successful persons talk about their jobs made them want to work harder.

-- More than eight out of ten said that these assemblies made them think seriously about their future, and want to know more about job opportunities.

## HOUSTON JOBS BOOKLET PROJECT AIDED BY SHELL

An informative illustrated booklet on the job opportunity situation in the Houston, Texas, area, including specific sources of jobs as well as tips on how to get them, is being distributed to thousands of area high school seniors, administrators, teachers and counselors by the Houston Employment On Merit Program. The Shell Oil Company published the booklet at no cost to the Program, which is sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers).

Response to the fact-filled booklet has been excellent, according to Mrs. Samuel L. Payne, director of the Program. For a copy, write her at 4717 Crawford Street, Houston, 4.

## EEOC COMPLAINTS

From July 2, 1965, when the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission went into operation, through October 15, 1,592 complaints of discrimination in employment had been received by the Commission. Some 87% of the complaints were because of racial discrimination, about 10% were on sex discrimination and the balance were concerned with religion or national origin.

A breakdown of the 1,592 complaints shows that 712 have been recommended for investigation, with two of these resolved through conciliation so far. One hundred and fourteen have been transferred for state or local FEP action; additional information has been requested on 313; six are pending with general counsel; there is no Commission jurisdiction on 446, i.e., complaints were from employees from Federal agencies or were based on age or physical handicap; and one complaint has been withdrawn.

## AD CAMPAIGN KICKED OFF

A press conference in Washington and the mailing of kits to radio stations and newspapers all over the country in late October signaled the long-awaited start of the two-year public service advertising campaign on equal employment opportunity being conducted for Plans for Progress by the Advertising Council. Messages concentrating on the campaign theme, "Things are changing," will appear in newspapers and be heard

on local radio stations beginning in November.

An eloquent endorsement of the campaign's purposes by Vice President Humphrey featured the press conference, held at the National Press Club. Others discussing the national drive with newsmen were PFP Advisory Council Chairman Charles E. Spahr, Advertising Council President Theodore S. Repplier and Hobart Taylor, Jr. Wide press coverage was given to the campaign, particularly the special recordings of a "Things are Changing" song which will be distributed free to disk jockeys nationally.

Magazine materials will be mailed in November and December for appearance in early 1966, and it is planned to release television commercials near the end of 1965.

## TASK FORCE TO STUDY U. S. E. S.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has named a 14-member Task Force to review the United States Employment Service program and find out "what is needed to improve its operations as the front-line agency for translating manpower, education and training, and war-on-poverty policy, into operational reality."

Dr. George Shultz, Dean of the Graduate School of Business of the University of Chicago, has been named as Chairman of the Task Force. Other members include four representatives of universities, three from business and industry, two from labor unions, a member of the clergy, a foundation representative, a civil rights leader and a private citizen.

The Task Force is to submit its findings and recommendations to the Department of Labor on or before January 15, 1966.

## EEO DESK SIGNS AVAILABLE

The Wisconsin Telephone Company is furnishing attractive plastic desk signs saying "An Equal Opportunity Employer" to all its business office locations, lobbies and to many employees besides those in personnel. It is felt that this constant reminder--to all concerned with the company's Plan for Progress and to the public--will further help its full implementation.

The small desk signs were especially made for Wisconsin Telephone at a cost of $1.25 each, reports Kenneth Ohm of Milwaukee headquarters. Specifications may be obtained from James Blackburn, 741 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 53202.

## LEADERS CHOSEN FOR PFP NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Courtlandt Gross, Chairman of the Board of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, has agreed to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Fourth National Plans for Progress Conference to be held at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D. C. on January 24-25, 1966. Raymond H. Berquist, Director, Compensation Administration and Employee Services, Colgate-Palmolive Company, will be General Chairman of the Conference.

(cont'd)

Ted Curtis and Rob Caples of the PFP administrative staff are coordinating the program and arrangements for the annual affair, and will accept on behalf of the chairmen suggestions from Newsletter readers for the conference theme, format and specific content.

## EEOC POSTERS MUST BE POSTED

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has reminded employers subject to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that the posters required by section 711 of the Act must be posted and kept posted "in conspicious places upon its premises where notices to employees, applicants for employment or [union] members are customarily posted."

## KENDRICK IN NEW POST

William J. Kendrick, for the past three years Executive Assistant to Hobart Taylor, Jr. on the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, has been appointed Director of Congressional Relations for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Prior to joiningthe President's Committee, Bill served as an Attorney Advisor with the Solicitor's Office, U. S. Department of Labor. He is a graduate of Boston College and Boston College Law School.

## EEOC INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED

Two more interpretations of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 have been released by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The subjects of the interpretations and their texts follow.

## SEGREGATED UNION LOCALS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS:

"Progress has been made toward eliminating segregated local unions, collective bargaining units, lines of promotion and seniority and employee representative committees or other groups. Notwithstanding, labor organizations, employee representation committees, groups, associations, or plans segregated on the basis of race or national origin still exist in some localities, trades, and industries, and bargaining units and lines of promotion or seniority are maintained solely on the basis of the employee's ract or national origin.

"The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission interprets Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit such practices. Any labor organization, employee representation committee, group, association, or plan which operates on a basis of segregation by race or national origin or from which employees are excluded solely on the ground of race or national origin, is in violation of the requirements of Title VII. The bargaining units or lines of promotion and seniority also constitute violations of Title VII."

## FIRING OF MARRIED WOMEN:

A letter from the Commission Chairman to an inquiry from an employer gives the following interpretation:

"In your letter . . . you ask whether it is an unfair employment practice to terminate the employment of female employees after marriage.

"The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission believes that an employer's rule which forbids or restricts the employment of married women and which is not applicable to married men is a discrimination based on sex prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. It does not seem to us relevant that the rule is not directed against all females, but only against married females, for so long as sex is a factor in the application of the rule, such application involves a discrimination based on sex."

## BRIEFS

A special report on "The Negro Family -- The Case for National Action" -- the so-called Moynihan Report -- is now available from the Government Printing Office in Washington for $.45 per copy. The report has been widely hailed for the importance of its findings..... An all-day New England Conference on Equal Employment Opportunity will be held in Boston at the Statler-Hilton Hotel on October 29. Several Massachusetts organizations involved in promoting equal job opportunity have joined with the EEO Commission in sponsoring the meeting.... Rodman C. Rockefeller, Co-Chairman of the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity in New York, has called for formation of a "Profits for Progress" program by business and government to increase opportunities for minorities to go into business for themselves as suppliers, franchise owners and small business operators.... The first issue of a new magazine aimed primarily at Negroes and designed as a supplement to metropolitan newspapers is enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter. Called "Tuesday", the new publication will initially be distributed once a month in 12 major cities.

## INFORMATION OR COMMENTS

Comments or material for future articles from the readers of the Information Newsletter are always appreciated. Please send them to the Editor, Information Newsletter, Plans for Progress Office, 1800 G. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

# TUTORING FOR DESEGREGATION PROJECT

SUMMER, 1965

## FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

published by the

American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

project sponsored by

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROGRAM, Charles Davis, staff
COLLEGE PROGRAM, Richard Ramsay, staff

report written by Richard Ramsay, September 1965

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Tutoring for Desegregation Project
Summer, 1965

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

## INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS

The project lasted June 18 to August 9. The first week was spent in orientation of the volunteers in Greensboro, North Carolina and introduction and preparation in each community. The last day was spent at the AFSC office in High Point for a group evaluation.

The locations were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aiken, | South Carolina |
| Beaufort, | " " |
| Camden, | " " |
| Florence, | " " |
| Hilton Head Island, | " " |
| Newberry, | " " |
| Orangeburg, | " " |
| Halifax County, | North Carolina |

AFSC staff helped set up local committees or worked with existing groups in sponsoring the program. The AFSC recruited 19 tutor participants who were sent usually in pairs to each of these communities. In one case a single person was sent, and in another case a team of four.

In each community there was a different experience with different local circumstances and different personnel. The primary concern of this report is <u>how the project as a whole ran</u>. It is not the purpose to compare the communities, but rather evaluate the total experience and see what conclusions can be drawn.

We can draw some general conclusions where there was common experience. In other cases we can draw conclusions about the <u>wide</u> possibilities in a tutoring program where there is different experience or seemingly contradictory statements.

A total of 130 tutors tutored 670 students. These numbers fluctuated some during the summer due to vacations, etc. Nineteen of the tutors were from the AFSC; two-thirds of the remainder were local people who worked on a fairly regular basis with the other third helping part-time or just occasionally. In some communities local help was steady; in others it was erratic. The student attendance rose in some communities after the first week and dropped off in others. The total

attendance leveled off at 600. The students were from the group of Negro children who will be transferring to desegregated schools this fall. In one case, others were also enrolled in the program. An estimate is that over half of the students accepted for transfer in these counties were tutored this summer. It is difficult to know exactly since some of the counties' plans for desegregation had not been approved yet and may change.

## PERSONNEL

AFSC VOLUNTEERS The 19 volunteers were recruited through AFSC regional offices. All were Caucasian and most were not from the South. One was from Germany and one from Canada. There was a wide range of education. All were college graduates, thirteen had done at least a year of graduate school work and two had Ph.D. degrees. Most had some teacher training and ten had actual teaching experience. The specialities ranged from elementary education, teaching retarded and emotionally disturbed, teaching high school or college English, history, math, science, religion. Seven had previously worked with AFSC projects.

Most of the participants chose this project because it was an individual assignment and they wanted a challenge. They felt the strength of the program was that it was open-ended and they had to rely a lot on their own resources. Being individuals rather than a group made them depend more on the community. Where one AFSC tutor was alone in a community, he developed very close contacts with some local people. Where four were assigned to one community they spent more time together and did not have the same kind of response from the community.

The ideal arrangement seems to be two AFSC volunteers assigned to a community. Their skills should be balanced (such as one in elementary education and the other in high-school education, or one strong in English and the other in science or math) so they can divide the responsibilities along their respective lines of interest. They should live separately in local homes. Each will develop different friends because he is tackling different things at different times. Outside of the tutoring sessions they should get together daily to compare notes and plan. Some invitations and some activities will be for the pair but it is good to be conscious of not necessarily being at the same place at the same time, but being free to accept individual invitations.

It is recognized that participants need to be older than the regular college-age project participants. Some experience and maturity is necessary to handle this sort of assignment and administration of a program it entails. The participants this summer met the qualifications well.

LOCAL TUTORS There was a wide variety of tutors from the local communities. These included high school students, college students, housewives, school teachers, ministers, retired school teachers. In several communities the SCOPE volunteers working on voter registration with SCLC worked full or part-time as tutors. In some cases the older students themselves were used to tutor the younger ones, especially as substitutes. This seems to have been a meaningful experience for the kids involved and was reflected in their work and attitude when they came back to their regular classes. (Responsibility for the education of others is one of the best spurs to educating oneself.)

Some people who would have made excellent tutors didn't know about the program and had already committed themselves to other things. In several communities persons who were planning to tutor in this program were hired by Headstart at the last minute. In one case some people who had originally volunteered prior to the project withdrew because of fear of economic reprisals. Some were afraid of loosing their jobs if they became involved in an integrated activity. Some Negro teachers were not in favor of the project and felt it criticized them by implying that tutoring was necessary.

In most cases there was a shortage of tutors due to the large number of students wanting tutoring. In some communities the tutors were very dependable. One woman who found out at the last minute that she couldn't take her class one day sent her husband as a substitute. In some communities the local committee had lined up a number of steady volunteers. In other communities the AFSC volunteers didn't know whether or not the local people were coming any certain day and couldn't count on continued steady help.

Two communities had a sizeable number of local white volunteers. In one of these they were mostly from a military base and were considered outsiders somewhat. Their children, however, did attend the local public schools and provided some good contact and comparison between white and Negro schools. In the other community they were recruited by an active Human Relations Council. In some other communities the one or two local white tutors represented quite a breakthrough in race relations.

Some of the local people were not qualified to teach or tended to impose the same kind of disciplinary methods that they had been familiar with in school. Some local tutors had a strong orientation toward academics. In cases this was good. A person could be brought in who was an expert on modern math. In other cases this conflicted with the concept of tutoring in the language arts, study habits, and other basic skills. Some found it hard to understand the program was purposely unstructured to encourage self-expressions of all kinds from the students.

Due to the need for tutors there was a tendency to accept anyone who was willing to come, not taking into consideration his qualifications as a tutor. Some communities used willing volunteers who would not be good tutors in other tasks such as keeping records, driving the bus, providing refreshments.

It is important to have some criteria for selection of local tutors. An orientation for the local tutors is essential. The local sponsoring committee should take some responsibility in setting this up. A printed sheet giving the concept of tutoring and methods should be provided.

STUDENTS With a few exceptions the students will be transferring to desegregated schools in the fall of 1965. They ranged from grades 2 through 12. In a number of cases the first graders were involved in the Headstart program.

This was a voluntary program so only those children who were willing to give up their summer play came. There had to be a willingness on the student's part. In a number of cases there seemed a certain amount of self-selection among those applying for transfer. In other words, the brighter, more enlightened students were taking this step. In some communities all children were from middle class homes and ordered family circumstances. In other communities a number of children from deprived home situations were included.

Many students were committed to self-improvement and attended the sessions with a definite goal in mind. They expressed concern about their ability to compete in an integrated setting and see their problems as being primarily academic ones due to their previous inferior facilities. They have had no contact with white youngsters and have lived isolated from the white community.

Some students mentioned that they were reluctant to transfer because they would miss out on a lot of extracurricular activities in which they had participated in the Negro schools. Even if they were allowed to join some clubs in the desegregated schools it was very unlikely that they would be elected to any office of importance, etc. This is really a big decision to make for these kids--the basketball star says perhaps he will be able to join the team but that is all. He wonders whether to transfer and become just another basketball player on the team or whether to stay in the Negro school and be student body president and star basketball player.

Parents asked the tutors, "Should my child transfer?" Some of the children are very poorly prepared yet there are white students in the same category. One parent admitted that the children were not doing as well as they could in the Negro schools because of the fact that they were not given any competition. She feels that the students will get more competition if they transfer, will be able to meet the challenge, and learn more.

The lack of preparation was less noticeable with the elementary children. The Jr. High and High School students were more noticeably behind. The level of achievement and performance of a few children in each community was so low as to raise question whether they would be able to adjust in the fall. Wherever they are they will need special help. Perhaps they will have a better chance of getting this help in a desegregated school.

The enthusiasm and cooperation of the students was an important factor in the success of the program. In most communities there were no real discipline problems. One day a tutor didn't show up. No one was aware of this for over an hour because one of the 3rd grade girls was up teaching the others. They all paid attention and were working the problems she had put on the board.

## SET UP

LOCAL COMMITTEE In some communities the local committee took a very active role in organizing and running the program. In some cases it was more verbal support and the AFSC volunteers were left pretty much on their own to run things.

Perhaps a characteristic problem in these communities is lack of planning and preparation. Often the communities seemed very casual about most of the arrangements until volunteers arrived; they were not quite sure something would happen. After someone was there in the flesh they started organizing. The attitude of "don't build up your hopes until you actually see it started" is fairly typical.

In a future project, showing the local committee the reports from a previous project would spur them to do more preparation. A formal signed agreement with the local leaders about responsibilities should not be necessary. Correspondence should sufficiently do the job of recording accepted responsibilities.

As follow-up AFSC staff should visit these committees during the year to give them further encouragement. A seminar for the local people from several communities, evaluating the summer would be quite helpful. It would provide an opportunity to pump in some more resources and build up local leadership.

The AFSC volunteers should be briefed carefully during orientation on the situation of local leadership and committee in the community to which they are assigned. Emphasis should be put on turning to the local committee with the problems rather than the AFSC volunteers making most of the decisions between themselves. This would help establish the strongest possible relationship with the local committee and prepare the participant to cope with the particular problems in that community.

The home in which the volunteer lives is important. Some found it invaluable to be the guest of the most active person in the local community. The insight gained by knowing this person and the contacts made through his leadership were very helpful. Where the local host was not involved in the committee some of this contact was lost.

STAFF SET UP AND FUNCTION Some communities had a very close relationship among staff and operated on the basis of daily staff meetings and group decisions. This worked where there was a steady group of tutors. Other communities had less frequent staff meetings. In one situation where there were a large number of local tutors coming for short lengths of time at odd hours, staff meetings were impossible. In another situation some college student volunteers commuted from forty miles away and could not stay long enough for meetings.

In one community the program was being directed rather rigidly by a local person. This was resolved by setting up group meetings after the tutoring sessions to confer on plans and rotating chairmen in these meetings. All tutors could not attend this but even having a strong nucleus of the group meet served the need.

Some non-tutoring help is needed to do clerical work, organize refreshments, etc. It may be good to have someone who is not tutoring to have an overall view of what is happening, help coordinate, and take care of emergencies without one of the tutors having to leave his session.

As much as a staff can work as a group and be involved in group decisions the better it is for the project.

LOCATION OF SESSIONS Five of the communities held the program in public school buildings. These were in all Negro schools but had the approval of a superintendent or board of education. One community had the project in a public school for the first two weeks but left at the request of the superintendent and moved to a private Negro school. The two other communities held sessions in churches.

There was some fear at first that being in a school building would make the project seem more like regular school instead of tutoring. This was not necessarily true. Tutors imaginations can make up for that. Even standard classroom facilities can be re-arranged such as putting the chairs in a circle, etc. In a church where there are no desks, no blackboards, no room dividers, it is harder to work.

Ideally there should be a place where there is quiet and no other people around to disturb except the few tutees. This calls for a lot of space. The local committee should be made aware of the needs for space during their planning.

A tutoring program might try using two or more locations within the same city simultaneously. Coordination would be more difficult but this could be a solution for a very large project.

TRANSPORTATION In some communities transportation became a large problem especially where students came from all over the county. Some students came from as far as 30 miles away. In some cases local committees provided a bus and driver; others had car pools; one community provided the AFSC volunteer with a station wagon to use as a school bus and for his personal travel; five AFSC volunteers had their own cars (in three communities) which were used considerably. In one community some tutors found bicycles convenient for their own transportation across town.

In rural areas personal transportation for the tutors is almost essential. Local committees should be adequately warned of these needs.

The children do enjoy getting to know new people from other communities. Transporting children across the county is considered worth it rather than setting up separate programs all around the county and having tutors travel.

FUNDS RAISED LOCALLY In several communities a 50¢ to $1.50 registration fee was charged to students to help purchase some supplies and equipment. Local committees had raised the money for some things such as equipment, gasoline, janitor's salary, as well as for the room and board of the AFSC volunteers.

Money was collected at various local meetings of an NAACP or Improvement Club. While attending churches often participants were asked to say words about the project and then a collection was taken up for it. Special programs such as a dance or talent show were also used to raise some money. People seem to be looking for this type of entertainment and $50 can be raised at such an event. In some communities letters were sent to parents and churches asking for voluntary contributions. The local committee should take the major responsibility for these efforts.

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS The pattern in the projects was to hold four class periods with one recreation or refreshment break. This totaled three to four hours. Sessions were held in the morning in all but one case which had to be in the afternoon since the school building was shared with the Headstart program which occupied it in the mornings.

Classes met according to grade level with some grades combined and others split up depending on the number of children in each. Some communities found it desirable to have split sessions where elementary grades came on certain days and high school grades came on the other days. This permitted smaller classes and a better tutoring relationship.

Some of the students requested a longer day with a greater variety of subjects and classes and more study time. This would work if there were more tutors. The children could bring sandwiches and classes could continue until mid afternoon. One the other hand, the AFSC volunteers needed the whole afternoon free to plan and make contacts.

The larger number of students in most communities made it difficult to give enough individual attention. Some group work is important. Perhaps a variety of scheduling could be tried to achieve a balance between the two. Several possible formats are:

1) split sessions with certain students coming on certain days (although the children wanted to come every day);
2) one tutor taking a large class while another takes students from that class for individual tutoring different times during the week;
3) special appointments for individual help after classes, in the afternoon, or even in the evening at home;
4) two hours a day for class work with two hours for individual tutoring and individual (but supervised) studying.

Successful experiences were had with the first three of these. The last was not tried. Six weeks seemed to be the best length for a summer tutoring program, both for student and volunteer tutor.

## CONTENT AND METHODS

TEACHING CLASSES AND TUTORING As noted above, the enrollment in most cases thwarted efforts to have a one-to-one or a one-to-two tutor-student relationship. In some cases where there were classes of six or ten students, there was a tendency at first to have a subject matter orientation. Attempts were made in these cases to change the structure and emphasize remedial methods. In addition to the scheduling suggestions (on the previous page) for solving this problem, students within a class were separated according to ability. While the tutor worked with one part the other part did their exercises for English, library work, etc. Some communities reported that students who were asked to stay after class for individual tutoring were glad to do so. In one case it was reported that several of the shyest students came out of themselves tremendously after only one hour of individual tutoring. This improvement was carried-over back to the class setting. Tutoring and group teaching is possible in the same class if it is small.

Some group activities may prove better for the students than individual work--however it is better to have a small group for a maximum response from each one. For example class discussions on various topics are a good way to get at expressing one's ideas and good English usage.

Outings proved to be invaluable opportunities through which students and tutors could shed the formal structure of learning which some of the classroom situations imposed, and share ideas and experiences on a new level.

In conclusion, some balance should be achieved between group work and individual work. If the number of students necessitate a classroom situation some allowance should be made for individual tutoring.

SUBJECTS The emphasis was on the language arts and self expression -- reading, writing, and speaking. In some communities (especially with the older students) classes were set up in different subjects such as English, social studies, math and science, yet realizing the need to stress remedial methods rather than subject matter. Many specific areas were covered depending on the needs and interests of the students.

Whether the program was set up by classes or not the goal was to help each student learn to express himself with confidence and to get each one more interested in reading. All who worked in the program agreed that the greatest weakness of most students was in the ability to speak and write well. A variety of methods were used including class discussions, writing compositions, use of a tape recorder, work on pronunciation, keeping new vocabulary lists, analyzing different kinds of writing.

Another need was to help improve study skills and habits. Some students said they never had anyone explain to them how to organize a schedule for studying before. The use of study aids, the dictionary, the library and its various reference books were stressed. One tutor reported spending a session explaining the difference between essay and objective exams and how to approach each one. Another reported exercises in concentration, in observation (writing what happens in a simple physics experiment), and in simple logic.

In a number of the communities the need was found for work in the new math and a qualified teacher was secured for such a class. Too much rote memory has been emphasized without real understanding going on. The concept of new math (and of the whole tutoring project) is that you don't give rules but think about what is going on in a problem. Many of the students had not been exposed to the new math although the schools to which they will transfer taught it last year.

In half of the communities some work was done on Negro history. The identity of the Negro in our society is often missed in the public schools. None of the AFSC volunteers were well versed in this subject but local resource people were found. In one case the talks were so good even other local tutors wanted to attend the classes. In another case the person usually came unprepared and presented a confused picture of history. In other cases the subject was handled by having students write a paper that called for some research on Negro history or the Negro in society.

Other subjects included geographical concepts--making local maps, understanding about cities, states, and countries; civics--having students take some responsibilities in the project, panel discussions having the students exchange ideas on the ways that people differ from each other, the kinds of attitudes and customs that prevail, the changes that are now taking place; health and good grooming; and music.

One special problem related to study habits is students not doing their own work. Some insight was gained on this when one local tutor (who teaches in the public schools) assigned students to copy the history of their state out of a book. Students copied it without an idea of what all the words meant. How much of this goes on in the public schools? One of the values in good tutoring is that students don't have the kind of goal where they will even want to copy or not do their own work. They can get satisfaction out of knowing that they can do something themselves because a tutor is interested in helping them and not because they are working for a grade or classroom competition. If the student can really go through the experience of writing a paper and being proud of it--or of reading a whole novel, not just the first chapter and conclusion for writing a report, and enjoying it--he will have learned a most important educational value and that the short cuts or cheating really harm oneself.

Some of the students wanted graded achievement, textbooks, or more familiar forms of memorization, spelling lists, etc. In addition to orientation of the local tutors on the concepts of tutoring, the students should have an orientation emphasizing the difference from regular school, that they should not expect much academic advancement during the program and should work on the improvement of skills.

Some academic work certainly was done and was good. A tutor notices a better response from the students when he is tutoring or teaching in the field of his own specialty, showing more confidence and knowledge of the subject. The main part of the program was not based on subject material. The six week period is too short to start on a new subject or concept.

MATERIALS The project did not use text books except as a resource for the tutors. The problem in using text books in a tutoring project is that the books are already familiar to the children and are too much like regular school. One school principal stated that the use of text books this summer might interfere with the work for the regular teachers when the students have the same books in a public school class.

Good materials were improvised in all communities. Even in the primary grades the children wrote their own stories, having words they didn't know printed up on index cards and collected to make a dictionary. Magazine pictures were used to stimulate imagination and ask students to make up stories about what goes on in the pictures. One group wrote and produced a play, others did play readings, impromptu story telling where one person takes up where the first left off (bringing in the participation of all. In a couple situations a tape recorder proved very useful. Children speak freely into the machine and are intrigued to hear their own voices. They often recognize their own mistakes without having them pointed out.

Books for reading were obtained from local libraries, paper back editions from local book stores and from a gift of a large number of useful discarded books one AFSC volunteer brought from her home state. A children's news magazine was subscribed to in one community. The last part of the project several communities used the Readers' Digest Skill Building Series. This is current material of high interest to children rewritten for a reading level of grade two through eight. Those who used this series found it valuable and suggested it be provided at the beginning of other projects.

One project included a nature walk to study southern trees. Collected leaves led to research in several books to identify them. These were treated with wax and put into a book to keep. Free road maps from a gas station were used in geography. All sorts of games, pantomimes and other activities were used.

All projects had access to some form of duplicating equipment. Films were used in a few cases and were obtained from non-profit organizations. It is important to choose films carefully and use them to supplement a discussion and not instead of tutoring. Time is so short in the summer that films might be a distraction unless there is one that really relates to the rest of the program.

Although some tutors felt anxious about securing enough materials it was felt that finding available local materials was a good part of the program. It stimulated the children to use their imagination and taught that educational opportunities are around us in every day life and one does not need to depend on sophisticated materials or equipment.

Tutors may need to have some help when they run out of ideas. It would be good to provide them with a few books on teaching writing and reading, a list of teaching resources on different subjects, a list of children's magazines, and other resource materials. It is also possible to find a school teacher in the community who can give tips. Field trips provided much material and are discussed below.

FIELD TRIPS. Field trips for a class or for the whole school were very valuable experiences, often with preparation done in the school class and with follow-up lessons, writing reports, etc.

Most of the projects did a good bit of work on the use of the library. Field trips were taken to the public library to get the children excited about books, have them learn about the facilities and have them obtain a library card. Most were not previous library members. In one library not previously integrated, the librarian was cordial but other readers made sarcastic remarks about Negroes using the library--making it a negative experience for some students. One girl even said to the tutor that she didn't particularly want to go back there because she doesn't enjoy having this sort of thing happen to her. Most experiences though were quite positive.

In the small communities the library facilities were not necessarily very good and were open on an erratic schedule--mornings some days and afternoons on other days. One tutor spent a good deal of time preparing students for their first visit to the library, teaching them how to use reference books and how to find things in the card catalogue. When they got to the library they found books were not in any usual order but it was necessary to ask the librarian who would find the book requested. A couple communities had no public library available and perhaps only a limited selection in the school library.

One project had the good fortune to secure the services of a high school librarian. She cleared it with her supervisor and for two days gave the regular orientation program which she used in her school--explaining all the sections and uses of the library plus giving some practical problems to solve using the material. This was the only situation this summer where the students were in a "white" school. This was the school to which some of them would be transferring. To find a teacher (librarian) there who was interested in helping them meant a great deal.

Some of the field trips included: TV station, radio station, fire station, museum, arts and crafts center, police station, court house (with a judge speaking to the group on juvenile delinquency), airport, county courthouse, chamber of commerce, technical education center.

Some trips which combined recreation were as important: going to a movie, eating in a restaurant, taking a bike hike or a boy scout overnight camp-out. There were a few incidences during these trips such as being deliberately sold tickets for the last rows of a practically vacant balcony or being served sodas in paper cups in a cafe while other customers were given glasses with ice. There were more exceptionally good experiences such as visiting a craft center and (without having known of its existence in the area) seeing an integrated class in operation.

Field trips served a very wide function. The children would go home and talk about their trip to a city park or children's museum, thus influencing the parents who had never gone to these places because they had fear. On some occasions parents went on the trips to local

points of interest which they had never visited. The effect was for parents as well as children to realize that these public facilities are theirs to enjoy too. With some hesitancy--concern was about parents' reaction--one project used a public park on several field trips. At the end of the summer the commencement ceremony was held there in the outdoor theater, the first time the facilities had been used by Negroes for a public gathering. Parents and friends who had never even been there before left raving about how beautiful the park was and how they would have to come more often.

OTHER PROGRAMS In some communities there was a general assembly each morning, directed recreation (folk songs and games), a break with refreshments served. In one case a school newspaper was published with high school students contributing articles. One volunteer wrote a booklet "Thinking About College?" to be distributed to parents of the students and other interested people.

There were some talent shows put on in the projects. Once the parents were invited to this and they stayed afterwards for a discussion of educational values and the problems they as parents face in school desegregation. Several communities had commencement services with diplomas and a program for parents and local committee people.

Speakers were brought in from the community. One tutor used this opportunity to get some local white people involved in the project. They would come at a specific invitation for one session on their speciality--a talk on city government, a slide program on work in a foreign country--where they felt reluctant to join in a more active role.

CAN WE EVALUATE HELP FOR STUDENTS? The students in general expressed that they learned things they had not been exposed to before. They especially appreciated work on study skills. Many remarked that meeting and building a good relationship with white people (some of the tutors) was a new experience and helped them prepare for school in the fall. The students showed a gread deal of zeal for the program. It must be remembered that there was a certain amount of self selection at the start because the program was voluntary and those who came were probably the more industrious and interested.

The tutors observed changes in the students, especially in regards to the initial shyness at being in an integrated setting changing to confidence. This is also subjective though and some tutors who thought students were making tremendous progress in a certain area later realized it was not all retained.

There were parents who said they could see the results in their children. They commented that their children's handwriting, spelling, etc., was so much better. Some might say this out of courtesy or to show appreciation for the tutor's efforts.

It is extremely difficult to measure how much each student is being helped and perhaps it is futile to search for progress in the students in such a short time. It is best not to let attention to measurable results distract the tutors from doing the best job within a given period of time.

The value of the emotional support to the child for a desegregated situation is immeasurable. Some follow-up study may be attempted in certain communities, using students who were not in the tutoring program as a comparison. A questionnaire to the students for comments later in the school year would be helpful in evaluating the program. If a student feels he has been helped perhaps it is more important than trying to prove objectively that he is making better grades, etc., than a student who was not in the program.

## EMPHASIS ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

GENERAL WORK In addition to tutoring the children who will be meeting desegregation next fall, some project members worked further in the community towards desegregation. In a community where the school board plan was not accepted and there was still time for new applicants, they worked to get new applicants suggesting additional afternoon time to help tutor them. In some communities the names of youngsters entering the first grade in the fall were obtained and each home was visited to persuade the parents to have their children begin their school experience in an integrated setting.

One dilemma is that after having the students in the tutoring sessions and having opportunities to observe and evaluate the level of achievement and performance it is evident that some are so poorly prepared that continued help once school starts will be essential if they are to have any degree of success in their new setting. How valid is it to send youngsters into a situation in which some of them have a minimal chance of succeeding or where they might be placed back a grade or two. Some tutors found it hard to determine whether or not they were comparing the levels of their students with other school systems they know and whether the local white schools had the same problems (social promotions, need for remedial reading, etc.) as the Negro schools. It is generally agreed that tutors should not try to draw conclusions about the retardation of certain students or suggest they not transfer to a desegregated school. There are some weaknesses of the system recognized which should be called to the attention of the school officials so that provisions can be made for the students needs. Until people start dealing with this on a non-racial basis we won't get at the problem. Maybe that student needs to transfer so the school officials for the first time will deal with this problem.

Publicity about the projects in the newspapers (not all projects had this publicity) seemed to spread interest in school desegregation around. Some people responded when they realized someone else was working on the issue. It was a general observation that the need in this area is immense, that outside help is very important, and that no group in the community is adequately planning for this transition.

PARENTS The need for drawing the parents in and involving them is seen as a definite function of a tutorial project. This project was concerned about the emotional adjustment of the students but there is also the emotional adjustment of the parents who are in a sense transferring with their children. They will eventually become involved in PTA, social events, sports activities, etc. This is an adjustment for the parents to make and in cases they seem less psychologically ready than the students.

Several communities held meetings with parents and tutors. Questions were raised about the concerns they have and how they and the school personnel cooperatively might help to facilitate the school's smooth functioning during the first days of the term. In this setting, the parents discussed their fears and, in doing so, gave each other support. This provided a feeling of a community rather than individual involvement in this new venture. The tutors shared thoughts with the parents concerning the students' strengths and weaknesses in academic subjects, possible scholarships and college plans for the future, etc. Parents were also invited to various events at the school. Tutors visited them at home accomplishing a great deal through this personal contact.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS Some of the communities reported very good cooperation from local principals and also from some school boards and superintendents. Some of these people have agreed to provide school building space in the fall for a continuation of tutoring or supervised study halls to assist the students. In general, they seemed favorably impressed by the tutors and the project this summer. Some tutors made special effort to get to know school officials and not only interpret the project to them but let the officials talk about their problems.

It is important that five out of eight of the programs had the use of a public school building all summer, even though it was in all Negro schools. One project which started in a public school was evicted by the superintendent. It seems as if he and the board did not like the "outside influence" in the program or had not realized that the volunteers and local tutors would be so integrated.

A number of AFSC volunteers said they were appalled that the two school systems have been kept so separate. The Negro teachers simply do not even know the names of white teachers. There is no information available from school officials or elsewhere on a comparison of the two system's curriculum, facilities, etc. One might conclude that in most cases there was deliberate supression of such information. The unknown increased apprehension on the part of the students.

LOCAL WHITE TEACHERS Most of the participants were isolated from the white community and had a hard time finding ways to contact white teachers. One white teacher was receptive to the ideas of a tutoring project, though conservative when any hint was made about involvement. Another was hostile--her one question in response to a request to talk curriculum: "Are you living with Negroes?" That was the end of the conversation. In another community a white 9th grade English teacher entered into an open discussion about coming integration. She admitted that she has prejudices and knows it is wrong. She said, though, that she has grown up with it and was really fighting her past in preparation for her classes this fall which will undoubtedly contain Negroes. The tutor shared with her some of the wonderful experiences with the Negro students this summer. Another white teacher met by accident in a laundry was interested to hear about the program but was disturbed by the fact that the white tutors lived in Negro homes. She admitted that she knew Negroes who were very intelligent but felt that to mingle socially was not proper.

In one community some local white teachers helped tutor and in another (previously mentioned) a librarian took the students to the white high school library for several sessions. This contact--that a local white teacher was interested in the students--did a lot for the students. Prejudice and/or fear (real and imagined) are the obstacles for more involvement.

## COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND HUMAN RELATIONS WORK

Several of the communities had good contact with the press with fair stories and pictures. This helped in further contact in the white community. One could always start by referring to the article. In one community the newspaper was cool and said, "Don't call us, we'll call you." In most of the communities some attempts were made to contact the town or county officials.

The Negro community accepted the project and worked with it in a spirit of genuine love. The tutors visited many homes, were invited out to eat, attended churches, revivals, local group meetings and participated in recreation such as bowling, picnics, swimming.

The general lack of communication between the white and Negro communities made it difficult to have the white community involved at all. It would be good to have biracial support in order to carry out the purpose of providing the children with successful experiences with white persons locally. In a number of cases the white "liberals" were for education but felt that the AFSC participants would have much more support if they had not been so "radical" as to live in a Negro home. The fact that the tutorial program was set up and working made an impact upon the white community even if to provide some "creative tension". A person with expressed interest in the program said, "I wish I could do something but my hands are just tied."

Participants made a point to attend some white churches and talk with the ministers at least. Most of these men would talk in very general terms about brotherhood but not find it possible to give actual support. One expressed great interest in the program and said he would have been willing to provide hospitality for some of the volunteers. It became clear that he meant this so the white girls would not have lived in Negro homes--and of course they wouldn't attend meetings of that "communistic" NAACP and couldn't have Negro friends visit them at home.

In addition, participants helped to integrate a local movie theater, took children to a swimming pool and had some confrontation with whites there, visited white college people, helped set up a bi-racial meeting which may develop into an on-going human relations group, helped bring together an interracial ministers group by leading a seminar on "Christians in the Presence of other Faiths" (as close as they dare get to the question of integration).

There were various casual encounters which gave opportunity to explain the project and make some positive comment about desegregation. One significant statement from the participants was: "It is so hard to learn to tolerate the attitudes of many white people in the South and to meet them with understanding and sympathy rather than anger." Although it is difficult to measure the contact, it's bound to have had some good effect on the white communities.

## FOLLOW UP

The tutors wanted to leave something behind--some on-going support for the students. All eight projects felt this need and most were able to lay some ground work for follow-up during the year and/or next summer. In one community a chaplain at a nearby white college was contacted. Starting first semester there will be a group of college students who with his help and assistance from the state Council on Human Relations can do tutoring during the school year. In another community a program is set up for teachers to give individual help outside of the regular hours to students entering the desegregated schools. In another situation teachers at a Negro college, with encouragement from the superintendent, plan to hold a supervised study hall for the students after school hours.

In another project no concrete plans were formed. Tutors suggested the students meet on their own after school begins to discuss problems and raise questions. In another community the local tutors have a plan but will not work through official channels. They will call on the principals and key people in the white community (through personal contact rather than through the school board) to interpret the summer program then tell the areas they found in which the students need help and solicit personal assistance.

One county has a well organized educational committee that is planning to sponsor tutoring throughout the school year. In other communities with not-so-strong local organizations there was a promise of trying to move ahead with some program, but no assurance this would be done.

## EXPERIENCE FOR AFSC VOLUNTEERS

Last but not least, the AFSC is always interested in the experience its volunteers have and what the whole project means to them. Much of the depth of their involvement and what they learned is evident throughout this report. They felt that the recruitment flier gave a good picture of the project, the orientation was helpful (but could be strengthened and more time given for preparation in each community), and support from the AFSC regional office was good. One volunteer who had been in other AFSC group projects felt there was much unity in this project in comparison. This came about through the orientation, the meeting in Columbia, and sharing in the weekly newsletter. The strength of the project was that it was an individual assignment, with unstructured curriculum, allowing each tutor to respond to the needs he found, and challenging his creativity and responsibility to a high degree.

Being on an individual assignment and becoming in a very real sense a part of the local community through living with a Negro family was one of the most valuable aspects of the summer for some. By being thrown upon persons in the community for advice and fellowship, valuable bonds were quickly made.

There was free time to take some trips away from the community to another city or to the beach, alone or with local friends. This increased knowledge of the region in general as well as providing a necessary change of pace and scene.

Learning about teaching and education through the tutoring program took place whether the participant was a professional teacher or not. Learning took place also about dealing with people and another culture (or two). Most significant though was learning first hand about race relations and strengthening individual ideas and convictions. Some of the participants' comments were:

> "I know that I learned a great deal and thought more deeply about problems of race relations and education in the course of the summer. From beginning to end I was shocked by the reality of things I had read about but never quite conceived of happening."
>
> "This experience makes one more aware of prejudice and discrimination at home."
>
> "Only with one or two people did I feel that the consciousness of a difference in race totally disappeared--it is too large and long-standing a problem to vanish."
>
> "I have always condemned racial barriers with words, and from this summer's experience I found the proof of the 'oneness' that underlies all of humanity. So I can now back up my beliefs by actual friendships established throughout the summer."
>
> "My IDEAS and CONVICTIONS on race relations. . .are essentially unchanged by this summer. It is the way in which I hold these convictions that has been changed; they now belong to me more deeply, more naturally, with a more integral relation to my total value-system and faith."
>
> "Thank you for the six weeks in which to grow and learn."

TUTORING FOR DESEGREGATION PROJECT

PARTICIPANTS, 1965

| | |
|---|---|
| Jonathan Boe<br>Stanford Village<br>Stanford University<br>Stanford, California | Graduate student in history |
| Esther Cope<br>Graduate Center<br>Bryn Mawr College<br>Bryn Mawr, Penna. | Graduate student in history |
| Sandra Fisher<br>Craven Operation Progress, Inc.<br>409 George Street<br>New Bern, N. C. | Adult Basic Education Program staff (in six county community action anti-poverty program) |
| Lee Kleiss<br>Simpson College<br>Box 47<br>Indianola, Iowa 50125 | Chemistry and physics teacher |
| Virginia Kramer<br>992 North Hill Lane<br>Cincinnati 24, Ohio | Jr. high math teacher (Ann Arbor, Mich.) |
| Anita Kuckhoff<br>Dusseldorf - Holthausen<br>Bahlenstrasse 148<br>GERMANY | Elementary school teacher |
| Judith M. Labow<br>3508-A Para Ave. #201<br>Montreal, Quebec<br>CANADA | Special education teacher |
| Margrit Meyer<br>805 South Cedar St.<br>Urbana, Ill. | Social worker |
| Marilyn Miller<br>Colby Jr. College<br>Colby Dormitory<br>New London, N. H. | American literature and freshman composition instructor |
| Margaret Mulvehill<br>Elizabeth Seton College<br>1061 North Broadway<br>Yonkers, New York | English literature teacher |

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Osborn<br>c/o Dept. of Physics<br>University of Rochester<br>Rochester, N. Y. | Graduate student in physics |
| Dan Rodgers<br>507 S. Providence Rd.<br>Wallingford, Penna. | VISTA |
| Barbara Saltman<br>4669 Hollywood Blvd.<br>Los Angeles 27, Calif. | 5-6th grade teacher |
| Laquita Schlicht<br>31 McAlister Drive<br>Project Cause II<br>New Orleans, La. | Job Corps staff |
| Stephanie Shaw<br>433 Ellis<br>Santa Rosa, Calif. | High school English and history teacher |
| Pat Stein<br>Box 480<br>Aspen, Colorado | Elementary school teacher or anti-poverty program |
| Willard Wilcox<br>International House<br>1414 E. 59th St.<br>Chicago 37, Illinois | Graduate student in anthropology |
| Edward Wilkinson<br>710 North College Ave.<br>Claremont, Calif. | Graduate student in English |
| Elizabeth Wright<br>2301 Croydon Road<br>Charlotte, N. C. 28207 | Religion professor (Queens College) |

## SAMPLE OUTLINE USED WITH TUTORS IN ONE COMMUNITY

American Friends Service Committee Tutorial Project

The AFSC and the community are working together to aid those children who are to be attending integrated schools for the first time.

Since this is a group project, many decisions will be made in upcoming faculty meetings and specific programs will be left up to the individual tutors. But it is important that each tutor plan work in the following four areas:

1. Help the student to improve his communication skills. Help him to formulate and express his ideas orally and written. This includes practice in reading and interpretation, vocabulary, and composition.

2. Help the student to improve his study skills. This includes practice in using the dictionary and other library reference works, and in taking different kinds of examinations. Some attention should also be given to proper study habits, listening, and concentration.

3. Help the student understand the expanding range of vocational copportunities available. Explain that good education is the only way to capitalize on the new jobs offered to him by the Civil Rights Act as of July 2, 1965. Explain also that a good education is a requirement and responsibility of a citizen in modern American Society.

4. Keep the parents informed on 1) the objectives of your program, 2) some of the topics their children will be studying next year, 3) the importance of good conditions for studying at home, 4) the importance of education for living in today's world, and 5) the many financial aids available for higher education.

Of course other areas may be covered, depending on the needs and interests of the students. Since this is "extra-curricular" work, there is an opportunity to try new, more informal methods of teaching and to plan field trips. Try not to conduct your group sessions like a formal class; just talk with the students. This is a tutorial program, and it is hoped that teachers will arrange to work with individual students, as well as in the larger groups.

Do Care! Establish a good personal relationship with your students. This psychological aspect is very important. Make each student feel success, give him self-confidence, motivate him. Don't <u>teach</u> the student, but rather help him to discover himself in relation to the world around him.

In summary, the aim of the program is not to put each child at the top of his class in September, but to make sure that he has the equipment and motivation to succeed on his own in a new environment this fall.

## STUDENTS EVALUATION FROM ONE COMMUNITY

### Evaluation Summary

1. Which classes did you find most interesting and why?

I thought all the classes were interesting. . . because all of them made me become more familiar with subjects and helped me to understand things that were difficult for me (math, English).

My English class is the one I liked most. . .because of the way we handled poetry. We had never treated a poem the way we did this summer.

The class that I was interested in was study skills because it improved my knowledge of how to study by attacking the subject the right way which would make me brighter in certain subjects.

My most interesting class was math. . .because you had to cope with a lot of different problems.

The most interesting classes I found were math and English because the teachers explained things that we didn't understand.

English class was the most interesting because we learned to create our own compositions which we had never done before.

I found English most interesting because we had never written book reports and compositions.

English because it was my weakest class in regular school and our teacher made it interesting and easier.

Algebra. . .I didn't realize how much I didn't know about math.

Study skills because I never had study skills before and it taught me a lot.

English class because if you made a mistake the teacher would help you instead of laughing.

English because you brought out some important words and meanings that my teacher before didn't bring out.

My arithmetic class. The teacher was nice.

2. To what new ideas were you introduced this summer?

I learned new things that I needed to know so that I can be as smart as the whites.

Going to the library and checking out books.

8. What changes would you like to see made if this program were to occur again next year? What parts of the program do you feel should be repeated?

I would like to see it integrated.

I would like to have more classes and more time. I think we should get out at 4:00 so we can have more time to study.

Study skills should be repeated.

I would like to have books.

English and math should be repeated because these are the two most basic subjects in any school curriculum.

I wish we had more time and could study more books.

We should have another school building which is not the school property.

APPENDIX - 1

OK

CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row, New York, New York 10038
COrtlandt 7-6270

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT
June 1, 1963 thru Jan. 31, 1964

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brotherhood | 8,365.15 | |
| Budget | 98,279.15 | |
| William Moore | 23,265.85 | |
| Specials | 152,124.18 | |
| VEP Refunds | 20,684.87 | |
| H. Cards | 58,788.35 | |
| Jazz Records | 50,316.64 | |
| Outside Appeals | 136,212.26 | |
| Misc. | 86,170.76 | |
| TBD's | 5,409.62 | |
| Other Records | 1,225.44 | |
| Pins, Buttons &T-Shirts | 415.43 | |
| Area Conference | 390.25 | |
| CORE Store | 6,041.18 | |
| Literature | 129.70 | |
| Misc. Benefits | 208.00 | |
| Honoraria | 1,121.78 | |
| Exchanges | 523.35 | |
| Louisiana Car | 251.80 | |
| Total Receipts for 8 months ending Jan. 31. | 649,923.76 | (Actual Income for Period) |
| Balance June 1, 1963 | 1,398.23 | |
| | 651,321.99 | |
| Disbursements for 8 months ending Jan. 31. | 627,765.16 | (Actual Expenses) |
| | 23,556.83 | |

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038
27 May 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mimi Hernandez, Union Shop Steward

FROM: Gordon R. Carey

Re: Bookkeeping Dept.

CORE agrees to assign Jean Jones to the position of Assistant Bookkeeper retroactive to March 26 at the beginning salary of $80.00 as per the Union Contract.

This will then make the structure of the bookkeeping department as follows: Jenis Williams, Bookkeeper; Lula Farmer, Staff Associate; Brenda Thompson, Assistant Bookkeeper; Eartha Qunitano, Assistant Bookkeeper; Jean Jones, Assistant Bookkeeper; Roselle Weaver, Clerk.

It is my understanding that this settlement will meet with the approval of the Union and that the bookkeeper agrees that this arrangement can meet the minimum needs of the department at the present.

Since sixty days have elapsed since the retroactive assignment of ~~Miss~~ RS Jones, she would begin as of yesterday on the second step of her schedule, i.e. $82.00 per week.

Upon return of the original copy of this memo with your signature indicating approval the above changes will go into effect.

Mimi Hernández
Signature

Clara, 11/29/64

I have talked to Chet Duncan by phone. He says we will not get bills for 1965. He is taking care of that himself. He says he owes us for the following checks which may be outstanding:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $ 327 | to | Bank of Calif. |
| 100 | " | Roxton's |
| 117 | | British Motor Car |
| 165 | | Kaufman |
| $ 709 | | |

After some discussion he agreed to accept responsibility for repaying the following.

| | |
|---|---|
| $ 909.53 | Excess expense advances |
| 1332.00 | Personal withdrawals in excess |
| $ 2241.53 | of personal deposits |
| 709 | |
| $ 2950.53 | Final total (please check this with Zulda) |

Chet is looking for another job. I suggested he start paying us as of Feb. 1, 1965 on a regular monthly basis. He did not want to do more than $50/month. I proposed we add interest to make early repayment in his intest.

If Lula now has what appear to be fairly firm numbers and they substantially agree with these, please ask Carl ~~to~~ to draft the necessary papers. Check with McCain and Rich. I will prepare a covering letter to Chet.

JM

[Dec 1964]

Coleman

[redacted]

[redacted] Clark, Carl Ruthlin, James Duffin, Richard Haley, Glenn Coleman & Lois [redacted]

FROM: George Tilley

I believe each of you has seen the memorandum Jim concerning some of the basic steps necessary for improvement in the face of our present financial crisis. I said out recommendations there (in connection every possible way. I would like a written report by Wednesday, December 16 describing the specific steps your department has taken in compliance with the terms of this memorandum dealing with your operation. I would also like for each of you to stay in plan on be in the East on Friday, December 18 for staff meetings that may consume most of the day.

As you probably know, the EDP - Steering Committee scheduled for the 15th has had to be postponed due to shortage of funds. I presume this meeting will be rescheduled for January sth, a month prior to the meeting. I would like to send to each EDP member a fairly comprehensive report on our activities in all departments and our recommended budget projections from all departments. Would you please begin work on reports for your area and have a working draft available for our discussions on the 16th. I would like for these reports to contain about a minimum of the following points:

1) Descriptions of the major activities taking bplace in your departments during the months of November & December at least.

2) A brief rundown on your resulting indicating the location of each staff person in his area of responsibility.

3) A breakdown on your utilization of funds during this two month period and your total justification for this usage of staff and funds.

I would like similar information projected into January and February.

11 December 1964

Rev. Norman Kilpatrick
6807 Randolph Street
Hyattsville, Maryland

Dear Rev. Kilpatrick:

We would be very interested in any additional information you can get about the White Citizens' Councils. However, our finances at the moment are extremely tight, and I would like to explore the possibilities of financing your trip to Montgomery some other way. Would it not be possible to get the National Council of Churches or the National Committee on Religion and Race to pay for this trip? I would be willing to write a letter to Bruce Hanson or Jack Pratt describing our interest in information you might secure at such a conference and seek their aid in getting transportation funds. Please let me know if it is alright to pursue this course.

Sincerely yours,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:LP

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P.S. Please send all correspondence prior to January 15, 1965 to 329 Westscott Street, Syracuse, New York 13210/. Thank you.

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the National Action ACouncil

11 December 1964

FROM: George Wiley

The NAC - Steering Committee Meeting scheduled for December 19th has had to be postponed once again, due to our continued financial crisis. We will reschedule the meeting at the earliest practical date. In addition to problems with our traditional creditors, we are having dificulty meeting basic necessities--like rent and telephone bills. The Ambassador Travel Agency refuses to issue us any more airline tickets until our $5,000 bill outstanding with them is paid. Our current bills outstanding amount to over $40,000, plus a comparable figure in loans outstanding, much of which is repayable in the very near future. We are in the process of analyzing our debts and projected expenditures in all departments in order to make some projections for the coming months' operation. As soon as the relevant information is compiled, I shall send it along for your consideration. I also hope to get to each of you before the next NAC meeting an outline of our entire operation as a background for your decision making in the allocation of resources. With this information I hope we can project a budget for the next few months which balances with our projected income.

M E M O R A N D U M

December 30, 1964

TO: Organization Dept. and Clora Coleman

RE: Western Regional Office-- Debts

FROM: George Wiley

I have discussed financial problems of the Western Office with Lula Farmer, Marvin Rich, and Ed Day. Ed will write to their major creditors re-assuring them of payment. Clora is to give high priority to these bills guided initially by concerns expressed in Lois Rogers' letter of December 8 to Marvin Rich. Notice of payment should be given to Lois as bills are paid. Lois should be instructed to communicate any additional concerns about payment of back bills directly to Clora.

Lois should be sent a $100.00 expense advance as soon as possible. This should be accounted for in the form of expense reports and vouchers submitted through the organization Department.Re-inbursment of Lois should be as prompt as possible so Western Office operation may continue smoothly. Their allowance under our austerity planning should not exceed $100.00 per month unless amply justified.

5 Copies

Memorandum

Date

To: Organization Dept. and Dora Coleman
Re: Western Regional Office ~~dept~~ debts
From: George Wiley

~~I~~ have discussed financial problems of the Western Office ~~visit to~~ with Lula Farmer, Marvin Rich, and Ed Day. Ed will write to their major creditors re-assuring them of payment. Clora is to give ~~the~~ high priority to these bills, ~~to~~ guided initially by concerns expressed in Lois Rogers's letter of Dec. 8 to Marvin Rich. Notice of payment should be given to Lois as bills are paid. Lois should be instructed to communicate any additional concerns about payment of back bills directly to Clora.

Lois ~~to~~ should be sent a $100 expense advance as soon as possible. This should be accounted for in the form of expense reports and vouchers submitted through the ~~@~~ Organization dept. Re-embursment of Lois should be as prompt as possible so Western office operations may continue smoothly. Their allowance under our

~~Rochlin to Duncan~~

austerity planning should ~~not~~ not exceed $100 per month unless ~~amply jus~~ amply justified.

Copies to: L. Farmer, Ed Day; M. Rich

Bkg Dept

January 5, 1965

TO: Lula Farmer

FROM: Marvin Rich

At 10:00 this morning the only persons present in Bookkeeping were Bobbie Cade and Jan Jennings. It seems to me from the checks I've been signing that there has been a great deal of overtime in bookkeeping lately.

/b

cc: Clora Coleman
George Wiley

CORE Routing Memo

To: Clora

Date: 1/9/85

From: GJS

Action Required:

☐ File

☐ Initial, date and return by_____.

☐ Comment

☐ Circulate

☐ Expedite !

☐ For your information and possible use

☒ Please act on this matter and report to me action taken by_____.

☐ Report any action taken to_____.

Remarks: Staff mtg, Jan. 19, 10:00
(please tell Lula

Dear Floyd:

The memoranda enclosed should be self-explanatory. One copy is for Miss Smith.

I discussed the inauguration with Marvin and it does not appear to be critical that I go particularly since you will be there to represent CORE. I think Lula is planning to attend too. I am therefore not planning to go.

I will send you suggested NAC agenda material for the Feb 5-7 meeting as soon as I can. It would be good if you could be in N.Y. all day Friday the 5th for thorough briefing and to make final agenda arrangements.

Yours truly,

George Wiley

Notify people being out of other openings

Memo

12/31/64

To: Clora Coleman
From: George Wiley
Re: Lizzie Smith

~~I talk~~ Floyd McKissick called me today about our ~~loss~~ dropping Miss Smith from the payroll. I agreed to withhold action on this matter until after the Feb. 6th NAC meeting. He agreed to send me ~~this~~ a report on her activities and duties which justify her retention.

Pending review of this matter, Miss Smith ~~should be retained~~ is to be retained on our ~~the~~ payroll through Feb 24, 1965.

copies: Floyd McKissick
Lizzie Smith

CORE Routing Memo

To: Clora

Date: 1/9/63

From: GJ

Action Required:

- [x] File
- [ ] Initial, date and return by_____.
- [ ] Comment
- [ ] Circulate
- [ ] Expedite !
- [x] For your information and possible use
- [ ] Please act on this matter and report to me action taken by_____.
- [ ] Report any action taken to_____.

Remarks:

Clora

**M E M O**

December 23,1964

To: George Wiley- Associate Director

From: Gordon R. Carey- Assistant to the National Director

This is to inform you that the CORE National Office borrowed $100 from the CORE Southern Education Project some time ago. This was done at my request and through Ben Brown, director of the project. This loan should be returned to the CORE Southern Education Project through Ben Brown at the earliest possible date.

January 11, 1963

Mr. Floyd McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

The memoranda enclosed should be self-explanatory. One copy is for Miss Smith.

I discussed the inauguration with Marvin and it does not appear to be critical that I go particularly since you will be there to represent CORE. I think Lula is planning to attend too. I am therefore not planning to go.

I will send you suggested NAC agenda material for the February 5-7 meeting as soon as I can. It would be good if you could be in New York all day Friday the 5th for thorough briefing and to make final agenda arrangements.

Yours truly

George Wiley

GW/

M E M O

TO: CLORA COLEMAN

12/31/64

FROM: GEORGE WILEY

RE: LIZZIE SMITH

cc: Floyd McKissick & Lizzie Smith

Floyd McKissick called me today about our dropping Miss Smith from the payroll. I agreed to withhold action on this matter until after the February 6th NAC meeting. He agreed to send me a report on her activities and duties which justify her retention.

Pending review of this matter, Miss Smith is to be retained on payroll through February 24, 1965.

M E M O

TO: CLORA COLEMAN

FROM: GEORGE WILEY

12/31/64

RE: LIZZIE SMITH

cc: Floyd McKissick & Lizzie Smith

Floyd McKissick called me today about our dropping Miss Smith from the payroll. I agreed to withhold action on this matter until after the February 6th NAC meeting. He agreed to send me a report on her activities and duties which justify her retention.

Pending review of this matter, Miss Smith is to be retained on payroll through February 24, 1965.

**MEMORANDUM**

**CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY**
**38 Park Row**
**New York, New York 10038**
**February 16, 1965**

**TO:** **Department Heads**

**FROM:** **George Wiley**

**I would like all matters to be brought before the NAC or Steering Committee to be discussed in staff meetings first. This should include affiliation and disaffiliation of Chapters.**

Regional Office of CORE
48 West 125th Street
New York, New York
EN 9-0100

March 4, 1965

MEMO TO: George Wiley, Clora Coleman, Ed Day

FROM: Joyce Ware

Re: Regional Office, temporary secretarial help

Because of the lack of organization in the Regional Office, there is an an acute need for immediate full time (temporary) help. Since essentially the whole office is going to be reOorganized, we are asking permission to hire a secretary to work for a period of two weeks to a month. The purpose being, to handle all mail and filing. Until such time as the one secretary which we now have (in view of his dismissal notice given today) is able to adjust or will leave, we need this person immediately. The stipulation being that this is a temporary job, with permanent possibilities.

I would appreciate your immediate attention on this matter.

1st try for volunteer
O.K. GM

Sincerely,

Joyce A. Ware,
Senior Field Secretary- N.E. Region

# MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 10, 1965

TO: Jerry Bornstein
FROM: George Wiley

This is to notify you pf a temporary appointment as a clerk in the Administrative Department. Your effective starting date is June 7th, 1965 and will run through July 2nd, 1965. You will work directly under Ben Brown on the Freedom Summer Drive. Please see me on or before June 25th if you wish to consider an extension of this. The salary will be $60 per week.

cc: Bookkeeping Department
Clora Coleman
Ben Brown
Local 1707

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
July 16, 1965

TO: Babette Code
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Our records show that you were hired in the Clerk-Typist category to be a figure clerk in Bookkeeping on October 8, 1964. Your six-month increment was therefore due on April 8, 1965. This should have raised you to $70.00 per week as of that time. I am instructing Bookkeeping to raise your salary to $70.00 a week retroactive to April 8th.

Since March 27, 1965 you have been working as a typist in the Administrative Department. Your current skills do not qualify you to be a Secretary I, but we are willing to assist you in obtaining outside secretarial training to qualify for such a position. Mrs. Coleman is making arrangements for this training. As soon as your skills reach a satisfactory level for a Secretary I , we will raise you to the Secretary I scale.

cc: Clora Coleman
Bookkeeping
Jean Jones, Union Shop

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ed Day
FROM: George Wiley
cc: Clora Coleman

July 19, 1965

I have authorized Tony Riley to lease a car in Rochester for two months. When the bill comes in, it should be honored out of Rochester Project monies. When we get cars back from Louisiana, we should have a high priority that one car should go to Tony Riley so he can turn that car in.

MEMORANDUM

October 5, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Attached is a schedule prepared by Clora Coleman indicating the increments which are past due to several members of our field staff. Effective this payday, Wednesday, October 6th. The following is a list of people and the annual rate of pay which is applicable:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spiver Gordon | $4900 |
| Mike Lesser | 4900 |
| Herb Callender | 4900 |
| Bruce Baines | 4900 |
| Dick Jewett | 4900 |
| Lou Smith | 5800 |
| Joyce Ware | 4900 |
| B. Elton Cox | 6400 |
| Ronnie Moore | 5500 |
| William E. Brown | 5200 |

I would like to have you in the Bookkeeping Department check the amounts Clora has figured on back increments owed and be sure that these total amounts are correct. This back salary will be treated as debt and will be paid off over a period of time as worked out with each individual person.

Beginning Monday, October 4, 1965 and until further notice Judi Husbaum should be paid $70 per week on a fees and services basis. She will be temporarily assached to the Administrative Department.

I also want to confirm the adding of Walter Brooks to the payroll, effective September 9, 1965, as a Field Secretary I at the one-year step amounting to an annual rate of pay of $4900.

cc: Clora Coleman, Ed Day

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: George Wiley

DATE: 10-20-65

FROM: Clora Coleman

From time to time we receive requests from creditors for payment of debts incurred by a CORE chapter which is no longer functioning. The most recent of these is a "Stationery bill" incurred by East River CORE and an "Office Equipment bill" incurred by Downtown CORE. Should we simply say we cannot be responsible for these debts, or do you feel that CORE's image ~~is extant~~ should be considered?

Please give me some kind of a guide-line to follow when such cases arise.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: George Wiley

DATE: 10-20-65

FROM: Clora Coleman

From time to time we receive requests from creditors for payments of debts incurred by a CORE chapter which is no longer functioning. The most recent of these is a "Stationery bill" incurred by East River CORE and an "Office Equipment bill" incurred by Downtown CORE. Should we simply say we cannot be responsible for these debts, or do you feel that CORE's image ~~is endangered~~ should be considered

Please give me some kind of a guide-line to follow when such cases arise.

BKPMJ

MEMORANDUM

November 29, 1965

TO: Ed Bay, Jan Jennings, Lula Farmer
FROM: George Wiley
RE: Audit

This is a reminder that we promised Mr. Winston of Apfel and Englander that we would have our books ready for audit by next Monday, December 6th. They have been most cooperative with us and, in fact, cut their bill on last year's audit by $1500. Since it is much more efficient for them to get our audit out of the way in December before their tax work begins in earnest after January 1st, IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE BE READY BY DECEMBER 6TH AS SCHEDULED. Can we institute a crash program this week to arrive at that point?

###

I spoke to Richard Haley last night about his desire to have Jan come to New Orleans to wrok with Vonnie Jones to help establish their bookkeeping procedures. I explained our immediate problems with the audit and indicated the desirability of postponing this trip for at least a couple of weeks. He indicated that they had already made some adjustments and seemed to be operating on the same philosophy for expense reports that Ed has been trying to establish. Richard and I both felt that it would be desirable for Jan to go down at the earliest possible date.

cc: Richard Haley

11 Dec. '61

to Clora & Ed

From George A. Wiley

It occurs to me in thinking about it, that the best time for the NAC — bi — Jan. wd be the wkend of the 15th

Do you want to talk over around there and see if anyone has any feeling ~~about~~ for when this shd be rescheduled. It seems to me that there's no point in trying to schedule it too soon because there is relatively little ~~hope~~ hope of our getting out of our financial dilemma right away. The 15th of Jan only gives

us 4 wks. from when it was
scheduled before, and that is not
an excessive amount of time and
yet I think we ought to have
it as soon as possible. I wd.
also think that we shd think
in terms of this being a full
NAC — 6 — 6 possibly a
retreat setting or otherwise a
meeting in N.Y. Sloane House
or some place like that
that Ed was talking about.
Since we have not had a
meeting in so, shd have
as many present as possible for as
long as possible and since this
is the no. full NAC —s
are usually scheduled it seems

to be an appropriate time to bring everybody up to date. If that's the decision I wd prepare a memo for circulation to NAC about having this meeting at that time. I wd have to clear it with E. B. McKissick and other and I wd include in it a proposal that Ed's be approved by mail - So he doesn't have to be in limbo till the last minute. Shd be moving on wkend of 15th - ~~matter and~~ Get concensus of feeling from personell on ~~it~~ NAC meeting. He'll take care of the other

Clora Lemay

You and Ed Day might listen to the first part of this together, since, there are questions you might have about the budget figures which you sent to me and I would like for Ed to become very familiar with the budget information, and I would like for him to try to get all the additional information that he can on any gaps or oversights that there may be in these figures. Let me say at the outset that the only figures that I have gotten from Marvin Rich are concerning loans outstanding. So, I presume he has knowlege of other bills that you have not shown on this list and,=in addition, there may be other projections specifically involving the Community Relations Department that do not show there and I would appreciate it if this information is gotten to gether for Ed to bring back with him when he comes back Friday. Also I would like similar information from the Legal Department on their bills outstanding along with dates payable or dates when they think they are going to have to be paid by demand. In addition, I would like some projection from Carl on his travel expenses which I also have not yet received. You will notice that I have taken the two month expenses and I have broken them down on a monthly basis to get an idea,if these are at all typical monthly expenses, what our monthly expenses figures amount to. I presume some of these expenses may disappear eventually--like the Monroe Calculator expense, since those are payments. None the less, these are small items and I anticipate other things would appear. Also I also believe that we are probably taking no account of economies that may be made here and there, and I am assuming that we are starting at a working hypothesis if these are reasonable of what our expenses are going to be, then we will shoot at knoocking them down later. I also have some question about the figures that the Organization kDepartment submitted. I would like to know if these figures include all of the expenses that the Organizational Department incurs. For example, is the Chicago Project included in these numbers? If not, I would like these figures included and idetified as such. Secondly I would like some indication from the Ortanization Department as to outstanding bills such as, I believe there are outstanding bill from Chicago and perhaps some from San Francisco that have not yet been paid. If at all=possible, I would like Jim McCain to get together some of this information and send it back with Ed; so we have as accurate an appraisal as possible. At this lpoint I would prefer to over estimate our bills rather than under estimating them. It would be certainly pleasant to find out at the end of the month that we had a surplus rather than our typical deficitk I would also like for you kClora to make some notations on the sheet of major outstanding accounts that you gave which amounted to seom $41,491.94. I would like you to give me some indication of when these bills mlust be paid, i.e. I would like you to give me some dates on when it is very necessary to pay them. Now I realize some of them are being demanded right now--such as the Ambassador travel who, I understand, are not writing any more tickets until they get some money. If these things don't need to be paid in full right away I wish you would indicate what would be some reasonable program for payment,;e.g., do they expect $1,000 this month or $1,000 a w ek for some period of time or some such thing as this. KAlso, I assume that some of these bills, such as the holiday cared bill, may be a recent bill and may not be demanded right away (at least I'm hoping that something like this might be the case). Some indicatation as to how new, how old or how pressing these bills are would be very helpful for me. You will notice that the fixed monthly cahrges or expenses that you've given me only amount to $62,000. There is obviously much more still unaccounted for or we would be in good shape and could begin paying some of our debts. I might mention that an itme that appears to be omitted is NAC and Steering Committee meetings which I think should be put in as a separate entry. I believe NAC meetings cost about $2,000 and should probably try to figure that in for January. The following are some letters and memorandum that I would like to have typed with carbons or mimeographed for circulation.

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
Cortlandt 7-6270

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

a national organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

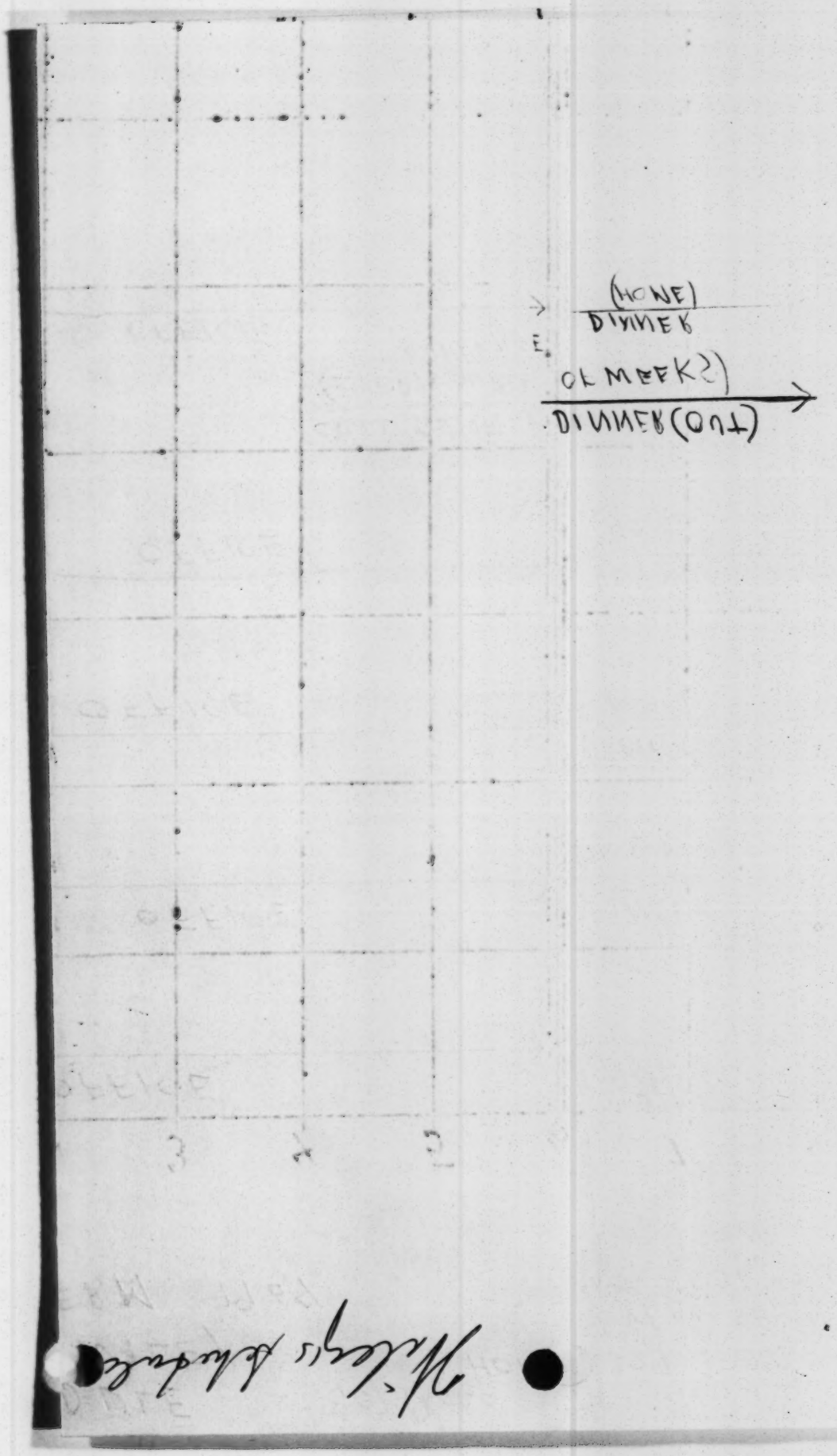
James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

OFFICE: 307A BOWNE HALL
SYRACUSE UNIV.
AREACODE #315 476-5571
EXT. 2182
(LAB: SAME PHONE)

# SCHEDULE
GEORGE WILEY
FALL TERM 1964

For Clara or Nancy
HOME: 329 WESTCOTT ST.
SYRACUSE, N.Y.
AREA CODE #315 472-0896

| | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MON | OFFICE → | | | LUNCH (ON CAMPUS) | | OFFICE → | | | | | DINNER (HOME) → | | |
| TUE | OFFICE → | | CLASS 406 BOWNE HALL | STAFF MTG. 108 BOWNE | LUNCH (ON CAMPUS) | OFFICE → | | | | | DINNER (ON CAMPUS) | | |
| WED | OFFICE → | | | LUNCH (ON CAMPUS) | → | OFFICE → | | | | | DINNER HOME → | | |
| THUR | | | CLASS 406 BOWNE HALL | SEMINAR 303 BOWNE | LUNCH ON CAMPUS → | OFFICE → | | | | | DINNER (HOME) → | | |
| FRI | OFFICE → | | | LUNCH ON CAMPUS) | SEMINAR 303 BOWNE → | OFFICE → | | | COLLOQUIUM + (EVERY COUPLE OTHERWISE) | | DINNER (OUT) → OF WEEKS) DINNER (HOME) → | | |
| SAT | HOME → | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUN | HOME → | | | | | | | | | | | | |


DINNER (OUT)
OF WEEK?)
DINNER
(HOME)

MEMORANDUM

January 14, 1966

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley

Greg Harris severed relations with the CORE staff on January 4, 1966. Would you see to it that a final check is drafted for pay through that date, which includes any vacation benefits that he may be due. The check should be mailed to his home address.

KP9

January 14, 1966

American Airlines, Inc.
Managerrof Passanger Refunds
633 Third Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith, is an American airlines ticket number 283:699:033 made out in the name of Mr. Floyd B. McKissick covering a trip from New York to Los Angeles and Return (Open).

Please forward refund at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

Nancy Stedman

CORE OPERATING LOANS PAYABLE & PAYMENT AMOUNTS AS OF 9-10-65

PREPARED BY GEORGE WILEY & ED DAY

| | SELF | #3581 * Bank of N.Y. $27,000.00 | 3582 * Chemical Bank $65,000.00 | Loan #2 * Chemical Bank $15,000.00 | #3583 Chase Manhattan $20,000.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL INTEREST-- | | 1,025.83 | 2,717.65 | 378.35 | |
| TOTAL LOAN & INTEREST-- | | 28,025.83 | 67,717.65 | 15,378.35 | |
| 9-15-65 | 2,000.00 | 810.00 | 1,950.00 | 1,568.75 | 2,000.00 |
| 10-8-65 10-15-65 | 25,562.50 | 1,890.00 | 4,550.00 | 1,561.88 | 2,000.00 |
| 11-8-65 11-15-65 | | 1,890.00 | 4,550.00 | 1,555.01 | 2,000.00 |
| 12-15-65 | | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 1,548.14 | 2,000.00 |
| 12-17-65 1-15-66 | | 810.00 | 1,950.00 | 1,541.27 | |
| 2-15-66 | | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 1,534.40 | |
| 3-15-66 | | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 1,527.53 | |
| 4-15-66 | | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 1,520.66 | |
| 5-15-66 | | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 1,513.79 | |
| 6-15-66 | | 2,700.00 | 6,500.00 | 1,506.92 | |
| 7-15-66 | | 2,375.83 | 5,967.65 | 1,506.92 | |
| | 27,562.50 | 21,275.83<br>6,750.00 | 51,467.65<br>16,250.00 | 15,378.35 | 8,000.00<br>12,000.00 |
| | 27,562.50 | 28,025.83 | 67,717.65 | 15,378.35 | 20,000.00 |

Interest Rates ——— 5% 5½ % 5½% ( * Interest Bearing Loans

Note: Interest is on a single basis as per above percentages

CONTINUE ---CORE OPERATING LOANS PAYABLE & PAYMENT AMOUNTS
AS OF 9-10-65

PREPARED BY
GEORGE WILEY & ED DAY

| | #3591 Mrs. D $6,000.00 | Mrs. H $10,00.00 | Anonymous Bankers Trust $4,500.00 | Mis Loans $18,020.00 | Total Monthly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9-15-65 | 180.00 | | 150.00 | | 8,658.75 |
| 10-8-65 | | | | 720.00 | 7,200.00 |
| 10-15-65 | 420.00 | | 350.00 | | 36,334.38 |
| 11-8-65 | | | | 7,300.00 | 7,300.00 |
| 11-15-65 | 420.00 | | 350.00 | | 10,765.01 |
| 12-15-65 | 480.00 | | 400.00 | | 11,788.14 |
| 12-17-65 | | | | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| 1-15-66 | 180.00 | 10,000.00 | 150.00 | | 14,631.27 |
| 2-15-66 | 480.00 | | 400.00 | | 9,774.40 |
| 3-15-66 | 480.00 | | 400.00 | | 9,767.53 |
| 4-15-66 | 480.00 | | 400.00 | | 9,760.66 |
| 5-15-66 | 480.00 | | 400.00 | | 9,753.79 |
| 6-15-66 | 600.00 | | 150.00 | | 11,456.92 |
| 7-15-66 | 300.00 | | | | 8,643.48 |
| 8-15-66 | | | | | |
| 9-15-66 | | | 150.00 | | 150.00 |
| 10-15-66 | | | 350.00 | | 350.00 |
| 11-15-66 | | | 350.00 | | 350.00 |
| 12-15-66 | | | 400.00 | | 400.00 |
| 1-15-67 | | | 100.00 | | 100.00 |
| | 4,500.00 | 10,000.00 | 4,500.00 | 18,020.00 | 160,704.33 (total balance payable as of 9-10-65) |
| | 1,500.00 | | | | 36,500.00 (total paid to date) |
| | 6,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 4,500.00 | 18,020.00 | 197,204.33 (total original |

NATIONAL CORE DEBT
AS OF OCTOBER 19, 1965

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans | $137,553.70 |
| Accounts Payable (suppliers) | 113,901.45 |
| Staff Loans (1964 Paychecks) | 1,118.61 |
| Back Salary Increments Owed Staff | 1,448.37 |
| Expense Reports | 7,683.91 |
| Legal | 8,846.89 |
| TOTAL DEBT | $270,552.93 |

HISTORY OF CO

| | Feb. 1 | April 10 | May 31 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accounts Payable | $138,034 | $107,477 | $109,73 |
| Loans | 61,667 | 126,000 | 129,63 |
| Total Debt | 199,701 | 233,477 | 239,36 |

OF CORE DEBT October 22, 1965

| ay 31 | Aug. 31 | Oct. 19 |
|---|---|---|
| 09,733 | $147,509 | $132,999 |
| 29,631 | 147,220 | 137,554 |
| 39,364 | 294,729 | 270,553 |

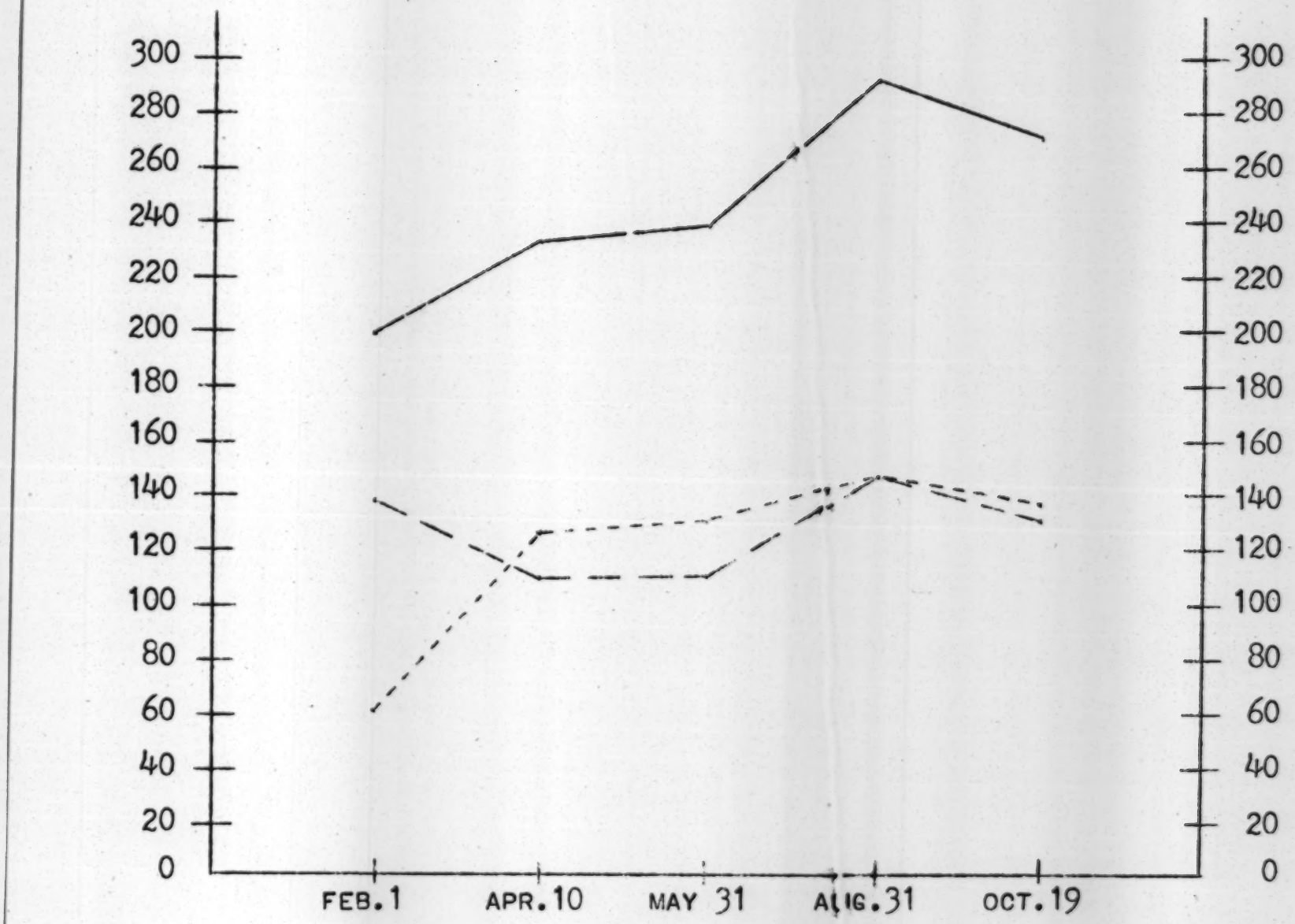
HISTORY OF CORE DEBT
IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

KEY

— — ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

- - - - - - LOANS

—— TOTAL DEBT




HISTORY OF CORE DEBT ( ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, LOANS, AND TOTAL DEBT ) FEBRUARY 1, 1965 THRU OCTOBER 19, 1965

G.A.W./ E.A.D. 10/22/65

## National Office Monthly Budget (October, 1965)

| | Natl. Dir's. Sect. | Bus. Sect. | Bkpng. Sect. | Fund Rais. Dept, | Pub. Rel. Dept. | Org. Dept. | N.E. Reg. Off. | Legal[1] Dept. | Wash. Off. Dev. | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Payroll[5] | 2901(4) | 2080(5) | 1677(4) | 4639(12) | - (0) | 958(3) | - | 100(1) | 711(2) | 13066 |
| Payroll Benefits | 290 | 208 | 168 | 464 | - | 96 | - | 10 | 71 | 1307 |
| Rent & Maintenance | 350 | 120 | 210 | 380 | 40 | 80 | 60 | 160 | | 1400 |
| Telephone | | | | | | | | | | 1600 |
| Basic & Local Calls | 115 | 80 | 50 | 135 | 85 | 90 | 75 | 120 | | 750 |
| Long Distance | 505 | 20 | 5 | 90 | 50 | 45 | 25 | 110 | | 850 |
| Equipment Rental | | | | | | | | | | 1067 |
| Typewriters | 41 | 54 | 26 | 128 | 26 | 28 | 21 | 30 | | 354 |
| Adding Machines | | | 63 | | | | | | | 63 |
| Bookkeeping Machine[2] | | | 500 | | | | | | | 500 |
| Elliott Machine[3] | | | | 103 | | | | | | 103 |
| Water Cooler, Postg.Mach. | | 47 | | | | | | | | 47 |
| Western Union[4] | 200 | | | | | | | | | 200 |
| Postage | | | | | | | | | | 405 |
| General | 70 | 20 | 15 | 40 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 45 | | 230 |
| Chapter | | | | 30 | | 25 | | | | 55 |
| Press | | | | | 120 | | | | | 120 |
| Travel & Expenses | | | | | | | | | | 1750 |
| Farmer | 400 | | | | | | | | | 400 |
| Wiley | 200 | | | | | | | | 100 | 300 |
| McKissick | 150 | | | | | | | | | 150 |
| Other | 250 | | | 200 | | | | 250 | 200 | 900 |
| Supplies & Services | | | | | | | | | | 1290 |
| General | 75 | 25 | 100 | 50 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 50 | | 375 |
| Stencils (Ell.Mach.) | | | | 315 | | | | | | 315 |
| Clipping Service | | | | | 300 | | | | | 300 |
| Buttons, T-Shrts, etc. | | | | | 300 | | | | | 300 |
| Staff Reimbursements | 300 | | | | | | | | | 300 |
| Contingency | 600 | | | | | | | | | 600 |
| Omissions | 300 | | | | | | | | | 300 |
| | $6747 | $2654 | $2814 | $6574 | $ 956 | $1367 | $ 216 | $ 875 | $1082 | $23,235 |
| Special Income[1,6] | | | | | | | | 690[1] | 1082[6] | |
| Net Total | | | | | | | | | | $21,513 |

**Footnotes:**

1. CORE's legal program is subsidized by SEDF. As of September 1st our only payroll cost will be a $100 a month retainer to Carl Rachlin. A legal Assistant and a second lawyer are maintained in the National Office, but paid by SEDF. In addition, a 90% share of the facilities and services used by the Legal Department in the National Office is paid for by SEDF. This amounts to $690 a month and is shown as income at the bottom of the budget.

2. Bookkeeping machine, which is being purchased at a cost of $2700 and will be paid off at $500 per month over the next five and a half months.

3. The Elliot machine is an addressing machine.

4. Western Union is being centralized in the National Director's Department. Approval for sending wires can be secured from Nancy Stedman.

5. Number of full-time staff members.

6. Special fund raising for Washington office.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, N.Y.C. CO 7-6270
June 9, 1965

TO: CORE CHAPTER CHAIRMEN

FROM: GEORGE WILEY, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

In the coming months we will be asking chapters to put pressure on their Congressmen to vote for or against legislation such as: FDP Challenge, Voter Registration bill, Federal Housing Program and the Minimum Wage bill. It is vital that we have a contact person in your chapter prepared to react speedily on our requests for such pressure on congressmen.

Please fill in one of the following, giving the name, address, and telephone number (all information necessary) of the most appropriate person in your chapter to do the job:

1. ☐ Chapter Chmn.: Name_____

   Address_____Tel. #_____

2. ☐ Political Action Chmn.: Name_____

   Address_____Tel. #_____

3. ☐ Other chapter person: Name_____

   Address_____Tel. #_____

Have you contacted your congressmen to ask for their commitment on the FDP Challenge?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, your congressman's name is_____

_____

He favors:
1. ☐ unseating
2. ☐ does not favor unseating
3. ☐ undecided

Please return this questionnaire immediately to the Organization Department, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

# M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 9, 1965

TO: Chapter Chairmen
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: MFDP Challenge and Voting Rights Bill

The present state of the Challenge is that the Clerk of the House of Representatives has agreed to print the depositions for the record. This is an initial victory which is quite significant. As you may know, Farmer and Forman of SNCC had a press conference calling for the printing of the record and we wired a few chapters calling for wires to be sent to the Clerk of the House. The response from chapters was gratifying and that pressure got us by that hurdle. It would be useful for chapters to write directly to the Clerk of the House of Representatives requesting copies. This will put pressure on them possibly to print more than the 1,000 originally ordered.

We may be calling for pressure in the immediate future to speed up the Challenge procedure, so as to be sure that it is heard before this session of Congress.

There is a problem developing with the voting rights bill in that the House version is still in committee. It seems unlikely at the present time that there is any way of getting it to the floor of the House before July 12, even using the new 21 day rule. This would mean that the bill would not be past all the hurdles and signed into law before fall. This is a serious blow to the summer voter registration projects that all of the civil rights organizations were hoping to conduct in the South this summer. We are currently attempting to devise lobbying tactics to speed up passage of the bill.

The fact that the voting rights bill will be before Congress this summer will undoubtedly make our work on the Challenge more difficult. We will therefore just have to work that much harder to push both of these vital measures.

250

# M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 9, 1965

TO: Chapter Chairmen
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Low Income Housing Legislation

Enclosed is a statement by nine Senators proposing some amendments which would greatly strengthen the Administration's Housing Program. There are at least two features of these proposals which are very basic to a war on slum housing conditions. The first is the strengthening of the rent supplement program. These are described in the third and fourth paragraphs of page four of the statement. We must push for keeping the rent supplements program in the bill and to make it as broad and strong as possible. Currently rent supplements are available to welfare families. The bill would make rent supplements available to certain middle income families, but would exempt a broad area of the working poor. There are very large numbers of Negroes in this category. For a typical city this could be one third to a half of the Negro families. A second key phase of this proposal is the strong emphasis on having the low income housing distributed throughout the community. We certainly know that the building of large, low income housing projects in the center cities is essentially a guarantee of segregated housing for Negroes for some time to come. Scattering low income housing throughout the community is therefore very important. A strong statement favoring the scattering of low income housing is made at the top of page three, followed by some proposals for implementing this. One feature of implementation involves rehabilitation of existing housing for low income use. The proposals provide for this to be done either by public or private groups, and that this be permitted to take place anywhere in the community, rather than simply in so-called conservation areas.

A good rehabilitation program coupled with the rent supplement concept could have important consequences in improving housing for Negroes.

The following is the text of a telegram sent by James Farmer to President Johnson:

"CORE commends and supports the Administration's Housing Program now before Congress. However, we wish to indicate our strong support for amendments proposed by nine Senators on April 9, 1965 before the House Sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. We are particularly concerned that the bill contain provisions for rent subsidies for low income families affected by government programs, and further that provisions are included which encourage rehabilitation of existing housing for use of low income families. We urge your vigorous support of these provisions."

I would suggest that your chapter send similar wires to President Johnson with copies to Senator Sparkman and your respective Congressional Representatives. The latter might be done by letter. Second, I urge that you ask allied groups in your community to take similar action. This should be done very quickly because the bill is now in committee and there is considerable strategic advantage to having it emerge from the committee in the strongest possible form.

the bearer of this card

Signature of Solicitor — Name of Solicitor

Address of Solicitor

is a duly authorized representative of CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Name of Licensed Organization

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38
Address

Department of Welfare License No. A 1134

Dates in force: June 17, 18, 19, 1965

Street solicitation New York City

and is authorized to to accept contribution in its behalf

Chairman's Signature

---

The bearer of this card

Signature of Solicitor — Name of Solicitor

Address of Solicitor

is a duly authorized representative of CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Name of Licensed Organization

38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK 38
Address

Department of Welfare License No. A1133

Dates in force May 12, 1965 to August 10, 1965

Indoor solicitation New York City

and is authorized to accept contributions in its behalf

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
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Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
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Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

June 9, 1965

I am happy to inform you that your application for work on CORE's Southern Task Force has been accepted.

The orientation program will be held in Waveland, Mississippi, for summer volunteers for all CORE projects in the South. Details on the program will be available in a few days, so if you are planning on beginning work at the beginning of the summer, call me at the national office on Monday for orientation information.

We are glad to have you with us.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

Debbie Bernstein

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 10, 1965

CORE LOUISIANA SUMMER PROJECT

NEEDED: KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS, DEVELOPMENTAL AND CHILD PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS AND GRADUATE STUDENTS IN THESE AREAS

CORE, as part of its summer project in Louisiana this year, aims to establish a number of Project Headstart programs throughout the state. Project Headstart is a by-product of the new Anti-Poverty Program, concentrating on pre-school education, remedial reading and tutorial programs.

Louisiana has the highest illiteracy rate in the country, and existing schools are for the most part sub-standard. Many schools have closed down completely because of integration attempts, others are opening after having been closed for many months. Those in operation seldom have kindergarten programs or facilities for those who have not had the opportunity to adjust to an academic system to be assimilated adequately. A Project Headstart program would be an important first step towards removing educational obstacles from the children now coming of school age (those who have not yet suffered from lack of this training, but who will if effective measures are not taken now), and help give basic training in reading and other skills to those who are gaining nothing in school because of the lack of these skills.

In order to establish such projects in many areas of the state, professional staff is badly needed - people with the skill and training necessary to successfully organize and maintain this kind of program: nursery and kindergarten teachers, developmental and child psychologists, social workers, and graduate students in these areas.

We know that it is late, but if you have any time at all to give to such a project, your help is urgently needed. Please contact:

Miss Debbie Bernstein
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038 Tel: CO 7-6270

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATT: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REGISTRATION DAY NETS BIGGEST TOTAL IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTY

Kingstree, S. C., June 10, 1965--CORE's Registration Day in Williamsburg County, June 7, netted according to the registration board's chairman, "the biggest single day's figure for Negroes being added to the registration books."

A total of 118 Negroes were registered and 91 were rejected, reports James McCain, director of CORE's statewide voter registration drive.

"Of the 550 persons who converged on Kingstree for Registration Day, over half already had registered. But they brought other who had not. After an hour and a half of instruction at Bethel AME Church, those who had not previously registered went to the courthouse.

"To our surprise, there were six registrars there to process applications. Previously, there never had been more than three. Also, the registrars were more courteous than usual and the processing of applications went faster.

"We feel the Registration Day in Kingstree was a great success in terms of the willingness of so many to absent themselves from their farms at this time of year and to mobilize for this occasion."

During the first month of CORE's statewide campaign, 1,460 Negroes have been registered in the first, second and sixth Congressional Districts.

# # #

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATT: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FARMER ATTENDS FUNERAL OF SLAIN NEGRO DEPUTY

Varnado, La., June 10, 1965--CORE National Director James Farmer flew here on June 9 to attend the funeral of O'Neal Moore, the Negro deputy sheriff who was murdered while on patrol duty a week ago. While Farmer was on the speakers platform, he did not participate in the program since Mrs. Moore had requested that there be no civil rights activity at the funeral.

The day after the slaying, Farmer issued a public statement: "Let there be no mistake; this is a racial killing in response to our demands for an increased Negro police force in Bogalusa (about seven miles south of Varnado.) Once again, the racist had made his bloody reply.

"CORE will not be intimidated and stands ready with all its resources to back the Bogalusa Civic and Voters League in its drive for dignity and civic freedom in Louisiana. We extend our deepest sympathy to the family of martyr O'Neal Moore and our prayers for the successful recovery of Mr. Creed Rogers."

Roger, Washington Parish's only other Negro deputy sheriff, was shot in the shoulder at the same time Moore was killed. The two Negro men had been hired a year ago despite protests by the Klan, which is strong in Washington parish. Ernest McElveen, a white employee of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, was arrested an hour after the shooting.

# # #

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATT: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE PICKETS MARYLAND UNIVERSITY GRADUATION EXERCISES

College Park, Maryland, June 10, 1965--Suburban Washington CORE picketed the graduation exercises on June 5 at the University of Maryland "because we feel that the university epitomizes a state system of education which is unequal and discriminatory." So stated Michael Tabor, chairman of the group in an open letter to Wilson Elkins, president of the college. A postscript made clear that the picketing was not directed against Vice President Humphrey, chief speaker at the ceremony.

Specific accusations against the university, as summarized in the letter to Elkins are: "there are no full time Negro teachers among the College Park faculty of 3,000; there are no Negroes occupying full-time, white collar positions on administrative, clerical and professional levels; fraternities, many of which occupy houses built and paid for by federal and state funds have no Negro members and potential Negro graduate students, thinking of coming to the university, only have to inquire about availability of off-campus housing before they reject the university as a possibility."

The letter suggests "that the university start an exchange program with its sister, primarily Negro state universities, so that Negro faculty can teach at College Park."

# # #

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Val Coleman or Jim Peck

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

UTILITY'S HIRING POLICY CHANGE ENDS CORE CAMPAIGN

Syracuse, N.Y., June 17, 1965--Niagara Mohawk Power Co., chief target of the recent CORE-SNCC Freedom Ride North, from Selma to Syracuse, has adopted a new hiring policy and Syracuse CORE has ended its intensive two-month action campaign which was marked by sit-ins, a stall-in and a jail-in.

"After two years of refusing to acknowledge that it had a problem in employment practices, Niagara Mohawk Power Co. has in the past eight weeks tripled the Negro representation in its work force," said a statement issued by Syracuse CORE following a series of negotiating sessions. "Niagara Mohawk further has agreed to make a report to the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights in six months on the success of its new hiring practices toward achieving, in the words of the Mayor's Commission's report, 'racial balance in the company approximate to that in the population of theSyracuse area.'

"CORE hopes that Niagara Mohawk's progress in achieving this 'racial balance' will be evident sufficiently at the end of the six month period to preclude the need of renewed direct action at that time."

A leaflet headed "CORE's Victory and What it Means to You," which was distributed throughout the Negro community, points out that "if all the businesses and industries in Syracuse had the same percentage of Negro employees (as Niagara Mohawk promises to have within six months), there would be no shortage of good jobs for Negroes here in Syracuse. This is our goal: that all businesses in Syracuse follow suit."

# # #

CORE-Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ARREST 526 IN WEEK OF SCHOOL DEMONSTRATIONS

Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1965--A total of 526 demonstrators, including CORE National Director James Farmer, Dick Gregory and a number of ministers, were arrested during a week of protest action over the reappointment for a four-year term of School Superintendent Benjamin Willis. Locally, as well as nationally, Willis has become a symbol for de facto school segregation.

"The time may soon come when we'll have to organize a Freedom Ride from Selma, Alabama to Chicago, Illinois," Farmer said at a rally on June 11 just prior to his arrest. Most of the arrests occurred at the corner of State and Madison, where demonstrators sat down over refusal of police to let them complete their marches to City Hall in the street rather than on the sidewalk. The demonstrations were sponsored by a joint committee including Chicago CORE.

ARREST 12 CORE SIT-INERS IN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1965--Twelve members of Springfield CORE, including its chairman, Oscar Bright and its vice-chairman, Benjamin Swan, who were sitting-in at the office of School Superintendent Joseph McCook were carried out of the building and arrested.

Following the arrests, Bright said that the protest action was "only the first of several" planned to protest de facto school segregation in this western Massachusetts community.

# # #

CCRE-Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATT: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

250 CORE SUMMER TRAINEES IN THREE SOUTHERN STATES

Waveland, Miss., June 17, 1965--Following a four-day training session here, some 250 CORE volunteers set out for their summer assignments in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. Most of them will be in Louisiana, working in 21 parishes in the 4th, 5th and 6th congressional districts on voter registration, participation in farmers elections and implementation of the civil rights and anti-poverty laws.

"The program in each city and parish will be shped by the needs and wishes of the people who live in them," Explained Ronnie Moore, director of the Louisiana project. The volunteers in South Carolina and northwest Florida will be working primarily on voter registratio

CORE WORKER ARRESTED IN ATTEMPT TO TEST RESTAURANT

Morton, Miss., June 17, 1965--CORE Task Force Worker George Raymond, a leader of the recent Freedom March in Rankin County, was arrested on June 16 as he led some 30 high school students to test a local restaurant. A local policeman, with gun drawn, knocked down five of the students and dispersed the group. An arrest warrant was issued for Charles Currier, CORE photographer who took pictures of the incident.

FARMER PROTESTS U.S. MARSHALS' PARTICIPATION IN JACKSON ARRESTS

Jackson, Miss., June 17, 1965--The participation of four U.S. marshals, headed by Jack Stuart, in the mass arrests of freedom marchers on June 15 drew a strong protest from CORE National Directo James Farmer.

"This action by federal officials is all the more shocking in that the march was directed against the Mississippi legislature's contrived effort to subvert the pending federal voting rights bill,"

Farmer said in a wire to President Johnson.

A total of 727 marchers, including numerous CORE members, were arrested as they attempted to march on the State Capitol June 14, 15 and 16. Sponsoring the marches is the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

# # #

CORE - SNCC

**MEMORIAL RALLY**

**IN MEMORY OF THE 3 CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS WHO DIED FOR FREEDOM**

**TIME --- 4:30 to 7:00 P.M.**

**DAY --- MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1965**

**PLACE --- F.B.I. OFFICE - 3rd. AVENUE & 69th STREET**

**SPEAKERS ----------** Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer
M.F.D.P.

Dr. George Wiley
Associate National Director, CORE

Dr. Ben Payton
Director - Church & Race -
Protestant Council of Churches, NYC

**HELP MAKE LIVE WHAT THEY DIED FOR.**

**SUPPORT THE MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION**

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WEEK'S SUSPENSION OF COP HIGHLIGHTS DRIVE FOR CIVILIAN BOARD

Newark, N.J., June 24 -- A one-week suspension of Patrolman Henry Martinez over the fatal shooting of Lester Long,Jr., a Negro, highlighted CORE's campaign here and in other cities for a civilian review board.

The suspension was effected June 17 by Mayor Hugh Addonizio after Newark-Essex CORE had announced a mass protest march on City Hall. In rescinding the suspension a week later following picketing of City Hall by policemen supporting Martinez, the mayor explained: "The suspension of Patrolman Martinez was prompted by community tensions and the clear threat of riot and bloodshed which arose out of allegations that Long was shot because he was a Negro."

Prompting the statement, apparently, was the recollection that last summer's New York riots were set off largely by the city's failure to suspend Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan pending an investigation of the fatal shooting of James Powell, a Negro youth. Demonstrations for a civilian review board in New York are continuing.

In Newark, following the reinstatement of Martinez, the CORE group is pressing its campaign for a civilian review board with nightly street rallies to be climaxed by a march on City Hall.

Pickets Protest Mild Penalty for Guilty Cops

Washington, D.C., June 24 -- Washington CORE picketed the first precinct here protesting a police trial board's "trivial" penalty for two policemen in the false arrest of two Negro brothers, Marshall and Lewis Mills.

The two policemen - Donald Griffin and Walter Franek - were each fined $100.

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CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE FIELD SECRETARY FASTS FOR A WEEK ON PICKET LINE

Los Angeles, Calif., June 24, 1965 -- Louis Smith, western CORE field secretary, recently concluded a one-week fast on a picket line in front of the newest and largest Thriftimart supermarket on West Centinela Boulevard.

His fast was supported with round-the-clock picketing by members and friends of Los Angeles CORE. The store is open twenty-four hours a day and Smith left the picket line only for periodic rest periods and overnight sleep.

In mid-May, Smith led a picket line at the Thriftimart supermarket in Santa Ana, the first civil rights demonstration in that stronghold of ultra-rightist organizations.

"Our only aim at this time is to bring about face-to-face discussions with Thriftimart executives with a view toward ending the company's discriminatory employment policy against Negroes and Mexican Americans," said the CORE group's chairman, Don Smith (no relation to Louis). He said the next step would be an attempt to get a city ruling against spending of welfare money in stores with biased hiring policy. The campaign by Los Angeles CORE and the United Civil Rights Committee against Thriftimart Supermarkets started over a year ago.

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CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Jim Peck or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

MOTORCADE, MARCH COMMEMORATE TRIPLE MURDER

Philadelphia, Miss., June 24, 1965 -- A motorcade from Meridian on June 20 and a 12-mile march to the ruins of Mount Zion Baptist Church the following day commemorated the nocturnal murder a year ago of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner.

It was on a journey to investigate the church burning that the three civil rights workers were arrested on a traffic charge and released late at night for capture by the assassins. The man who made the arrest a year ago, Deputy Cecil Price, policed both the motorcade and the march.

Speaking at the church ruins at the conclusion of the motorcade, CORE National Director James Farmer urged: "register to vote, back the Freedom Democratic Party and don't get weary." Both Chaney and Schwerner had been CORE Task Force workers; Goodman, a student volunteer.

The following day, as some 50 marchers passed the Neshoba county courthouse, where there were some 100 onlookers, "the silence was so pronounced that the clicking of newsmen's camera shutters could clearly be heard," according to one newspaper report. At the church ruins, Rev. Clint Collier, a CORE member and a leader of the march pointed out that two-thirds of the marchers were "men, women and children from Neshoba county and this shows that people here are awakening to the need for action to get their civil rights."

Slain Men's Parents Accept Gandhi Award

New York, N.Y., June 24 -- Mrs. Fannie Chaney, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodman, and Nathan Schwerner, on behalf of their dead sons, accepted CORE's 1964 Gandhi Award at a memorial meeting here on June 21.

MORE

In presenting the award, CORE National Director James Farmer voiced confidence that ultimately, the three men would not have died in vain but he expressed dismay at the pace of progress in the year following the murder. The Gandhi Award is presented annually to "those individuals who do the most to improve race relations through direct, nonviolent methods."

###

July 1-5, 1965
Durham, North Carolina

# FINAL CALL

Convention Planning Committee
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

June 17, 1965

RESERVATIONS & REGISTRATION

Swing into action! Send the list of delegates along with the registration fee to the Convention Planning Committee today. Remember, a copy of the list should be sent to the Jack Tar Hotel, Durham, North Carolina, so that reservations can be made. The hotel will confirm the reservations by return mail.

TO ALL WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS:

One of the first duties of each Workshop will be electing a Recorder. This individual will record the concensus of his group's discussion. This is an important job. Think about your choice carefully.

CORE DINING ROOM AVAILABLE

The Jack Tar Hotel announces that it will provide luncheons and dinners especially priced to fit CORE members' pocketbooks. These $1.50 meals will be served in the Wedgewood Room of the hotel. Here is a good opportunity for a good, fast meal and for CORE fellowship. Other hotel and city restaurants are, of course, are available for our Convention's use.

SUE'S REMINDERS

Seating on the convention floor will be by regions. Each region will have a mike to address the convention.

Regional Chairmen: Don't forget to prepare your report - should be 10 mins. in length on activities in your region.

Caucus rooms will be assigned to each region. Convention Committee rooms will be assigned at the Convention Call to Order.

All Workshop Chairmen and Consultants will meet together some time during the first day of the Convention

F R E E D O M

LEGAL ADVICE AVAILABLE

Good news! During the Convention, a "CORE Legal Office" will be in operation at 213½ West Main Street., Durham. Here Carl Rachlin and others will be available to give advice and counsel to CORE members who have questions about the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or the legality of certain practices within their communities. The Legal Office will function only in an advisory capacity; no cases will be taken. Watch for the appointment schedule on the Convention Bulletin Board.

DON'T FORGET!

Bring 10% of your chapter's annual income to the convention to be contributed to National CORE. There will be someone at the Registration Desk to receive it.

THEATRE POSSIBILITIES

During CORE's stay in Durham, there will be two plays running at the TRT Big Top in Lakewood. June 29th through July 3rd "The Fantasticks" will play. July 5th through 7th "The Physicists" will be presented. If 20 or more members wish to attend, tickets are available for $3.15 each. Send requests for tickets to the Convention Planning Committee.

ANNOUNCING

AN EVENING WITH DICK GREGORY

July 4, 1965 - 9:00
Civic Center Auditorium

PRESS COVERAGE

Val Coleman will be press coordinator for the convention. The Press Room will will be The Birch Room in the Durham Civic Center.

TO SPEAK

CONGRESSMAN JOHN CONYERS, JR.

July 1, 1965 - 8:00

RIGHTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS IN
JUDICIAL MACHINERY

CORE is in agreement with the principles of S.1357. For reasons enunciated many times before this committee and summarized most adequately in section two of S.1357, the present federal bail procedure - and, even more importantly similar procedures followed by the states - is badly outmoded and requires such overhaul as this bill provides.

Fortunately CORE members rarely, if ever, are involved in violations of federal offenses, but we support S. 1357 because it is morally right, and should set an example for all states. We would hope that all states would adopt similar procedures. Members of CORE have been arrested in various states with bail set in wholesale fashion for all people regardless of who the people are, their relation to the community, or their financial means. As a result of a demonstration at the New York Worldés Fair last year bail was set for every known offense at $500 per offense regardless of who the people were, their attachment to the community, etc. Many of them were college students who were easily accounted for and yet they too had to spend time in jail because of the bail problem. That there was no reason for this bail is proven, as in all civil rights situations, by the remarkable few failures to appear at the trial. This is true whether it be New York, Louisiana, California or any other part of the United States. Bail before trial is often used not only to punish before trial, but to make certain that a particular act will be be repeated even though its illegality may not be

determined at the time bail is set.

Consider this quote from a recent case in Syracuse, New York. The District Attorney is speaking "From what I understand, this is going to be a continuous affair until Niagara Mohawk succumbs to their demands and we are going to have trouble unless bail is set in all these cases." Or read this "These people are interfering with progress and the business of Niagara Mohawk Company, and the only way it's going to stop is to impose bail of $500."

To keep a man in jail merely because he cannot afford, in effect, to pay his own ransome is barbaric; it is grossly inequitable and discriminates to a great extent against the poor. This nation has arrived at a point of time and history when it has recognized that the poor man's rights and privileges before the law are the same as those of the rich man, and that if a poor man has not the means to exercise those rights and privileges, the law must aid him in securing them as far as objectively possible. It is fitting and proper that the poor man's access to release from custody pending trial, sentence or appeal be brought into line with that of the well-to-do. We commend the committee for its progressive, judicial, and far-sighted attitudes and wish that the several states would adopt similar positions. That a man should ever stay in jail before trial, or on appeal, for lack of money is wrong. To equate a man's freedom with a fixed amount of currency is to place in equation things which cannot be equal. Why degrade one and uplift the other?

Although we are in general agreement with S.1357, we would suggest

the following modifications.

I. We would go further than the bill as it now stands, We believe it imperative that money be eliminated entirely as a criterion for release. The purpose of bail is to assure the accused's appearance at trial. We feel that a presumption should exist that the accused will appear in court on the appointed day and the burden to prove otherwise should rest on the prosecution to prove the reason why a person should not be released on his own recognizance. To aid in enforcing such a law and to assure additionally the accused's appearance we would support a bill making the act of intentionally failing to appear for trial or crossing a state line in jumping parole a federal offense. While there may be occasions when an accused should not be released from custody prior to trial, lack of money must never be one of them. Keeping a person in jail for lack of money becomes punitive and can never by made up should the trial prove the eventual innocence of the arrested.

In addition, we suggest taat it be made <u>mandatory</u> that an accused person be released in his own recognizance provided that he was never before convicted of a felony or misdemeanor (excluding all traffic violations). We recommend that in the case of non-serious felonies the accused be released whether or not he has "community ties". On the other hand we suggest that prior conviction of felony or misdemeanor should not preclude release under provisions

of S.1357 if the accused has the requisite"community ties" and his conduct indicates no reason to restrain him before trial.

II At the minimum we would at least clarify a crucial ambiguity. We would amend S.1357 so as not to deny an accused person the proposed procedures for release enumerated therein merely because he can or may be able to afford bail. Even if a person is not indigent it may be extremely difficult or inconvenient for him to raise bail; it may still create a real hardship for him and his family. To require such a person to post bail is to discriminate no less than the present procedure discriminates against the poor. In fact there is no reason to require anyone to post bail if he can qualify for another method of release.

III Most important, we would broaden the coverage of the bill. We would expand it to include all cases removed to federal courts from state courts as well as those arising as a result of an offense against the United States or a violation of the District of Columbia Code. In any case removed to a federal court the court should have the authority to release a person under provisions of S.1357. This is extremely important because so long as a person is in the custody of the United States Courts, he should not be treated any differently from persons charged with a federal crime. This is even more apparent when we consider that cases removed to the Federal Court from state courts even though charged with a state offense will be tried by the Federal Court.

It is inequitable to apply separate standards of release to different persons appearing before the same court. Also, if a case is removed to a federal court on the grounds that a person has been denied or cannot enforce his civil rights, it is reasonable to assume or at least to inquire into the possibility that he was discriminated against in the setting of bail. It is therefore a proper subject for review.

IV We urge that there is still to much leeway to the bail-fixing official. The rules are not sufficiently clear when one or the other of the possibilities set forth in proposed §3146 apply. We propose the following criteria: (a) no one should ever be denied release from custody solely because of a lack of money. A not inappropriate analogy relates to appeals in forma pauperis. No one is prevented from carrying his case up because of a lack of funds. Similarly he should be released from custody if the only reason to keep him there is the lack of money. Let him be with his family, let him prepare his defense, as much as possible, before being convicted. Let him, as much as possible, go about his normal affairs.

(b) In any situation where the defendant has never been convicted of a crime he must be released on his own recognizance unless for unusual cause shown, or if any offense for which he has previously been convicted does not cast doubt as to whether he will appear in court. This should likewise be a basis for release unless the prosecutor

sustains the burden of showing the necessity for release on terms requiring more than a written promise to appear.

May we again thank this committee for its labors and the results of its labors. Of our knowledge too often people have remained in jail for unconscionable periods of time because of inability to post bail. The provision for posting 10% in cash can be very helpful because often while this is the usual charge for a bondsman, this money is lost forever, and in any event, many bondsmen require adequate security above the cost of the bond before they will issue the bond. Only recently where a man of considerable means was willing to pay the premium and guarantee the payment of the forfeited amount in the unlikely event of failure to appear, nevertheless the bonding company would only write the bond if 100% collateral was posted.

We trust you will adopt our proposals even though we believe yours are a vast improvement over the present situation. We hope the states will act in a similar fashion.

TESTIMONY OF CARL RACHLIN, GENERAL COUNSEL
OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL MACHINERY

ERRATA

Page 1

Next to last line insert the word not after will.

Page 2

Third line from top of page insert the word Assistant between the and District Attorney.

FOR A DECENT
CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD
NOW!!

JOIN THE DEMONSTRATION
AT
CITY HALL

Tuesday June 29, 1965 10AM-3PM

THE CITY COUNCIL WILL BEGIN TO MAKE ITS DECISION ON THIS VITAL ISSUE.
WE MUST SHOW OUR SUPPORT FOR AN INDEPENDENT REVIEW BOARD BY OUR
PRESENCE AT THIS SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

SPONSORED BY CORE-SNCC

August 2, 1965

NATIONA

| JULY DAY/DATE | | DIRECT MAIL INCOME | INCM FROM ORGAN'T'AL CONTRIB. | CIT. ED GRANT INCM. (CSEOF) | OTHER CONTRIB & SALES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURS | 1 | 1,009.30 | 2,010.00** | | 83.20 |
| FRI. | 2 | 637.00 | | | 573.50 |
| SAT. | 3 | | | | |
| SUN. | 4 | | | | |
| MON. | 5 | | | | |
| TUES. | 6 | 2,086.58 | *** | | |
| WED. | 7 | 970.00 | 3,005.00 | | 44.45 |
| THURS. | 8 | 793.50 | 150.00 | 1,569.74* | 87.00 |
| FRI. | 9 | 590.00 | 25.00 | | 23.25 |
| SAT. | 10 | | 6.25 | | 37.00 |
| SUN. | 11 | | | | |
| MON. | 12 | 1,053.00 | | | |
| TUES. | 13 | 939.25 | | * | 112.00 |
| WED. | 14 | 537.51 | 40.00 | 1,668.74 | 159.4 |
| THURS. | 15 | 640.00 | | * | 1,046.6 |
| FRI. | 16 | 481.00 | | 110.00 | 5.0 |
| SAT. | 17 | | | 40.00* | 2.2 |
| SUN. | 18 | | | | |
| MON. | 19 | 610.00 | | | |
| TUES. | 20 | 522.88 | | 401.94* | 512.3 |
| WED. | 21 | 686.00 | | 475.26* | 40.0 |
| THUR. | 22 | 247.00 | | 812.76* | |
| FRI. | 23 | 376.00 | 146.50 | | 1,102.0 |
| SAT. | 24 | | | | |
| SUN. | 25 | | | | |

TIONAL CORE INCOME - JULY 1965

PREPARED BY EDWIN A. DAY
BUSINESS MANAGER

| HER NTRIB. SALES | INCOME FROM CHAPTERS | DAILY TOTAL INCOME | WKLY TOTAL INCM | LOANS DEBIT- NOT INCM. | TOTAL OPERATIONAL FINANCES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 83.20 | | 3,102.50 | | | 3,102.50 |
| 73.50 | | 1,210.50 | | | 1,210.50 |
| | | | | | |
| 44.45 | | 5,136.03 | | @ | 5,136.03 |
| 37.00 | 113.60 | 2,899.34 | | 15,000.00 | 12,899.34 |
| 23.25 | | 841.75 | | | 841.75 |
| 97.00 | | 633.27 | | | 633.27 |
| | | | 9,510.39 | | |
| 12.00 | 373.49 | 1,538.49 | | | 1,538.49 |
| 59.47 | 10.00 | 2,817.46 | | | 2,817.46 |
| 046.65 | 20.00 | 1,604.16 | | 425.00 | 2,029.16 |
| 5.00 | | 755.00 | | | 755.00 |
| 2.25 | 18.00 | 541.25 | | | 541.25 |
| | | | 7,256.36 | | |
| 512.30 | 75.00 | 1,599.24 | | | 1,599.24 |
| 40.00 | 39.87 | 1,078.01 | | | 1,078.01 |
| | | 1,498.76 | | | 1,498.76 |
| 102.09 | | 1,495.59 | | | 1,495.59 |
| | | 376.00 | | | 376.00 |
| | | | 6,047.60 | | |

NATIONAL CORE

AUGUST 2, 1965

| JULY DAY/DATE | | DIRECT MAIL INCOME | INCM. FROM ORGAN'T'AL CONTRIB. | CIT. ED GRANT INCM. (CSEDF) | OTHER CONTRIB. & SALES | INC FRO CHA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURS | 1 | 1,009.30 | 2,010.00** | | 83.20 | |
| FRI. | 2 | 637.00 | | | 573.50 | |
| SAT. | 3 | | | | | |
| SUN. | 4 | | | | | |
| MON. | 5 | | | | | |
| TUES. | 6 | 2,086.58 | 3,005.00*** | | 44.45 | |
| WED. | 7 | 970.00 | 150.00 | 1,569.74* | 87.00 | 11 |
| THURS. | 8 | 793.50 | 25.00 | | 23.25 | |
| FRI. | 9 | 590.00 | 6.25 | | 37.00 | |
| SAT. | 10 | | | | | |
| SUN. | 11 | | | | | |
| MON. | 12 | 1,053.00 | | * | 112.00 | 37 |
| TUES. | 13 | 939.25 | 40.00 | 1,668.74 | 159.47 | 1 |
| WED. | 14 | 537.51 | | * | 1,046.65 | 2 |
| THURS. | 15 | 640.00 | | 110.00 | 5.00 | |
| FRI. | 16 | 481.00 | | 40.00* | 2.25 | 1 |
| SAT. | 17 | | | | | |
| SUN. | 18 | | | | | |
| MON. | 19 | 610.00 | | 401.94* | 512.30 | 7 |
| TUES. | 20 | 522.88 | | 475.26* | 40.00 | 3 |
| WED. | 21 | 686.00 | | 812.76* | | |
| THUR. | 22 | 247.00 | 146.50 | | 1,102.09 | |
| FRI. | 23 | 376.00 | | | | |
| SAT. | 24 | | | | | |
| SUN. | 25 | | | | | |

CORE Income - July 1965

Prepared by Edwin A. Day
Business Mamager

| Income From Chapters | Daily Total Income | Wkly Total Incm | Loans Debit- Not Incm. | Total Operational Finances |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3,102.50 | | | 3,102.50 |
| | 1,210.50 | | | 1,210.50 |
| | 5,136.03 | | | 5,136.03 |
| 113.60 | 2,899.34 | | @ 15,000.00 | 17,899.34 |
| | 841.75 | | | 841.75 |
| | 633.27 | | | 633.27 |
| | | 9,510.39 | | |
| 373.49 | 1,538.49 | | | 1,538.49 |
| 10.00 | 2,817.46 | | | 2,817.46 |
| 20.00 | 1,604.16 | | 425.00 | 2,029.16 |
| | 755.00 | | | 755.00 |
| 18.00 | 541.25 | | | 541.25 |
| | | 7,256.36 | | |
| 75.00 | 1,599.24 | | | 1,599.24 |
| 39.87 | 1,078.01 | | | 1,078.01 |
| | 1,498.76 | | | 1,498.76 |
| | 1,495.59 | | | 1,495.59 |
| | 376.00 | | | 376.00 |
| | | 6,047.60 | | |

July 28, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising Department

**SPECIAL FUND RAISING BULLETIN #3**

CORE chapters in the Bay Area of California have been the recipients of free meeting space at a new apartment development. While fund raising usually means money, the availability of free services is also a way to aid the movement.

Detroit CORE received a contribution from the Wolverine (Michigan) Dental Society. Negro fraternal and social groups are an area which we need to explore much further.

Hal Brown, chairman of San Diego CORE and West Coast Regional Vice-Chairman, wrote an open letter -- printed on page one of the San Diego VOICE -- asking for money for both local and National CORE.

Boston CORE's week-end Fold Festival netted nearly $1500, $1,200 of which was contributed to National CORE.

Many groups have various tithing plans -- an interesting one is contributing one days wages to CORE.

The enclosed flyer describes a project of the CORE Southern Education Project, which has been active in getting books and other materials to CORE groups in the south. As the illustration indicates, the cards are attractive and fully appropriate to CORE. On orders from CORE chapters, we can cut the price from the regular $2.00 for a box of 12 cards to $1.50. These cards would be good both for individuals as well as for use by the chapters as thank you notes, etc.

CORE House Parties are a good and inexpensive way to raise money. With the house, and hopefully the food and liquor donated, everything raised is profit.

Enclosed is a breakdown of our monthly program costs (pink sheet). Note that this is a program budget, and therefore is not the full cost of running CORE, which would add approximately an additional $20,000. a month. Also, not included is the over $10,000. additional costs for the summer volunteers.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Alan Gartner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE MOUNTS MULTI-CITY DRIVE AGAINST ALL FORMS OF SCHOOL SEGREGATION

In a major drive, both North and South, the Congress of Racial Equality is moving to end all forms of school segregation in this country. San Francisco, Dallas, Chicago, and Monroe, Louisiana are currently on the firing line.

In San Francisco, efforts at school board and administration negotiations have failed and the San Francisco chapter of CORE has announced a direct-action program for the fall. In Dallas, picketing of the school committee was threatened by counter-picketing, uniformed members of the American Nazi Party. The issue in Dallas is the slow pace of desegregation in the school system which was required to integrate by the 1954 Supreme Court decision. In Chicago, massive demonstrations have continued throughout the month of August in an effort to depose Superintendant Benjamin Willis, protagonist of northern de-facto school segregation.

A new departure in the school fight has been highlighted in Monroe, Louisiana where CORE attorneys have brought suit to injoin Monroe from issuing school bonds for new construction on the basis that the funds will be used to sustain a segregated system. Similar suits in Jonesboro, Louisiana and in St. Tammany's Parish, Louisiana resulted in important CORE victories where the defendants were ordered to integrate their schools before selling bonds on the national market.

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MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York, 10038
August 3, 1965

TO: CORE Chapters and Staff
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Washington Office

Though CORE does not maintain a Washington office as such, we do now have several people working directly with us in Washington on the MFDP Challenge, civil rights legislation and federal programs. Alan Schiffman of our Mississippi staff is in Washington for the duration of the Challenge, working out of the MFDP office at 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., telephone 546-4450. He is working directly with the Challenge and is the CORE liaison man there. He and Bob Blanchard represent CORE at the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights unless Farmer or I am in town.

Bob Blanchard is a former active member of Syracuse CORE who is now studying in Washington on a congressional fellowship. He does part-time volunteer work for CORE in the line of lobbying and gathering information for us on pending legislation. His address is: 5005 Lee Court, Apt. 301, Washington, D.C. 20027. Telephone at home: 568-6023; office: 225-2654.

Mr. Paul Stickney is an active member of Washington CORE, who spent three weeks this summer working in Louisiana and is planning to do work basically with federal agencies, by way of lobbying to get action on complaints filed by CORE people under the Civil Rights Act or various executive orders. You may contact him at: 1601 Argonne Place, N.W., Apt. 236, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Please feel free to contact these people for help with governmental problems.

August 4, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising Department

**SPECIAL FUND RAISING BULLETIN #4**

In Buffalo, CORE sponsored an art exhibit and talent show.

In Newark, a rally was the scene of fund-raising to the tune of $936, part used for a local program on behalf of a civilian police review board and the rest donated to National CORE for summer program costs.

Mid-Peninsula (California) CORE sponsored a special performance of Lorraine Hansberry's play, "ARaisin in the Sun." Of special interest was that the cast consisted of members of a special inter-racial theater workshop.

Suffolk (New York) CORE is planning a Calypso Freedom Carnival (with a little spot of jazz) later this month.

Also, later this month is a Bergen County (New Jersey) benefit with Eartha Kitt, a National Office staff dance at the Renaissance Ballroom, and a special function at the cooperative apartment building he lives in arranged by CORE staff member Ben Brown.

***** *****

George Wiley, Associate National Director, Ed Day, Business Manager, and their wives spent last Sunday with cannisters soliciting funds in the cooperative in which they live. The take - nearly $300.

Boston CORE has put together a slide presentation about its activities and those of National CORE. With an accompanying text it provides a good basic program for fund-raising and public relations get-togethers.

An earlier memo from this office on fund-raising emphasized that an appeal should have three elements: the need, the urgency, and the level of giving expected. To get money, you need to convince people that your program fills some important need. Describe that need in specific terms. You also have to convince the people that the need is urgent, that they should contribute now. Also, you have to indicate to them what level of contribution you seek. We should not reject any amount a person can give, but we should not be satisfied with $10 from someone who can give $100.

***** *****

Ed Day, CORE's business manager has made up a sheet calculating CORE's July income - - $43,943.39. Of that total, only $2,034.96 came from chapters -- $1,200 from Boston CORE. The chapters pledged themselves to a major fund-raising campaign at the convention; we are looking forward to the returns!!!!

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
August 5, 196[illegible]

From the Columbia, South Carolina STATE, Tuesday, August 3, 1965
page 1

Summer voter education and registration projects in South Carolina headed toward a climax Monday in perhaps the most harried day of the drives. Voter registration books in each county were open Monday, as these developments came in rapid fire order:

--Thirty-seven were arrested during an Allendale registration struggle.

--Complaints about registration in Dorchester and Barnwell Counties were filed by Frank Robinson, Director of the state's Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), to U.S. District Attorney Terrell L. Glenn of Columbia.

--In St. George, CORE director Frank Robinson told District Attorney Glenn that registration facilities were segregated, but Dorchester County registrar W.O. Owens, Jr. emphatically denied that charge.

The Barnwell complaint stemmed from a CORE charge that the registration board took a three-hour lunch break.

In Columbia, Richland County registration board chairman Forrest C. Shealy said his board administered the South Carolina directed voter tests that include reading and writing any section of the state Constitution.

"It's always been done here, and we'll keep it up until notified to change." Shealy said.

Asked about the procedure, Attorney General McLeod -- who has quietly been studying the apparent conflict between the state procedure on reading and writing and federal law that only writing is required -- said the state procedure was in conflict with the federal law.

The Jasper County protest, forwarded to Gov. McNair by CORE's McCain stemmed from McCain's complaint that of the 115 Negroes who showed up for registration, only 45 were processed and 63 others were still sitting in the courtroom when the books were closed.

McCain said CORE hopes to have 500 to 600 persons for registration the next time books are open in Jasper County.

HEARING CONDUCTED BY DETROIT CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Statement of James Farmer
Detroit, Michigan
6 August 1965

Congressmen,

I speak to you today not as an expert on Vietnam nor our foreign policy, but as an American citizen vitally interested in his country's problems. I believe it my obligation and duty to interest myself as a private citizen, and I speak today as such and not in my official capacity as CORE's national director.

Of course much of the information which one would like to have about the Vietnam situation is--rightly or wrongly--not available to the general citizen. Nonetheless, each of us must not abrogate our responsibility to speak out, especially where lives--so many lives--have been taken on both sides of the war.

The current costs of the Vietnam war are reported as between $2.5 and $3 million per day. It is reported that Secretary of Defense MacNamara will be requesting a supplementary budget for an additional $1 to $2 billion dollars.

Such expenditures, especially in the light of our continuing serious domestic problems, call for serious citizen reevaluation. Can we continue to allocate so much in national resources--in terms of money, manpower, and skills--to a war in which right and justice are, at best, so barely apparent?

The fight against communism is Asia, as elsewhere, is not a fight which we can today win on the battlefield. The fight must be an economic and social one, not a military one. One wonders what the effect would be on the people of Vietnam if but a portion of the expenditures now allocated to the fighting would be reallocated to meet the pressing political, social, and economic problems of their country.

I am also troubled by the blitheness with which the American people have accepted the very rapid escalation of this war. From a minor supportive role, we have now assumed or are in the process of assuming, it appears, the carrying of a major portion of the actual fighting. We are, gentlemen, in a war with Americans killing and being killed. And we must examine, as you are doing today, whether it is a war in which we ought to be.

While I do <u>not</u> believe that the war in Vietnam is a racist war, nor one with <u>overt</u> racist motivation, I must, in all honesty, question whether the American people would be so tolerant of such a war if it involved Europeans or other whites?

There can be little in the way of a meaningful action on those wars which we ought to be fighting--the wars against poverty and discrimination, illness and crime--while we fight a war against people in Vietnam. These are the wars which need escalation, not the war in Vietnam.

AN URGENT APPEAL

The University Terrace Committee of the
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
333 Lafayette Avenue, Apt. 21-N
Brooklyn 38, New York

Dear fellow cooperators:

We have responded to a call by James Farmer, CORE National Director, to aid in a citywide fund drive to help raise $25,000 for Freedom Schools, Community Centers and voter registration in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. During the next few days we will be visiting our fellow cooperators in St. James Towers, Ryerson Towers and Pratt Towers to ask for your contribution to help one of the most militant civil rights organizations in its constant struggle for equality in employment, housing and education. Please give as generously as you can to our concerted fund appeal.

Also please watch your bulletin boards for announcements of our cocktail parties, rally, barbecue dinners, boat rides and theatre presentations that will feature the J. Scott Kennedy Players --- coming soon!

Thank you very much for your support,

Benjamin and Mary Brown, Pratt Towers - Dr. J. Scott Kennedy, Ryerson Towers - Mrs. Betty Beatty, St. James Towers - Mrs. Ann Littlejohn, Pratt Towers - Vince Young, St. James Towers - Mrs. Effie Brown, Ryerson Towers

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
CO 7-6270, Ext. #50

M e m o r a n d u m - 8/6/65

To: All New York City CORE Chapters

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman, Southern Freedom Fund Drive

Subject: Extension of Deadline on Indoor Solicitation and Report

We have requested and received an extension of 10 days on our Indoor Solicitation permit. This means that we have until August 20th to carry on our appeal for funds. Inasmuch as we have to date only received a total of $3,768.72 in our summer drive, I appeal to all CORE leaders and activists in New York City to circulate as many cannisters as possible in churches, bars, community centers, stores, etc. to help us approach our goal of $25,000. With concerted effort we can approach this goal. I may note here that the CORE Southern Education Project, a group of volunteers under my direction in the National Office, has raised $926.56 of the total of $3,768.72! If each chapter raised this much we would be far closer to our goal!

Remember that the fund drive ends officially on Friday, August 20th. It will be against the law of the City of New York to do indoor canvassing after that date. All chapters are urged to return all cannisters in their possession -- full or empty -- on Monday, August 23rd. I will arrange to keep the office open on that date until 8 p.m. to receive and compute incoming funds. Your representative will be given an official receipt of your collection, and within one or two days your chairman will receive a check for your percentage of the proceeds. PLEASE COOPERATE IN RETURNING ALL OF YOUR CANNISTERS ON TIME.

Chapters Note - reproduced below is a copy of the N. Y. C. letter of authorization to extend our indoor collection permit. Please follow instructions set forth in their letter. Ben Brown 8/9/65

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE
250 Church St.
New York 13, N. Y.

August 6, 1965

C. O. R. E.
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Attention: Benjamin A. Brown, Fund Drive Chairman

Dear Sirs:

Complying with your request of July 30, 1965, we have extended your License No. A-1133 to expire August 20, 1965.

Enclosed is copy of letter going forward to the Police Department covering this amendment.

Please bear in mind that the new dates must appear on all of the containers and identification cards to be used by your volunteers and it is not permissible to do this by hand with pen and ink. The new dates must be printed or typed on a sticker and pasted over the old ones.

Very truly yours,

PHILIP SOKOL
Deputy Commissioner

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
CO 7-6270, Extension #50

Re: CORE Southern Freedom Fund Drive Cannisters

Dear Reverand _____:

We are pleased to inform you that the CORE Southern Freedom Fund Drive has been extended by law until Friday, August 20th. It is our sincere hope that all of our friends in churches around the city will do their level best to help us achieve our fund drive goal of $25,000 to help CORE set up more Freedom Schools, Community Centers, and advance our voter registration drives in Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina.

Specifically, we ask that each church circulate our cannisters, at an appropriate time, among their congregations.

It is in the noblest tradition of Christianity and its teachings of the brotherhood of man that we ask your support in our freedom fund drive.

The drive continues until August 20th. We ask our friends to make arrangements for the return of all cannisters on Monday, August 23rd. We would greatly appreciate it if you could arrange to have your cannisters delivered to the National Office, but if you cannot, please let us know by returning the card with the self addressed stamped envelop.

Yours in Freedom and Brotherhood,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Freedom Fund Drive

BAB:me

TO: National CORE and CORE SEDF August 8, 1965

FROM: James T. McCain

RE: Registration Report for August, 1965

Within the next several weeks, most of CORE's Summer Volunteers to South Carolina will be returning to school or their respective homes. How effective they have been working along with other CORE workers in many different communities in S.C. will be reflected in how well the communities will continue to operate when these workers have left. In each community where our volunteers have been working, a concerted effort has been made to get the community to organize itself to attack the many problems that each community faces. The main thrust has been voter registration but we have always been cognizant of other problems in the community that needed to be dealt with.

There has not always been 100% cooperation by the volunteers or by many persons in the communities. This is to be expected, but I must say here that this has not hindered us from carrying out a successful program in each of the communities where CORE volunteers and workers are located now. In the short space of time that CORE has been operating in these communities, it is safe to say that we have gotten more mileage out of the community than all the other organizations combined that are working in S.C. To really do an effective job in community organization, it takes more than a few months. As soon as the volunteers get to know the people in a community and the people get to know them, the workers have to be pulled out, thereby leaving a vacuum in the community. This vacuum can only be filled if enough persons have been trained and given sufficient techniques to carry on the activities that have been started by the workers and leaders. We will attempt to be in constant contact with those communities where we have had activity this summer, plus other communities that we were not able to cover because of manpower shortage.

Our next main thrust must be in the direction of organizing the communities where we have been doing voter registration to do political education. This will include educating Negroes how to take part in precinct political organization in each community. If the Negro is to have any political strength in his community, he must start at the precinct level. In many of the communities where we are now working in voter registration, Negroes can and must take over the precinct organization where they have the votes to do so. This can be the dawning of a new political day in South Carolina. The machinery to get this job done is being set up in each community now. The precinct organization of the Democratic Party in S.C. will be held the fourth Saturday in February, 1966 at 3:00 p.m. We have been enccuraging the community leaders to get the names and addresses every time the registration books are open, of each person registered, so guess work will not be used in finding out who is or who is not registered.

One need not think now that the new Voting Rights Bill has come out of Congress that millions of Negroes in the South will be registered because the literacy tests and other discriminatory devices will have been removed by law. Our main problem as it is now, is the one of getting the Negroes down to the registration office. This can be done, but I for one, know that a great deal of work MUST be put into it. CORE has started something in voter registration and political education in South Carolina which I don't think it can afford to give up and let some other Civil Rights Group or groups take the credit for. Somehow CORE must retain the initiative it has in this area in South Carolina.

As we have increased our effort to get more Negroes registered so have the KKK activities increased. There is at least one meeting of the Klan in the areas around Williamsburg County and in counties near by each week. In Berkeley County in the town of St. Stephens, S.C., leaflets were distributed in the Negro community stating that Negroes must not be caught in town after dark. This incident was reported to the FBI and local authorities and the latest reports I have from that area is that the white youths who distributed the leaflets have been arrested and there is further investigation of this incident. The more the KKK tries to frighten Negroes, the harder we try to convince the Negro of the importance of the vote and nothing must keep him from trying to register. Despite KKK increased activity and some threatening telephone calls in several of the areas where we are working, the month of August, so far as increase of interest by Negroes in voter registration is concerned, is one of the best, if not the best, months we have had yet in registering Negroes. Below are some of the highlights of what happened in those areas of concentration.

JASPER COUNTY. For the first time in Jasper history, 115 Negroes came to the courthouse in Ridgeland, S.C. to register. The registrars were deliberately slowing down the processing of the applicants. A complaint was filed with the Senators from Jasper County of what was going on. Where the registrars were taking two persons at a time the conference with the Senator forced the registrars to process three persons instead of two. We were able to get the registrars to dismiss the reading tests after showing the Civil Rights Act of 1964 on voting to the Senator and the county attorney. Forty five persons were registered, 7 turned down and 63 were still sitting in the court room when the registration books were closed at 5:00 p.m. Because of this a telegram was sent to the Governor of S.C. protesting the slowness of the registrars and the closing of the books when persons were waiting to register. Many of these persons had been in the courthouse all day. Despite this, we will be shooting to get from 300 to 500 persons to the courthouse again when the books open in September. Don Fienfeld and I were in the county.

DORCHESTER COUNTY. Another First! Two hundred and thirty seven persons showed up at the registration office in St. George, S.C. Fifty eight were registered, 44 turned down and 135 refused to take the reading test and walked away in mass from the registration office. This was one of the areas where threatening calls had been received and Frank Robinson has already talked with the chief of police of St. George and the FBI. Nothing happened on registration day. For September a larger number than 237 is being asked to take part in registration when the books open again.

CLARENDON COUNTY. Another first! One hundred and twenty four Negroes were registered out of 140 who came to the registration office. Nine were turned down, and 7 were turned away because of the closing of the books at 5:00 p.m. This is a county where in the past nothing was being done, but since we have had two volunteers in the county along with one NAACP volunteer (paid worker), things have begun to move. For September a larger number of persons will be expected to come to the registration office. This is one of those counties where there are almost three Negroes to every white. The possibility is tremendous in the county, politically speaking if we can marshall the Negroes to get them to work together.

WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY. Stuart Wechsler and 5 volunteers have been doing a wonderful job along with the Williamsburg County League on voter registration. Three hundred and twelve persons showed up for registration in Kingstree, on Monday, August 2, 1965 Out of that number 186 were registered, 136 were turned down. or did not get to register. This is the largest number of Negroes registered in any single day in the history of Williamsburg County. If the drive continues to push registration, and I believe it will, 1965 can be a banner year for this community in seeking to run a Negro for political office in this county. Interest is growing each month in getting more and more Negroes registered to vote. There has been other types of activity by the youths in Williamsburg County as the testing of places of public accomodations. The youths are making progress in this area.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY. Another first! One hundred and forty persons were registered out of 141 who came down to the registration office. William E. Brown worked with the SCOPE workers in this area for one week and on registration day. Brown was asked by the leaders to come back in the community to help them since he had worked in that community before. This he did and the results speak for themselves. These figures may not seem significant to others, but when you take a look at what has happened in this community before in voter registration, one can readily note the increase activity and interest of those who are eligible to register. One of our fondest hopes is to see that this interest on the part of Negroes in the area, does not decrease.

HAMPTON COUNTY. Out of 67 persons who came down to the registration office, 21 were registered and the rest were turned down or left. The registrars in the county continue to make the applicants read certain parts of the State Constitution. Hampton County is the latest community that has asked us for help which we have attempted to give some guidance to. The leaders live in the rural areas and it is difficult to meet with them. There is still quite a bit of fear in these people. As activity increases in counties surrounding Hampton, this apprehension will soon be discarded, we hope. We have not been able to give Hampton County full time service, because our time has been divided between Dorchester County and Hampton County. We will try and give more attention to Hampton this month of August than we did in July. If we can do that, then we will be in a better position to evaluate what we think can be done in this area.

SUMTER COUNTY. This county still is not living up to its potential. There still too many persons who want to be leaders and not followers in this community. Every organization and every leader in this community wants to take credit when something is accomplished, but none wants to get out and do the work that has to be done to move the community. Only 58 persons came down to register and out of that number 47 received registration certificates. For the month of August, we will attempt to try something different. To supplement door to door activity, we will concentrate on going where the people congregate on Fridays and Saturdays. This will be on the street corners and lots where Negroes assemble when they get off from work and when they come into town from the rural areas. No stone will remain unturned in order to get this area moving.

YORK COUNTY. The two days the registration books were opened in this county, there were 324 Negroes registered. The American Friends Service Committee has a team of workers in this county doing tutorial work with Negro children who may go to integrated schools for the first time. During their time away from the schools, these workers under the direction of William E. Brown, who spent 15 days working with them, canvassed the community for registration. Brown was in Rock Hill, S.C., when the registration books were open and helped to transport persons to the registration office. Although the books were opened for two days already in August, the leaders are trying to get the books opened again this month before the workers leave. York County has been one of the few counties in S.C. where it has been fairly easy to register. It seems as if this community will move forward as long as there is some organization to push them. The leadership is not as dynamic as it was in the past. Rock Hill took the lead during the students sit-in movement in S.C. but when the Rev. Ivory and Dr. Duckett were lost to this community by death, interest to a great extent was lost. During the last few months it seems as if the community might get moving again. We certainly will do everything we can to help them.

RICHLAND COUNTY. The registration books were opened longer in this county than in any other in the state. Two weeks were given for registration in July and one week in August. William E. Brown, along with CORE's task force workers and SCOPE, Richland County has had the chance to increase its voter registration potential among Negroes. Although Richland County has done fair in registration, many of us are disappointed that many more Negroes did not avail themselves of this opportunity. Although the Columbia area was the target for the last few months, we know now that the small towns in the county must be canvassed and the people brought to the registration office. For the month of August 290 persons were registered in Richland County.

By far, this was the best month we have had in the state as a whole and many of the counties have done better than they have ever done. This is an indication that the workers in S.C., from all the Civil Rights Organizations, are just learning to know the people whem they have been trying to help and the people are just beginning to respond. It is a pity that as soon as a movement of this kind begins to jell the majority of the summer workers will be leaving. I repeat--I hope that in the areas where CORE has worked, where the foundation has been laid by us, that the people of the communities will continue to carry on by themselves.

Enclosed with this report are the registration figures for the month of August, 1965. These figures on registration represent counties where we have been concentrating this summer and counties where we have worked before. Many of the counties where we were working, we have cooperated and worked along with NAACP, SCOPE, SCLC and leaders in the communities. Where we have cooperated with other groups, there have been no problems among us that stood in the way of trying to get maximum results in voter registration. May I say again and again, CORE cannot and must not weaken itself in South Carolina. WE SHALL OVERCOME!

## SOUTH CAROLINA REGISTRATION RESULTS FOR AUGUST, 1965

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken | 50 | |
| Allendale | 59 | |
| Bamberg | 48 | |
| Barnwell | 15 | |
| Calhoun | 144 | |
| Fairfield | 141 | |
| Lexington | 12 | |
| Orangeburg | 849 | |
| Richland | 290 | |
| Sumter | 47 | |
| Charleston | 223 | + 224 = 448 |
| Clarendon | 124 | |
| Colleton | 46 | |
| Chester | 95 | |
| Darlington | 34 | |
| Dillon | 2 | |
| Dorchester | 58 | |
| Florence | 80 | |
| Georgetown | 67 | |
| Horry | 13 | |
| Jasper | 45 | |
| Kershaw | 99 | |
| Lee | 3 | |
| Marlboro | 13 | |
| Marion | 16 | |
| Newberry | 38 | |
| Hampton | 21 | |
| Williamsburg | 186 | |
| York | 324 | |
| Spartenburg | None | |
| TOTAL | 3,367 | |

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212 CO 7-6270
ATTN: Alan Gartner or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE ACCELERATES NORTHERN LOUISIANA DRIVE

Minden, La., Monday, August 9, 1965 --- The Congress of Racial Equality has this week accelerated its drive for "full citizenship' for Northern Louisiana Negroes. James Farmer, National Director of CORE came to this city on Friday to speak and lead a mass march on Minden's City Hall Saturday. The march, which went without indident, was the culmination of a drive by CORE workers and the local civic and Voters League for an across-the-board redress of grievances in the Negro community. To date, the city administration has refused to reply to a long series of demands effecting all areas in the life of Minden Negro citizens. Key demands include enclosed sewage systems, massive registration of voters, and an end to public school segregation and equal employment demands.

The Saturday march was Farmer's first appearance in the Klan-infested area of northwest Louisiana in some time. CORE workers have been working in some fifteen parishes in the area, and plans for a continued acceleration in northern Louisiana are being implemented immediately.

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CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6[illegible]
ATTN: Alan Gartner or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE POINTS OUT SERIOUS WEAKNESSES IN VOTING RIGHTS BILL

New Orleans, La., August 9, 1965 --- The Research Department of the CORE Southern Regional Office here has issued an emergency analysis of counties and parishes in two southern states that are not granted the protection of federal registrars under the new Voting Rights Law. Pointing out that many parishes and counties may seek to circumvent full registration of Negroes by meeting the minimal demands of the bill and then refusing to register any further Negro citizens, the report names 23 parishes in Louisiana and 9 counties in South Carolina granted exemption from federal registrars. Special efforts will be made and pressure brought to bear on these areas by CORE workers to insure that county and civic officials live up to both the spirit and the letter of the new law.

A list of the so-called "exempt" counties and parishes follows:

| Louisiana | | South Carolina |
|---|---|---|
| Acadia | Sabine | Anderson |
| Allen | St. Bernard | Berkeley |
| Ascension | St. Charles | Chester |
| Assumption | St. James | Darlington |
| Calcasieu | St. John | Georgetown |
| Cameron | St. Landry | Laurens |
| Evangeline | St. Martin | Lexington |
| Iberia | St. Tammany | Oconee |
| Jefferson | Vermilion | Pickens |
| Jefferson Davis | | |
| Lafayette | Vernon | |
| LaFourche | | |
| Livingston | | |

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CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Alan Gartner or Val Coleman

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE BRINGS SUIT TO STOP SEGREGATED SCHOOL BONDS

Shreveport, Louisiana, August 9, 1965 --- The Congress of Racial Equality brought suit in Shreveport, La, this week to restrain the sale of $6,000,000 worth of school bonds for the city of Monroe, Louisiana on the grounds that the money will be use to sustain a segregated and unconstitutional school system. This is the third suit of its kind brought by CORE. The first two, in St. Tammany's Parish and Jackson Parish, Louisiana, resulted in sweeping CORE victories in which parish officials were forced to submit desegregation plans to the court before being allowed to sell their bonds.

The tactic, which has caused serious rumblings on Wall Street, will be used by CORE, according to General Counsel Carl Rachlin, "Every time a southern school district attempts to raise bond money without desegregating their schools."

The Monroe Case was filed with Justice Benjamin C. Dawkins in the Federal Court in Shreveport. The bonds are scheduled for sale in New York on Tuesday, August 10th.

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RE: Financial situation

The major financial crisis that we predicted at the Convention has now reached its most critical point. You will notice from Ed Day's analysis of July income, which is enclosed, that we netted about $46,000. You will note that this was shored up by $14,000 in special contributions resulting from the efforts of a few people. This is still substantially short of the $60,000 to $70,000 actually spent during July.

Our long-term fund-raising program is shaping up reasonably well, if we can find the resources to get through August and early September. The following list gives some of the barely minimal bills that are now at the point that they absolutely must be paid on the dates indicated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, 8/11 | Humble Oil | $1,200 |
| " | Payroll, 1 week clerical | 1,900 |
| " | Phillips credit cards | 200 |
| Thursday, 8/12 | Typewriters | 100 |
| " | Dependable Mail | 200 |
| Friday, 8/13 | Telephone | 1,000 |
| | | $3,600 |

We have the money in hand or immediate prospects this week to just about cover the above expenses. We would enter the following week, then, with no cash and the following expenses:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday, 8/16 | Telephone | $1,000 |
| " | Taxes | 4,700 |
| " | Loan repayment | 2,000 |
| " | Payroll, Task Force | 1,800 |
| " | Payroll, Prof.&Field, 1 wk. | 2,200 |
| | | $11,700 |
| Wednesday, 8/18 | Payroll, Clerical, 2nd wk. | 1,900 |
| " | Humble Oil | 1,300 |
| " | United Airlines | 600 |
| | | $3,800 |
| Friday, 8/20 | Telephone | 1,000 |
| | | $16,500 |

Projected income for the week of August 16 to cover the above expenses is approximately $3,000. We have also 90,000 appeal letters ready to be mailed, but have to find an additional $3,200 to cover postage and handling before they can go out. The following week the rock bottom minimum expenditures are the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday, 8/23 | Payroll, Prof. & Field | $2,200 |
| " | Unemployment insurance | 2,600 |
| Wednesday, 8/25 | Payroll, net total, all staff | 10,000 |
| Friday, 8/27 | Telephone | 1,000 |
| " | Humble Oil | 1,500 |
| | | $17,300 |

No firm income figures are available for the last week in August. The prospects are a little better since we have a number of appeal letters in the mail. However, two major fund-raising events that we had been counting on for that period, 1) an Eartha Kitt benefit in New Jersey and 2) a private fund-raising party in New York, may have to be postponed because key people are out of town.

IT IS IMPERATIVE IF WE ARE TO SURVIVE AS AN ORGANIZATION, THAT THE CHAPTERS' STAFF AND FRIENDS RALLY EVERY AVAILABLE RESOURCE AND MEET THESE NEEDS.

August 11, 1965

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
Alan Gartner
Director,
Fund-Raising Department

## SPECIAL FUND-RAISING BULLETIN #5

### CHAPTER NEWS

Columbia University CORE held a fund-raising evening for National CORE featuring Howard DeSilva.

Los Angelos CORE held a Sunday afternoon benefit at a local night club, featuring Steve Allen, Horace Silver, Curtis Amy and others.

San Francisco CORE held a benefit dinner, featuring a speaker just returned from the South.

### FUND-RAISING IDEAS

Night clubs are often unused on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and performers free. An afternoon of entertainment and cocktails--hopefully with some arrangement so that CORE gets both the admission price and some proceeds from the liquor sales--is a pleasant and lucrative fund-raising idea.

With the summer coming to an end, chapters ought to be looking toward utilizing people from their area who have been South for fund-raising events back home.

Ronnie Moore, director of CORE's operations in Louisiana and formerly a student leader at Southern University, will be available for fund-raising activities in September and October in the North and West.

Enlist persons other than CORE members to do fund-raising for CORE. In Minnesota, youth from various religious groups are engaged in a massive brotherhood button sale, part of the proceeds of which will go to CORE.

The associate membership device has proved useful for many chapters, Camden CORE has just sent in $250 raised this way.

CORE "T" shirts, imprinted with the CORE button (Freedom Now, CORE) on front and back, are available by writing the national office. The price is $1.25 each PREPAID, in lots of six or more. Reduced price of $1.00 each, PREPAID, in lots of 2 dozen or more.

### REPORT ON THE CHAPTERS

As of August 10th, we have received since July 1st. a total of $3,152.34 from 25 chapters. Boston, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Suffolk County, New York, and Camden, New Jersey lead the way. More than half of the chapters have still not paid their affiliation fee or annual 10% assessment for last year.

12 August 1965

TO: NAC Members

FROM: Alan Gartner

RE: CORE House Organs

As you know, the NAC at its meeting prior to the convention voted to discontinue the CORElator in its present form and to appoint an NAC-staff committee to study the situation and to make proposals for a replacement. Due to the press of convention business, the committee was not appointed, and with Floyd McKissick's permission I am writing this memorandum to get things going.

As I understand the discussion within the NAC, prior to its vote to stop the CORElator in its present form, it was the consensus that the CORElator did not effectively portray the "new" CORE and that it was not an effective medium for communications among and between CORE chapter and staff people.

Before going further, perhaps it will be useful to set out some facts about the CORElator. It has been mailed to the entire list of contributors to National CORE -- now approximately 75,000. We have been mailing six issues a year, every other month. The cost of the CORElator has been approximately $1,600 per issue, or 2.1¢ per copy per person. This figure includes (for a run of 75,000) printing -- $900, addressing -- $150, collation and sorting for mailing -- $100, and postage (2nd. class rate for a periodical) -- $450.

Thus the total cost of the CORElator, recognizing that there has been no staff cost for the writing and editing which Jim Peck has done without compensation, has been approximately $9,600 per year of six mailings to 75,000 people.

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Before going further, let me state a number of suppositions on my part. First, that communications within CORE (that is among and between chapters, members, officers, staff and national office) have been inadequate, to say the least. While responsibility may rest upon several shoulders, I believe that the ultimate responsibility for correcting this matter rests in the national office -- the organ set up by the others to serve them. Second, we must improve such communications within the CORE family as a matter of highest priority. Third, in order to continue receiving contributions from those who have contributed in the past, and in order to inform the general public in a general way, there is need for some regular organ going to the contributors and others. Fourth, the CORElator, which sought to perform the task of informing CORE's contributors of its activities (and which was not designed to be a communications vehicle within CORE), was not totally adequate to this job. Its news was often dated; there was little if any analysis or explanation; there was too much concentration on "old" CORE activities, viz, demonstrations, etc. and too little on "new" CORE; and the CORElator as a whole had no central focus. The cause of this inadequacy is surely mixed; at least in part the fault lies with the failure of the chapters and field staff to provide the CORElator with useable material. Fifth, the funds available to do both of these communications jobs -- within CORE and to CORE's contributors -- are relatively (and too often absolutely) limited.

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With these assumptions out of the way, let me move into the body of the memorandum. Perhaps it would be well to state some of the kinds of information which should be moving around within the CORE family. In no order of importance: organizational news, viz. decisions of the various governing bodies, staff changes, etc.; activities of the organization, nationally and locally; descriptions of particular projects programs, etc.; proposals which are to come before various governing bodies; ideas and proposals from people within the organization; comments, critiques, criticisms of program, implementation of the organization. Recently, we have been making some efforts to meet some of these needs. Minutes of NAC and Steering Committee are sent to the chapters. Regular memoranda come to the chapters from the national office on a wide range of activities. We are sending out "CORE In The Field", which is a compilation from our news clipping service of chapter (and some limited national) activities. On occasion the national office has sent program proposals to the chapters -- recently there have been two mailings of "Program Ideas", and these will continue. We have been particularly deficient in developing and sending out program papers, and in the exchange of ideas, programs, critiques, etc. While the first of these failures can, we hope, be rectified by action within the national office, (we are seriously handicapped in doing an adequate job in this area until we can develop program and research staff, which is presently non-existent, because of the lack of funds), the second, the exchange of ideas, etc., requires participatic of CORE members and field staff more than the national office -- in fact, the main function of the national office in this ought to be distribution.

A query: Is it better for such things as the press releases and "CORE In The Field" to be held for monthly mailings to the chapters, in addition to program ideas and other matters, or ought we send them as were have begun on a weekly basis? (We have a crew of volunteers every wednesday night who do the collating, stuffing and mailing.) Should these (and other) materials be sent out individually or should they be incorporated into a standard formant, perhaps with a title, etc.?

A proposal: Whatever format makes most sense for the above items, this office will seek to send out, as frequently as possible, program materials -- developed here or better yet garnered from the chapters, and will serve as a clearing house and distributor for any program ideas, analyses, critiques, papers, etc., which chapter and staff persons prepare. I see these functions as centered in the Program Department when one is established.

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Now, as to communications with our contributors. As a sentimentalist, I would suggest retention of the name the CORElator, as well as the every other month mailing schedule -- it is frequent enough to keep them in touch and not too prohibitive in terms of postage costs. Also, as a way to save on postage costs, we ought to keep the format of a periodical. The new CORElator would stop printing a rehash of old press releases of scattered stories. It would seek to be more interpretative. For example, rather than simply noting that this or that chapter demonstrated, re: police brutality, it would talk about what CORE feels ought to be the proper role of the police and why, and in such a context talk about what various chapters have done in this area ("CORE In The Field" provides ready reference material for chapter activities of this sort). Also, in addition to stories on particular areas of attention, there would be "in-depth" treatment of particular projects, of both national CORE and of local chapters. There might also be such regular features as an incident summary, a CORE personality feature (national offices, staff, chapter people), excerpts from Farmer's weekly column in the AMSTERDAM NEWS. In addition, there would be some "think" pieces, and policy suggesting or policy explaining articles. There might also be reprints from other media about CORE or matters which interest CORE.

A proposal: That a "new" COREIator be issued -- as outlined above, with whatever changes the NAC wishes. That this be understood as primarily a journal for the "outside" world, although sent to CORE chapters too. That Jim Peck be asked to edit this "new" COREIator, as described above. That this decision be reached soon - first in order to enable us to continue under our present contract with the Post Office, second, so as to retain continuing contact with our contributors, and third, and perhaps most important, that Jim Peck not be kept in limbo as to what his status with CORE will be.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Northeastern Regional CORE
48 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y.
August 18, 1965

Dear Chairman _____

Members of _____

The National Organization faces at this moment an acute financial crisis. We as CORE Chapters must face the consequences of our inability to support our Organization financially.

One immediate consequence is the fact that the National Organization will have to drastically cut, if not completely, its operations in the field for lack of funds to sustain a shoe string budget.

I need not mention what affect this action will have on the Organization, from the National Director to the Task Force Workers in Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and Mississippi. Lastly, it most definitely affects the local chapters operating in the local communities, (particularly as far as the prediction of "the white power structure" that the Civil Rights Movement is over).

Having checked the income from CORE Chapters into the National Office during the past year and a half, I found an astonishingly small amount of money from the chapters in this Region.

CORE Guide to Negro History, Literature
and Social Commentary (In progress)
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
CO 7-6270, Extension #50

Benjamin A. Brown, Editor

Ben B

PROGRESS REPORT #1 - August 20, 1965

A Definitive Statement of Objectives and Purpose: The CORE Guide will be composed of essays, synopses and illustrations of the American Negro people's history, literature and social commentary. Beginning with the West African heritage of the Afro-Americans, the section on history will follow through in chronological order from slavery to freedom to the present day. Compiled for a reading public of a senior high school level, the book will be designed to reach the widest possible audience. We believe that a universal program for the study of the Negro people's contributions to society can play a most significant role in our struggle for full economic, social, political and cultural equality in the United States. Specifically, we believe that to the extent that Negro people and White people are enlightened on the unbiased role of Negroes in American life, past and present, to that extent may we expect: a) a new and greater pride and greater militancy among the Negro people, and b) a new and greater respect on the part of White people, as well as a deeper understanding between Negroes and Whites.

Contributing Essayists: We are proud to announce that the following outstanding historians, authors, poets, playwrights and social commentators are contributing essays to the CORE Guide:

JAMES FARMER, CORE National Director
Professor James M. McPherson, Historian, Princeton University
Truman Nelson, Historian
John O. Killens, Novelist
Colin Gonze, Editor, Africa Today
James Peck, Civil Rights Leader
Ossie Davis, Playwright, Actor
Allan Gartner, National CORE Staff
Richard Haley, CORE Southern Dir.
Mr. George M. Houser, Executive Dir. American Committee on Africa
Dr. J. Saunders Redding Morgan State College
Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary, NAACP
Carl Rachlin, CORE General Counsel
Dr. Sterling Brown, Howard University
Richard B. Moore, Historian
Dr. George Wiley, CORE Associate Dir.
Nathan Schwerner (Mickey's father)

And many, many others

Symposium: "What Do the Negro People Want?": The last section of the book will feature opinions by the following civil rights leaders: James Farmer, National Director, CORE; Roy Wilkens, Executive Director, NAACP; Whitney Young, Executive Director, Urban League; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, S. C. L. C.; James Forman, Executive Secretary, S.N.C.C.; A. Philip Randolph, President, Negro American Labor Council, and Bayard Rustin, Director, March on Washington Movement.

Synopses of Significant Books on Negro History, Literature and Social Commentary are being written by librarians, writers, teachers, students and civil rights workers. Synopses of principal resource books will follow each essay. (Our thanks to all publishers throughout the U.S. and England that have contributed so generously of their titles to the CORE Guide)

Beacon Press of Boston, Mass. is interested in publishing the CORE Guide.

SPECIAL TO RADIO STATIONS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE-Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
CO 7-6270

Att: Benjamin A. Brown

FREEDOM NOW EXTRAVAGANZA

CORE presents a wide variety of dramatic, musical and dance talents at its Freedom Now Extravaganza scheduled for Saturday, August 21, at P.S. 270 Auditorium on Classon and Lafayette Avenues in Brooklyn. To begin at 7:30 P.M., the program will feature Samuel Akesson and his Ghanaian Drum and Music Group, Broadway song stylists Charlotte Frazier and Frances Koll, The Scott Kennedy Players in the "Dramatic Voices of Protest", dancers Arlene Rothlein and Rosemarie Yellen, and Kenneth Whitlock, actor and producer of Prospect Park Theatre Group.

Proceeds will be used to build new Freedom Schools and Community Centers in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Admission to the affair is $2.00. Freedom Now Extravaganza tickets are on sale at the National Core office, 38 Park Row, New York, CO 7-6270, extension 50.

ATTENTION ALL NEW YORK CITY AREA CHAPTERS!!!

YOU'RE ALL INVITED
TO CORE's FREEDOM CARNIVAL

WHEN----------August 21, 1965 - 10 p.m. to 3 a.m.

WHERE----------RENAISSANCE BALLROOM - 138th St. & 7th Avenue, NYC.

FEATURING---------- MON GAY STEEL BAND

THE MARKSMEN

ILE ISE DANCERS

AND MANY OTHER SURPRISE GUEST STARS

AND ----------an extra added attraction ----------

A FASHION SHOW BY THE SPONSORS, THE NATIONAL CORE OFFICE STAFF !!!

TICKETS----------$3.50 (including table) in advance
$4.00 at the door

WHY NOT COME ON AND HANG OUT FOR FREEDOM ???

Packages Allowed

For Ticket information contact
Bookkeeping Dept., National CORE
CO 7-6270

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
September 8, 1965

TO: Chapters, Staff and NAC members
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Financial situation

We managed to survive the financial crisis described in my memorandum of August 11th. The determining factor was that Farmer returned from his vacation five days early and secured a $1,000 contribution plus a $10,000 loan from a new contact. In addition, the Eartha Kitt benefit went off on the originally scheduled date and was very successful. It netted an income to National CORE of over $3,000. Much credit goes to Bergen County CORE.

One of the unfortunate aspects of the way we survived the situation was that once again it was due to a very major effort by relatively few people. For example, since the convention only seven chapters have sent in more than $100 on their assessments, taxes, or as special contributions to the National organization. These seven chapters have accounted for over 3/4 of our income from chapters. This lack of involvement of chapters with the problems of the National organization must be solved if we are to survive.

We are still faced with financial problems of gigantic proportion. Our debt is well over a quarter of a million dollars and I would estimate that when all the bills are in for the summer projects our total debt will be around $300,000.

At the beginning of this calendar year we trimmed the National CORE operating budget to a level of approximately $60,000 per month. It would now appear to be necessary to trim further to a level of approximately $50,000 per month, unless new sources of income are found soon! It will be particularly unfortunate to have to do this when the convention mandated the creation of new departments for program and research, as well as the hiring of personnel to work on training. A number of other important staff vacancies have not been able to be filled. In addition, the Northeast Regional Office has closed, partly as an economy measure.

The importance of chapters devoting more effort to fund raising for the National organization cannot be too strongly stressed. Ed Day's analysis of our income for the first three months of this fiscal year, which is endosed, gives clear indication of the erosion of some of our old sources of income. The need for us to raise more money through our chapters is paramount.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 10, 1965

TO: CORE Chapter Chairmen
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Poverty Program

As you may have seen in the news media, there has been a move on the part of the administration through the Budget Bureau, indicating its intent to begin restricting the participation of the poor from the policy-making roles in local poverty programs. This is probably a trial balloon to see what reaction there will be to such a proposal and if there is not a serious reaction the policy will be implemented. There has been some indication of ambivalence in that Shriver and Humphrey have both indicated that the program will not change its basic policy. However, since its basic policy has not been completely unequivocal about inclusion of the poor in policy-making roles, and since there has been considerable pressure from big city mayors to restrict and curtail the participation of the poor and civil rights groups in policy-making roles in poverty programs, we have a situation where it is absolutely imperative that maximum possible pressure be placed on the White House to implement the policy of including the poor in policy-making in the poverty program.

We therefore urge that you wire President Johnson, send letters, telegrams, petitions and various forms of protest, calling upon him to publicly reiterate that it is the policy of the administration to continue to attempt to involve the poor in as many of the policy-making roles as possible in the poverty program. You should also urge any other local action groups and other allied groups in your area to make similar protests. It is only through this kind of counter pressure that we are going to be able to offset the pressure being brought by the mayors to keep the poor people out of policy-making roles in the poverty programs and their attempt to keep the control of poverty programs in City Hall. It is important not to be trapped by proposals to give the poor roles other than policy-making as a substitute for policy-making roles. We must demand both staff roles <u>and</u> policy-making roles for the poor.

☐ Log enclosed
☐ Log not enclosed. Explain:_____

_____

Mileage Monday A.M._____
Mileage Sunday P.M._____

Mileage at last oil change_____
Mileage at last lubrication_____

CONDITION OF VEHICLE

Mechanical Problems

☐ None
☐ As follows:_____

_____

_____

Repairs: Garage_____
Date_____ Cost_____
Bill enclosed ☐ Yes
☐ No
Paid for by (Name)_____
☐ Check
☐ Cash
Repairs approved by:
☐ State Director
☐ Regional Director
☐ National Office
☐ Other. Explain:_____

_____

Accidents

☐ No accidents or damage to vehicle since last report.
☐ Vehicle damaged:
Date_____ Time_____
Driver_____
Nature of damage_____

_____

_____

Detailed report of accident enclosed? ☐ Yes. ☐ No. If not, explain:

_____

_____

Repairs: Garage_____
Date_____ Cost_____
Repairs approved by:
☐ State Director
☐ Regional Director
☐ National Office
☐ Other. Explain:_____

_____

hereby voluntarily enter into the following contract with the Congress of Racial Equality, Inc. (hereafter referred to as CORE), 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y., 10038.

In exchange for the use of the above indicated CORE vehicle number _____ I hereby agree to the following terms of use:

1) I accept full responsibility (both legally and financially) for the use of this vehicle by myself or any other person (hereafter referred to as my agent), except in the event of theft which has not been a result of negligence by myself or my agent.

2) I agree that this vehicle shall be used only for official CORE business, and understand that any other use by myself or my agent will be cause for revocation of its use and removal from my project.

3) I agree that this vehicle shall be driven only by those persons having in their possession at the time of use a valid driver's license.

4) I agree that at no time will any person under the age of _____ drive this vehicle.

5) I accept full responsibility for any and all traffic summonses issued to myself or my agent as a result of the use of this vehicle, unless such summonses are held by the National CORE Office to be invalid infringements upon the rights of myself or my agent. I agree to report all summonses (with the exception of parking violations) to the _____ office within 24 hours after they have been received by myself or my agent.

6) I accept full responsibility for the proper maintenance and servicing of this vehicle and accept full responsibility for any damage to this vehicle as a result of my negligence in this regard.

7) I agree to report all accidents and/or injuries (NO MATTER HOW MINOR) involving the use of this vehicle to the _____ office within 24 hours after their occurrence. I further accept responsibility up to $100.00 for any damage to this vehicle not covered by insurance, unless the National CORE Office deems such damage to be other than the result of negligence by myself or my agent.

8) I accept complete responsibility and liability for any and all damages and financial losses of National CORE, its affiliates, or branches as a result of any unauthorized use of this vehicle or breach of this contract in any form, and hereby authorize CORE to compensate for such losses by the deduction of such amounts from my salary or other forms of payment, or by any other form of legal action against my assets.

9) I agree that a log (in duplicate copy) will be kept recording all uses of this vehicle. This log will contain, at a minimum, the following information: date; driver; beginning time; ending time; mileage at beginning of trip; mileage at end of trip; places traveled to and from. I agree that on the last day of every week (herein considered Sunday) the original copy of this log for the preceding seven-day period will be mailed to the Business Manager of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038. I understand that failure to keep and mail this log weekly will result in the revocation of my use of this vehicle and its removal from my project.

10) I agree to keep a weekly report form (to be provided by CORE) on the condition of this vehicle, and to mail this report form on the last day of every week to the Business Manager of CORE.

11) I agree that this contract shall be in effect until such time as this vehicle has been returned to an official designated by the _____ office of CORE, all outstanding liabilities per above have been met, and all reports have been filed.

12) I understand that upon notice to myself, my use of the above-stated vehicle may be revoked at any time by CORE, and agree that upon such notice this car will be returned within two days to the person designated by the _____ office of CORE.

The Congress of Racial Equality:

By: _____

Signed: _____

Witness: _____

Revised Outline and Title

CORE Guide to Negro History, Literature
and Social Commentary
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270, Extension 50

Benjamin A. Brown, Editor

# CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE AND SOCIAL COMMENTARY

## A - HISTORY

I. THE AFRICAN HERITAGE OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN PEOPLE - by Richard B. Moore

(Synopses of principal books on the theme)

II. AFRICAN SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES -

(Synopses)

III. SLAVE REVOLTS ON SOUTHERN PLANTATIONS - Truman Nelson

(Synopses)

IV. THE LIFE AND STRUGGLES OF JOHN BROWN -

(Synopses)

V. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT -

(Synopses)

VI. FREDERICK DOUGLASS, HARRIET TUBMAN AND OTHER ANTI-SLAVERY NEGRO LEADERS -

Richard Haley

(Synopses)

VII. THE IMPACT OF THE HAITIAN REVOLUTION ON AMERICA -

(Synopses)

AIII. THE CIVIL WAR AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION - Earl Conrad

(Synopses)

IX. THE RISE AND FALL OF BLACK RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH -

(Synopses)

X. THE INFLUENCE OF THE LEADERSHIP OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON -

(Synopses)

XI. THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT AND THE RISE OF THE N.A.A.C.P. -

(Synopses)

XII. THE CHALLENGE OF BLACK NATIONALISM FOLLOWING WORLD WAR I -

(Synopses)

XIII. THE RISE OF THE C.I.O. AND ITS IMPACT ON THE NEGRO PEOPLE - Herbert Hill

(Synopses)

XIV. THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND WORLD WAR II -

(Synopses)

XV. THE BIRTH OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY -

(Synopses)

XVI. THE IMPACT OF THE NEW AFRICAN NATIONS ON THE NEGRO PEOPLE - Colin Gonze

(Synopses)

XVII. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1954 SUPREME COURT DECISION - Carl Rachlin, Esq.

(Synopses)

XVIII. THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT OPENS A NEW ERA - Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth

(Synopses)

XIX. CORE LAUNCHES THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT AND THE FREEDOM RIDES - James Peck

(Synopses)

XX. THE NEW MASS MOVEMENT AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON - Bayard Rustin

(Synopses)

XXI. NEW PROBLEMS AND NEW DIRECTIONS OF THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT - James Farmer

(Synopses)

B - <u>LITERATURE</u>

I. THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE IN LITERATURE & THE ARTS - J. Saunders Redding

(Synopses)

II. MEMOIRS OF THE NEGRO RENAISSANCE - Arna Bontmeps

(Synopses)

III. POETRY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE -

(Synopses)

IV. A NEGRO WRITER'S VISION OF AMERICA - John O. Killens

## C - SOCIAL COMMENTARY

I. SOME SOCIAL COMMENTARY OF THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT - Allan Gartner

II. THE HISTORY OF "NEGRO HISTORY" IN THE UNITED STATES -

III. THE ROLES OF ARTISTS IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT - Ossie Davis

IV. THE IMAGE OF AFRO-AMERICANS IN LITERATURE & SOCIETY - Richard B. Moore

V. SOME REFLECTIONS OF A FATHER - ONE YEAR LATER - Nathan Schwerner

VI. BLACK RECONSTRUCTION AND THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT TODAY - Benjamin A. Brown

VII. WHAT DO THE NEGRO PEOPLE WANT? - A SYMPOSIUM OF RIGHTS LEADERS
(James Farmer: CORE; Roy Wilkins: NAACP; Whitney Young: Urban League; Martin L. King: SCLC; James Forman: SNCC; A. Philip Randolph: NALC; Bayard Rustin: WRL)

Synopses of Some Principal Books on Social Commentary

Bibliography and Index

TO: ALL CORE CHAPTERS

FROM: HERB CALLENDER, Field Secretary Northeast Region

RE: INGREDIENTS FOR ORGANIZING BLOCK PARTIES

Because of the interest of many chapters to find out what makes a successful block party, I am outling those ingredients which have made block parties a success in the Bronx.

1. Committee of five (5) people needed to make contact with youth gangs or individuals in block for full participation in clean up and act as marshalls.

2. Plan with youth represenatives from block, games that can be played, such as potato-sack races, ordinary races, dance contests, etc., under their supervision. Prizes should be given to winners.

3. Contact National CORE office for Core T-Shirts to be worn by Youth supervisors.

4. Local merchants should be contacted to sponser T-shirts.

5. Contact sanitation dept.for extra street baskets, push brooms to be used by youth teams for clean-up.

6. Local police dept. should be contacted for blocking off the area and forpermits.

7. Make contact with mothers and adults in the block to solicit help with cooking and preparing of food etc.

8. The big job is to contact the large ice cream, toy meat & provisions, bread and beer companies for sizable contributions of their products to be given away at the block party. (Emphaze the value of the block party to the children of the ghetto, who never get the chance to get away from the neighborhood and who never really have any place to play durning the summer months.)

10. After the food has been served, a short speech should be made outlining the need for people to organize themselves into block associations, tenants leagues, etc. so that they can begin to do something about their problems. The purpose of CORE should be mentioned.

Here is hoping that you have success with your block party and that this information has been helpful to your organizing efforts.

South Jamaica CORE Community Organization

South Jamaica is a large ghetto community in Queens, run down houses, bad sanatation, inferior schools and a seerious narcotics problem. It idiffers from the other Negro ghettos in that it has few multiple dwellings. Most of the homes are one and two family type, owned by absentee landlords, The fact that a sprinkling of the homes are owned by the residents, combined with low population density create many organizing difficulties.

In light of the a fore - mentioned structure of the South Jamaica Community. We of the South Jamaica CORE felt that the feadible. method for implementing a community organization program was on two levels.. The first level was a very broad base one appealing to a basic community need. In order to do this we first conducted a door to door survey choosing blocks which we felt would contain a representive segment of the community From this survey we chose as our central issue the problem of children not be able to get adequate personal attention in school. In an effort to fucas on this particular problem we set up a nine months volunteer tutorial program letiliping the services of approximately a 175 teaches college and high school students who meet with the pupil on an individual bases at 4 centers which serve this program.

The second level of this community organization ppogram involved the setting up of block associations. A one year pilot project involving six blockes which we felt were representative of comminity. Six community people were chosen and a series of work-shops set up to develope technique which would be applicable to the particular community structure of South Jamaica. The procedure which was finally chosen are the following: (1) The organizer goes into one block and establishes contact with the resident through the survey teehnique . (2) By repeatedly visiting the resident a dialogue is establish along the lives of the(individuals personal problems and his interpretation of the community, Welfare, Tenant-landlord, etc.)(Sanitation,education etc.)

(3) The next step is establishing communication between the residents by means of general issue s at a block meeting (4) What hopefully will develop is essentially a grievance oriented structure containing the seeds of an independant policiaal movement.

# UNIONIZATION OF NON-PROFIT CORPORATIONS

In America today there are roughly two and a half million non-profit employees of non-profit institutions. The vast majority of them are employed at wages of less than $3,000 a year and under working conditions which are reminiscent of sweatshop days. Whenever Negroes, Puerto Ricans or Mexicans live in sizeable numbers, they will usually comprise a majority of the workers in non-profit institutions. Because of job discrimination on all levels and in every geographic area in our society, minorities are forced into jobs such as these, where they are easily exploited.

Non-profit institutions include universities, non-profit hospitals and religious institutions. Hospital workers make up more than one and a half million of the workers in these corporations, and it is there that most of the unionization attempts have been made. As of 1961, workers had succeeded in organizing only 290 hospitals out of a total of some 7,000. Beginning, however, in 1959, workers and unions both began to show a more active interest in attempts to gain decent wages and working conditions for workers in non-profit institutions. In that year there were 214 recognition drives by workers in these industries. And the number has increased each year since.

The fight of Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican workers for decent wages and working conditions and for the right to be represented by a union is a growing and important struggle in America. CORE up to now has been at best only slightly involved in the fight. If we fail to seek out opportunities to assist these workers now, we will miss a chance to bring hundreds of thousands of minority group men and women into the civil rights movement. In the belief that CORE chapters want to

become actively involved in defending black and Spanish workers in exploitive conditions, this paper will discuss the prospects and problems of unionization for workers in non-profit institutions.

It should first be understood that the immediate goal of every unionization drive is the recognition of the union the workers choose by the institution and the betterment of wages and working conditions for the employees. The second can only be effectively achieved along with the first. Workers who are granted pay raises and other benefits, but denied the union they want, will still be subject to the paternalism and, worse, to the exploitation of the management. Getting a union recognized isn't usually easy in non-profit industries, however. CORE chapters should understand the different legal situations in different states which prevent workers from having a free decision on a union.

Out of the 50 states, only 7 include non-profit institutions of any kind in their Labor Relations Acts. What this means is that when workers organize and demand from their bosses recognition for their union, there is no legal way to force the management to accede. The workers may ask for an election in order to show that a majority favor a union, but the election has no meaning unless the management wishes to accept it. In the 7 states where non-profit institutions are covered by State Labor Relations Acts, the unionization campaign is somewhat simpler. In Hawaii, Kansas, Oregon, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York if one-third of the workers demand a state-supervised election, they may have one; and if the union wins a

in the Appendix have been organizing in your area. If they have, go down and talk to the workers yourselves and find out exactly what the conditions are and what the union is doing -- then decide whether the drive seems welcomed by the workers, and whether you want to help. If no work is being done and the conditions seem bad, find out if there are a few workers (five to ten) who are willing to fight for something better. The important thing here is that these guys from the workers are the potential organizers and leaders of the fight -- not you. They must choose a union to represent them and to coordinate the drive. Choosing a union is a tough job, and probably the most crucial decision in the campaign. Help these few workers pick a good local -- find out which ones have good reputations and which are willing to take on a new kind of effort (i.e., non-profit corporations). Make sure that the workers feel good about the choice and willing to work hard for the drive. If the organizer from the local doesn't understand that the workers must organize each other, he's probably no good. It indicates that decisions will be made at the top.

Once the union organizing drive is under way, it's the job of the CORE chapter to go out to the ghetto community -- and to sympathetic whites -- and solicit support. The two biggest arguments you can use are: 1. Nobody should make poverty wages for a 40-hour

week (connect with "War on Poverty") and 2. workers should have basic democratic rights to vote on who shall represent them. Try and get the ghetto and liberal politicians to back the workers' right to a union. Demand that the mayor ask the institution to allow a union election if the law does not require that one be held. If the mayor doesn't take a strong stand, picket him. In all such decisions, however, make sure that your activities are known and approved of by the workers you are aiding.

The above suggestions should indicate that at some point during the drive workers should be invited to come to the CORE chapter and to help plan the community part of the drive. They should be actively interested in a wider strategy than just the internal organizing efforts. Let's suppose that at this point a good majority of the workers have signed union cards and the union has asked for an election. If the state is one of the seven (now New Jersey, too) which require the election your job should be one of publicizing the low wages and bad working conditions, so that the institution is embarrassed and so that there is sufficient external pressure on the management that the workers win a good agreement. This fight is considerably easier for a chapter to win than similar fights in states without mandatory recognition procedures. You might dramatize the poverty with parade or rally, but mass action might not even be necessary.

In other states, however, <u>you</u> will have to be the social vanguard. Your fight will have to be geared to make sufficient publicity and public pressure so that the laws are changed and the

workers win their demands. Let's suppose the situation is the same as it was above -- but there there is no mandatory recognition procedure. The workers have got themselves organized; they've asked for an election and have been refused. You've been making their conditions and the denial of their right to vote known to the community. Maybe you've even gotten some of the local politicians to support the workers. Things are at a Stalemate.

The following are things you might do to win from here:

1. Conduct a "Freedom vote" among the workers, so that everyone knows they would have voted for a union if allowed to vote.

2. Have a bill introduced in the legislature removing the exemptions of non-profit corporations from the law. Get the community to sign a petition for it.

3. Try sending a delegation of workers and concerned citizens to see the management and ask for an election. If they refuse, try sitting-in.

4. Establish a daily picket line at the institution- even if it's only a token, and distribute leaflets downtown.

5. Stage a community rally in support of the workers, and have them lead a walk to the institution.

Now if the workers are willing to strike, and if the union has got sufficient resources and support from other locals to carry out a good walkout, then you must be ready to use tougher tactics. It is absolutely necessary that all publicity by given a strike. Workers making $50 a week can't stay on strike for long. If it's to be short, it must hit hard.

1. Attempt to halt all but emergency deliveries to the institutions. Use sit-ins, stall-ins, or sabotage, whatever necessary. But you must show the institution that it will not be allowed to defeat the strike.

2. Step up your marches and rallies. Bring in outside civil rights leaders to bolster support. The union will get outside union leaders and support. In fact some workers making deliveries might be willing to turn away. But they won't -- unless there is a picket line there.

3. Start collections of food for workers on strike. Even if the union has some money, it will involve more people in the strike and the workers will certainly welcome the gesture.

Summarized, your job as a CORE chapter is threefold. First, helping the workers get started organizing themselves, with a union to back them. Second, supporting their demands both with direct action and with legislative pressure. Third, involving the workers in the CORE chapter; and the community in the workers' fight.

One last reminder -- it's the workers who must lead, but it's CORE who can help them win it.

## Appendix:

## List of Unions that Have Organized Non-Profit Institutions

## (Very Incomplete)

New York

New York City

-- Local 1199, Retail Drug and Hospital Employees, RSDWU Pres. Leon Davis, 300 West 45th St., N.Y. 10036

-- Local 144, Building Service Employees International, Pres. Peter Ottley, 797 Eighth Avenue, N.Y. 10019

-- Locals of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, National President Arnold Zander, 815 Mt. Vernon Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.

-- Local 237, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, President Jesse Kraus, 170 Nassau Street, N.Y. 10038

-- Local 302, Cafeteria Employees Union, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International, President Joseph Fox, 853 Broadway, N.Y. 10003

Buffalo

-- Local 235, Building Service Employees International. 20 Lyndhurst Avenue, Buffalo 16. President William J. O'Neill

-- Local 168, Laundry and Dry Cleaners, President Michael Errolino, 174 Franklin Street, Buffalo 2.

-- Local 66, HRBJ, President Hugo Sagliani, 890 Main Street Buffalo 2.

Rochester

-- Local 466, HRBJ, Sec. John Litto, 81 East Avenue, Rochester 4

New Jersey

Newark, Jersey City, Trenton

-- 1199 (see under NYC)

Michigan

Detroit

-- Locals of Public Building Service Employees Union

(national address only: 312 W. Randolph, Chicago)

-- AFSC&ME (see same under NYC)

-- HRBJ, 525 Walnut St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio

California

San Francisco

-- Local 250, BSEJU (Building Service etv.)

Illinois

Chicago

-- Local 1656, AFSC&ME

-- Local 743, JBT (International Brotherhood of Teamsters)

-- Local 73, BSEJU

Washington

Seattle

-- Local 301, BSEJU

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia

-- Local 252, BSEJU

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
Attn: Alan Gartner or Val Coleman

Tipton Co., Tennessee: A school boycott, protesting the lack of a desegregation plan and the split-session system to allow time for cotton picking, is being led by CORE field secretary Rev. James Edward Smith, in this area of rural Tennessee.

The protest has been marked by demonstrations and a march of over one thousand persons to the Board of Education office in Covington, led by Rev. Smith and CORE chapter chairman, Bennie Topp.

Tipton County is in the center of an area in which college students from Cornell University in New York and the University of Wisconsin are working under the West Tennessee Voters' Project. Also in the area of the Projects work are Fayette, Haywood, and Hardeman Counties.

BROOKLYN FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT
1088 Fulton St.
622-9141

Work form for members and volunteers

A. I would like to work with the following committees:

_____ 1. Office Committee: typing, filing, keep ~~f~~ office records, help with mailings, etc.

_____ 2. Canvassing ~~XXXXXXXX~~ and Voter Registration Committee:

collect names on petitions to put candidate on the ballot; get new voters registered, get them out to the polls on Primary Day.

_____ 3. Public Relations Committee: setting up meetings for the candidate with significant groups in the community, speaking engagements, etc.

_____ 4. Fund-Raising Committee: arranging fund-raising events, benefit performances, etc.

_____ 5. Publicity - art committee: ~~make posters~~, decorations, design ads.

_____ 6. Publicity - literature: write leaflets, press releases.

_____ 7. Leg Crew: distribute leaflets, man tables for literature, put up slap-ups, posters, announcements.

_____ 8. Ticket-selling: contact groups and organizations to buy blocks of tickets to fund-raising events.

_____ 9. Speakers bureau; Train to speak in place of the candidate when he cannot appear at meetings, etc.

~~B. I will help with the above on the following days:~~

Monday from ___ to ___ Thursday from ___ to ___
Tuesday from ___ to ___ Friday from ... to ___
Wednesday from ___ to ___ Saturday from ___ to ___
Sunday from ____ to ____

C. I will pledge to contribute or raise $_____ for the campaign.

I will pledge to contribute $_____ each week to help the campaign.

Name_____ Telephone_____

Address _____ Organization,_____
(if any)

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270
ATTN: Alan Gartner

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK ENDING DISCRIMINATORY HIRING POLICIES

CORE AND NAACP CONTINUING NEGOTIATIONS WHILE ASKING FOR NEGRO AND PUERTO RICAN APPLICANTS

Following intensive negotiations lasting four months, CORE and the NAACP announced today that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has begun to hire large numbers of Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Talks were begun four months ago as a result of complaints of discrimination received by CORE and NAACP. An investigation revealed a discriminatory pattern of employment. Since the start of negotiations, Federal Reserve hiring policy has improved, the civil rights groups reported.

Because of the large number of Federal Reserve employees and a quick turnover, the bank hires many new employees in the course of the year. The bank now extensively advertises openings in the Negro press.

CORE and NAACP specifically request that applicants inform the organizations as to the status of their applications by calling either: Irving Queen (NAACP), Tel. 654-1595, or Stephen M. Nagler (CORE), Tel. PL 2-8060, so that a follow-up check can be effected.

##########

CORE AND NAACP DEMANDS

ON THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

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CORE and the NAACP have received numerous complaints that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York discriminates in employment on grounds of race and religion.

The general factual background is as follows:

a) The bulk of the Bank;s service employees, including such classifications as elevator operator, janitor, charwoman, etc., are held by Negroes or Puerto Ricans. The bulk of maintenance jobs, including such classifications as electricians, are held by whites.

b) The bulk of jobs in a general classification, such as guards and messengers, are held by whites.

c) The bulk of clerical workers are white.

d) The bulk of supervisors are white.

e) All executives are white.

f) The Bank's personnel includes a remarkably small percentage of Jews.

g) The Bank's hiring policies and personnel procurement policies, so far as they are known to CORE and the

NAACP do not include any adequate devices for the recruitment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

b) The Bank's training and promotion policies, so far as they are known to CORE and the NAACP, operate in such a way as to keep Negroes and Puerto Ricans out of jobs for which they are fully trained.

In the views of CORE and the NAACP this situation is both unlawful and immoral. Effectively, the Bank's policies have produced a situation in which, out of approximately 4,000 employees, approximately 700 are Negroes and Puerto Ricans but almost all of the Negroes and Puerto Ricans are in service or low echelon clerical nite shift positions. This situation is a clear indication of discriminatory personnel practices, whether this situation arose by accident or design. CORE and the NAACP take the position that intent to discriminate is shown by the actual situation in the plant.

Once discrimination is shown to exist by reference to the actual situation, the employer has a duty to take corrective action which will overcome the impact of past

discrimination in the shortest possible time. The position of CORE and the NAACP is that the employer has a duty to procure personnel on such a basis that the discriminatory situation is eliminated promptly. CORE and the NAACP emphatically do not demand the discharge of any present employee of the Bank. They do demand that all normal turnover and expansion of personnel be utilized to create a situation of equal employment and employment opportunity.

To these ends, CORE and the NAACP make the following specific demands:

1. The Bank's personnel procurement officials be instructed to advertise all job and promotion opportunities.

2. All job and opportunity advertising shall state that the Bank does not discriminate.

3. The Bank's advertising shall consist of the following for the period of two years:

a. All jobs shall first be posted on all bulletin boards accessible to employees.

b. If any qualified employee shall apply, then he shall be given preference (even though an outsider might have higher qualifications).

c. Each job and opportunity not filled from existing employees shall be advertised by press and/or radio having substantial Negro and Puerto Rican circulations.

in addition, to such periodicals and radio facilities as have general audience circulation. Such advertisements shall appear in the Amsterdam News, or the New York Courier and El Diario insofar as press advertising is concerned.

d) The personnel procurement officials shall be instructed not to seek applications for positions from schools and other institutions having a student body of predominantly one race or religion unless simultaneously such applications are also solicited from similar schools or institutions having a student body in which other races or religions predominate. Specifically, CORE and the NAACP regards the policy of soliciting applications from specific institutions as being partially responsible for the existing discriminatory situation. If the bank believes it necessary to solicit applications from any institution, then care must be taken to solicit applications from schools having Negro, Puerto Rican and Jewish students in substantial numbers.

e) The personnel procurement officials shall monthly, for a period of two years, notify in writing the

State Employment Service, the Urban League, the NAACP and the New York City Department of Labor that the Bank has periodic job openings and that Negro and Puerto Rican employees are welcome in the Bank at all levels of employment.

f) The Bank shall furnish proof of compliance to CORE with regard to the advertising and other procurement practices by furnishing monthly copies of advertisements and copies of radio spot announcements and copies of all other forms of notification.

4) The Bank shall agree that its employment policies shall in all respects comply with all the laws of the United States and all executive orders regarding equal employment opportunities. Should any person deem himself aggrieved by the Bank;s actual practices, whether they are alleged to be in violation of these laws or in violation of the agreement to be reached between CORE and NAACP and the Bank, the Bank agrees to submit such grievance to arbitration. The arbitrator shall have the power to award jobs, back pay or liquidated damages in lieu of back pay.

5) Job standards shall be fixed and modification of such standards shall be given to CORE and the NAACP, In addition,

to the extent practicable, job standards shall be stated in advertising. When a Negro or Puerto Rican applicant shall meet the job standards, the failure to award him the job shall be a violation of the agreement. For these purposes, if the job standard is "graduation from high school", then no factor shall be considered except "graduation from high school" in determining the qualificatinns of the applicant.

6) All special forms of discrimination in employment standards and working conditions shall be eliminated immediately.

7) Training program: All training programs, whether on the job or in facilities provided by the Bank and courses paid for by the Bank shall immediately be made available on a non discriminatory basis and promotion to the graduates of training programs shall be on a non discriminatory basis.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N. Y. 10038

Application: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

Name_____ Date of birth_____ Female____ Male____

Home Address_____ Phone_____
Street City and state

Present address_____ Phone_____
Street City and state

I. EDUCATION

1. Name and address of college and/or graduate schools in or from which you:

a) hold a degree

| name and address | degree | date |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |

b) are presently enrolled

_____ Year of enrollment_____

_____ Degree for which you are a candidate_____

Expected year of graduation_____

c) are accepted for admission in 1965 and plan to attend

_____ Degree for which you will be a candidate_____

_____ Expected year of graduation_____

2. What is your field of study? Major_____ Minor_____

3. What is your approximate grade average? _____

what extent the coercive denial of the vote to Negroes would affect their participation in such an election? - can undo or mitigate the undemocratic nature of such a plan.

What of the practical effect of the continuation of minority rule in state legislatures? For the Negro it would mean that eve where our highest court has set a standard - "one man one vote" - the racists, the bigots, the reactionnaries, and the self-interested can connive to deny them equality. The American political process has only recently begun to deal with a measure of justice with the Negro, and it has been the Supreme Court which has courageously led the way. To take the unprecedented step of over-turning the Court's ruling in this matter would in effect say to Negroes that where their rights are concerned any measure to thwart them is acceptable.

For the governing of our country this proposal would mark a leap backward, and indeed would inevitably promote the further growth of the federal government at the expense of the states, which so many of the sponsors of these proposals profess to abhor. In a nation now over 70% urban, the problems of cities present the great challenge of our domestic life. Schools, housing, welfare, transportation, metropolitan government, civil rights all loom large as urban problems, and all these have gotten (and I fear will continue to get) short shrift from rural dominated state legislatures. The city dwellers, black and white, are entitled to the opportunity of dealing with their problems, unfettered by an unequal share of power in the state legislature, and unshackled by permanent unequal representation.

To register freely, to vote freely, to have one's vote

honestly counted, and to have one's vote equally counted - these are the components of the right to vote. To deprive a person at any one of these stages is to deny him the right to vote. Therefore, we urge the defeat of these vote denying proposals.

Work will also be done in the area of federal programs, where possible, and in organizing farmers leagues and cooperatives in an effort to achieve economic independence for the Negro farmers. Even the Negro small-farmer who owns his own land is solely dependent upon the white-given credit, white-owned gins and markets, white-held mortgages, etc. They will never be in a position to use their rightful political influence without suffering severe economic reprisals. Work will be done, for instance, to have Negroes nominated for positions on local ASCS committees, where they have never before had representation.

In order to lessen the fear and actuality of economic reprisals, not only against Negro farmers, but against any Negroes who attempt to register or participate in civil rights activity, CORE will initiate a food-and-clothing-distribution program. This will involve receiving shipments of food and clothing, distributing them to project areas, then having the program administered by committees of local people.

There are currently projects in Shreveport, Jonesboro, Alexandria, St. Francisville, Baton Rouge, Clinton, Bogalusa, Monroe, Plaquemine and New Orleans. In order to carry out the proposed program, more base projects, as previously mentioned, will be set up to more adequately cover the state, and additional staff brought in. About 200 volunteers will work in the various project communities to develop programs and train local people so that activity will continue to grow and strengthen long after the summer is over and the workers have gone.

This same concept in the basis for activity in the other summer project areas, also. Although not as extensive, the 1965 South Carolina Summer Project will have as meaningful and lasting a program. The main objective here is to create an opposing force to Strom Thurmond and his machine in 1966. To accomplish this, Negro registration must be increased tremendously and political organization must be made considerably stronger. A political challenge means a good deal of work must be done in the next year and a half, and the summer project will serve to develop preliminary community organization that can then carry on massive voter registration and political education programs.

The Negro population of South Carolina has the potential for a good chunk of political power, and this potential is ripe for realization. The state contains 46 counties, 24 of which have a Negro population of 40% or more. 20 of those counties are located in the 1st, 2nd and 6th Congressional Districts, which will be the areas of concentration for the project workers this summer.

Apart from this emphasis on political organization, project workers will be organizing Community Action Projects under the Anti-Poverty Act. This will involve organizing local people around projects that would qualify for Anti-Poverty aid. Information Centers will also be set up to provide material on the 1965 Civil Rights Act, and, where possible, Freedom Libraries will be established concentrating on Negro History. Negro students from nearby colleges will be encouraged to participate in all of these programs.

Since the summer of 1964, CORE has been engaged in a voter registration drive in the north Florida area. Centered in Gadsden County, famous for both its lucrative crop of shade-grown tobacco and high percentage of millionaires (white), the project has achieved a high degree of success in its efforts to spur Negro voter registration. In Gadsden County, where Negroes comprise 59% of the population, only 400 of the county's 12,000 qualified Negroes were registered in July, 1964. By the time the books were closed for the 1964 elections, this figure had been pushed to 4,447, close to 40% of the potential.

This success was duplicated in all of the counties worked by CORE in the summer of 1964. Registration soared to 58% in the small, rural county of Jefferson. This was the only county that Johnson carried in the north Florida area. In other counties, the increased Negro registration forced the GOP into desperate campaign measures to garner enough votes to carry Goldwater, the "white hope" of '64.

The 1964 elections are indicative of what can be done in 1966 if registration continues at its present pace. The Negro vote will make the difference in the '66 gubernatorial election. In the primaries, Florida voters will have their choice of Scott Kelly, an outright segregationist, the present governor, Haydon Burns, a moderate (segregationist who knows he can't win without the Negro vote) and Robert King High, the liberal mayor of Miami. This election is without doubt one of the most important in Florida history--at stake is whether or not Florida will continue as a Deep South state with its record of segregation and discrimination going unabated, or strike out in a new liberal direction with a progressive governor at its head.

In addition to voter registration, the CORE project has been witness to great success in community organization. Project policy has been that CORE workers should aid in the organization of groups to achieve results rather than do the actual work themselves. As a result of this policy, strong community groups have sprung up throughout the project area. In Gadsden County, a Civic Interest Group was formed, and has engaged itself in voter registration, voter education, formation of Community Action Plans under the Anti-Poverty Act, has run candidates for the first time in both county and city elections, and has begun the formation of block associations to aid in the improvement of conditions in Quincy, the county seat.

In other counties voters leagues have been formed for the specific purpose of voter registration and education; other groups have been formed to implement the Anti-Poverty Program. In one of the towns in Gadsden County, a community center has been established by the community with CORE's aid. It has an adult supervisory body and a youth group which has engaged in sit-ins and testing, in addition to developing a center program which includes a nursery school, literacy classes, hygiene programs, homemaking and other subjects which people have expressed an interest in.

The summer project will include the continuation and expansion of the previous program. Work will be done in the 13 counties of the 9th Congressional District, local groups will be encouraged to continue voter education with an aim towards unseating the present Congressman Don Fuqua, a rabid segregationist. Anti-Poverty programs will be stressed, along with local community improvement projects.

CORE's Southern summer program, then, for 1965, is designed to fit the needs of each community being worked, but at the same time establish a coordinated South-wide effort to achieve our goals. The role of the CORE workers is not to lead, or "do for", but to share their knowledge and skill gained through various experiences, with the people of a community--so that they, themselves, can see alternatives and use this knowledge and skill to accomplish their own ends. This involves both relief from the oppression they encounter on every level of daily experience, and more abstractly, to participate in a larger effort to eradicate the sources of their condition. This means action to improve streets and sewers in the Negro section, integrating public facilities, improving local school systems; it also means the realization of larger, more far-reaching importances, outside direct, daily experience, to accomplish the less immediate but more essential goals on a state-wide, South-wide scale.

5/65.

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

CORE National Convention, 1965, Durham North Carolina
Constitutional Changes

Article II, Sec. I

Strike present
insert: The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish racial discrimination and all resulting inequalities based upon skin color, class, race, religion, or national origin, stressing non-violent, direct-action methods, political and economic methods, and community organization.

Article IV, Sec. 1 (new title - Affiliation & Evaluation)
Strike present
insert: Local action groups may be affiliated by the annual convention, the National Action Council, or the Steering Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local action group must:

1. Give written notice to the Director of Organization of intent to organize and apply for affiliation as a CORE chapter;

2. Operate for ninety (90) days following the filing of this notice of intent;

3. Have demonstrated an understanding of the apparent and expressed needs of the community;

4. Include minorities (Spanish speaking, Chinese and Japanese Americans, Indians, Negroes, etc.) from the affected communities, who shall substantially constitute the leadership and participate in the formulation of the program. Chapters in areas in which there are no minority communities are not governed by this requirement;

5. Engage in active programs that meet the needs of the community;

6. Be flexible enough to deal with community issues of varied natures; and

7. Have at least ten active members.

Its application for affiliation must be accompanied by the affiliation form, an acceptable

constitution, and payment of a non-refundable ten dollar fee. The National Action Council or the Steering Committee must take action on the application within sixty (60) days after receipt of the application for affiliation. Any local action group which applies for affiliation is to receive a written copy of the report submitted by the National Office, stating whether affiliation has been recommended or not. If affiliation is not recommended, the report should state clearly why and should offer suggestions for correction. Once affiliation has been denied, the local action group shall have the right to request another visit from a Field Secretary. If the visit is not granted within three months after the request, the local action group shall have the right to appeal to the National Action Council. Where special purpose chapters exist, they will be affiliated on the basis of their special purpose.

Article IV, Sec. 5

The Department of Organization shall conduct a review of existing CORE chapters within the first (11) eleven months preceeding a CORE convention in order to determine whether they have met and are meeting the following requirements:

1. That they have demonstrated an understanding of the apparent and expressed needs of the community.
2. That they include minorities (Spanish speaking, Chinese and Japanese Americans, Indians, Negroes, etc.) from the affected communities, who shall substantially constitute the leadership and participate in the formulation of the program. Chapters in areas where there are no minority communities are not governed by this requirement.
3. That the chapter engage in active programs that meet the needs of the community.
4. That the chapter be flexible enough to deal with community issues of varied natures.

After review is completed by staff, recommendations shall be submitted to the Regional Action Council (with copies to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee). Regional Action Council recommendations, if any, shall be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee. This process shall be completed within thirty (30) days.

Where special purpose chapters exist, they shall be evaluated on the basis of their special purpose.

CORE National Convention, 1965
Constitutional changes.

Article V, Sec. 5

Reviews conducted by the Department of Organization of existing CORE chapters shall be available to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee in matters regarding chapter disaffiliation or suspension. Regional Action Council recommendations, if any, shall also be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee.

Article VI, Sec. 1

add after ". . . bookkeeping practices."

Reviews conducted by the Department of Organization of existing CORE chapters shall be available to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee in matters regarding trusteeship action. Regional Action Council recommendations, if any, shall also be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee.

Article VI, Sec. 5

Any CORE chapter under trusteeship must be notified no later than 90 days, in writing, of the disposition of the trusteeship by the National CORE office.

Article X, Sec. 1, Paragraph E
Strike present
Insert:

There shall be three (3) representatives from each of the five geographical regions.

Article X, Sec. 1, Paragraph F
Strike present

Article X, Sec. 2
Strike present
Insert:

There will be a regional vice-chairman from each region elected by a majority vote of the delegates to the National Convention from that region, whose term shall be two (2) years and when a majority of accredited delegates from any region

are not present at the National Convention, the regional vice-chairman may be elected at a National Action Council meeting held within two months after the convention.

Article X, Sec. 3
Strike present
Insert: Regional representatives shall serve for a one-year term. A majority vote of the delegates of the National Convention from that region shall be necessary to elect representatives.

Article X, Sec. 4

Strike present

Article X, Sections 5-7, to be renumbered 4-6

Article XII, Sec. 2
Strike present
Insert: The Regional Action Council shall serve to coordinate activities within the region, to initiate regional projects, to set up regional conferences and facilitate communications within the organization. The Regional Action Council may also investigate and attempt to resolve within the region, disputes within chapters and between chapters. Further, the RAC has the power of initial review and the power to uphold or reverse expulsion of members of chapters within the region and shall be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and its Steering Committee regarding chapter disaffiliation and chapter trusteeships.

Article XII, Sec. 3
Strike present
Insert: The RAC shall be a subsidiary body to the NAC and its steering committee. The RAC shall meet bi-monthly at such time and place as it designates and shall report its proceedings to the NAC and its steering committee.

Article XVII, Sec. 1

(the dates for the fiscal year should be "commence on June 1" and "end on May 31")

Article XVII, Sec. 3
Strike Present
Insert: Each affiliated local chapter shall pay a $100.00 annual affiliation fee, $50.00 to National CORE and $50.00 to the Regional Office, and ten percent of its gross income to National CORE within

thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year.

By Law VII, 3
Strike present
Insert: CORE chapters may involve their organization in political campaigns; CORE members have the right to engage in political activities as individuals or with CORE as an organization.

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: Gordon R. Carey

February 11, 1964

Re: NAC

Lane Perdue is preparing kits for the February 21 National Action Council. Please have a minimum of 30 mimeographed departmental reports to her no later than February 20.

ITEM #1

Appendix 4

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT REPORT
TO NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL
FEBRUARY 21,22 and 23, 1964

The report of the Community Relations Department to the November NAC began with these two paragraphs:

"The past few months have demonstrated again the close relations between CORE action, community and public relations, and income. As CORE continues to expand in area and intensity of program we involve and affect more and more people. Much of our program in the North is novel in approach and in rationale: it has had great impact upon the Negro community. For some in the white community there has been a profound challenge -- some have been alienated and others attracted.

We have lost supporters because they have disagreed with our actions. This is to be expected and we must bear this loss with understanding. However, we have also lost supporters because we have sometimes failed to explain what it is we are doing and why. The old speeches do not apply to the new situations. Here there is much that can and should be done by the national office and by the local chapters. We have a responsibility to explain ourselves to the many publics, white and Negro, church and student, with which we come in contact."

These paragraphs are still more relevant today. Activities in the New York area, where the opinions of the nation are molded and where the most significant portion of CORE's money is raised, have indicated that we must do a still better job of communicating. This is a responsibility of the local chapters as well as of the national office.

In order to increase the amount of the average contribution we have undertaken a special program for our tip top contributors (those who contribute more than $100.00 in one contribution). We have mailed reprints to these contributors monthly. In January we sent Why Didn't They Hit Back? a case study of the way in which non-violent direct action changed the mind and spirit of one segregationist.

In February we mailed out A Face For the Invisible Man which is an extensive description of the activities of New York CORE chapters in the advertising industry. We plan to mail in March a copy of Philadelphia CORE Goes Slumming. These reprints are, of course, available for the use of the local CORE chapters as well. We have also prepared a special leaflet on ways of giving for the larger contributor. We are continuing to prepare pamphlets about particular direct action situations. 75,000 copies of Louisiana Story 1963 by Jim Farmer have been printed. This is now in the mail to our associate members and additional copies are available for use by the chapters.

Our Faces: Our Voices by Lillian Smith and Bob Adelman will be published by W.W. Norton in April. It should be a major contribution to the interpretation of CORE action as a response to the intolerable condition of the American Negro today.

The COREIator has now been expanded to a six-pager coming out bi-monthly. It is still our most valuable device to indicate the scope and breadth of CORE action. CORE chapters are urged to send in their stories promptly and to accompany them with photographs. This is our most pressing need.

Associate Membership Drive: The associate membership is an attempt to broaden the CORE base so as to include more Negroes, more students, more church members and more workers. It is an opportunity for joint fund-raising between the local and national organizations. There have been some delays in printing but the material is now in the mail for the use of those chapters which have requested it. A new flyer, Where Is Democracy? has been prepared for use in this drive as well as a new poster. Initial response is quite favorable.

Fund-Raising: For the eight month period June 1 through January 31 our income has been $649,000 - 81.3% of the budgeted income for the year. Six of the eight months have been records.. However, our best fund-raising months are behind us and we should expect to operate on reduced monthly income for the balance of the year.

Membership Maintenance: Contributions from the CORE list have already come to over $221,000 for the eight month period. This exceeds the total of $211,000 from this source for all of last year. Our major appeal is the budget appeal which went into the mail in late September. We mailed 54,364 and have received responses from _____. The total income from this source has been $98,278. Our June appeal emphasizing William Moore brought in $23,265. Mailings to those who had not contributed for more than a year (TBD) brought in $5,409. The brotherhood appeal to the CORE list has been partially mailed. The balance should be in the mail in the next two weeks. This appeal usually brings in about half as much as the budget appeal.

Membership Recruitment: For the first eight months of the year income from this source has been $136,000. The total for all of last year -- $104,000. We have mailed 491,000 appeals to outside lists and have received contributions from 12,500 people. These people are added to the CORE list and will provide significant income in the years to come. The response (2.55%) is good particularly since we have used several large new lists. Careful testing has permitted this expansion. Another 300,000 appeals are planned for the balance of this year. 100,000 of them should be in the mail by the first week in March.

Special Fund-Raising: Special fund raising income for the year has been $152,000 as against the budget of $170,000 for the entire year. The "unity"tendency has meant that some of our income from this source has been shared with other organizations. Also, our best ideas have been emulated by SNCC, The Legal Defense Fund and the NAACP. We have had some difficulty from some of those who have helped in special fund-raising in the past because of disagreement with CORE activities. We are doing all that we can to develop new sources of support.

James Baldwin, Mahalia Jackson, Bobby Dylan, Odetta, Nina Simone, Henry Morgan, Oscar Brand and Leon Bibb have appeared in benefits for us. A number of benefits are scheduled for the spring.

Holiday Cards: Holiday cards showed a profit this year. Sales totalled $58,000. Over 8,000 people purchased holiday cards this year and approximately half of them are new to CORE and these shall be added to the CORE list.

Jazz Salute To Freedom brought in an income of $50,000. This is a new income and we were able to secure some supporters. Additional sales of this record album can be made by the CORE chapters in the months to come. Also, it is hoped that we shall have another similar recording.

Future Plans: The Art Show, after great initial difficulty, seems to be coming along very well. The first TV spot announcement on CORE has been completed. We hope it will be available for use on a public service basis in a few weeks. Val Coleman is going out to the West Coast to do personal solicitation there. We have requested a significant grant of money for the Leadership Training Program. We're hopeful that this will be secured. In addition, we're making extensive efforts to secure funds from trade unions and other organizations. This will be particularly important when the V.E.P. grant expires at the end of October.

file - ~~Hand~~ - Community Rel. Dept.

(Letterhead of Audio Fidelity, Inc.)

March 1965.

Core
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Att.: Mr. Marvin Rich,
Community RelationsDirector

Gentlemen:

We refer to our previous agreements contained in your letter of August 23rd, 1962 and our letter to you of September 5th, 1962, relating to the production and distribution of a "Sit-In Songs" album. The master recording of said album is now in our possession.

This will confirm our agreement that the master recording will be re-released by us under the proposed title "We Shall Overcome" or some other appropriate title mutually agreeable.

This album will be exclusive with us throughout the world on your part and on the part of the nine song leader performers who performed thereon. No similar album will be made ~~by~~ for you or by said song leaders or any other record manufacturing company. The material contained on said recording will not be recorded by you or by said song leaders for the purpose of manufacturing phonograph records or tapes for a period of five years from the date of release of this new album.

We will pay you an artist royalty of 3% of our suggested retail list price of 90% of all records sold and a maximum publishers' royalty of 12¢, all payable in accordance with our usual accounting practices on a semi-annual basis. All foreign artist royalties are payable at one-half of the foregoing rate and an adjustment in such royalties shall be made in the event of deals with distributors. You warrant and represent in connection with these royalties that there will be no further claims by artists or publishers in connection with performances and in connection with copyrighted material and you will indemnify and hold us harmless from any possible future claims in connection therewith.

You will furnish photographs of the recent Selma, Alabama March for use on the jacket cover of said album; and also permission is hereby granted to use the cover of your "Sit-In Songs" music album for said jacket cover. You will also provide liner notes for said album. We shall have the right to use the names of the said song leaders and biographical material.

The foregoing ~~12¢~~ 11¢ 2nd publishers' royalties include any and all payment for copyrighted material to any and all publishers; if we are compelled to pay a copyright royalty, then the amount we pay shall be deducted from said 12¢ and only the difference between such payment and ~~12¢~~ 11¢ 2nd shall be remitted to you.

You will receive standard distributors rates for all records sold by or through you, mono or stereo.

Please confirm the foregoing understanding by signing and returning a copy of this letter herewith enclosed.

Very truly yours,

AUDIO FIDELITY, INC.

By Carl Stevens

Agreed to

1965.

CORE

By: George A. Wiley

January 15, 1965

TO: George Wiley

FROM: Marvin Rich

RE: Expense Projection, Community Relations, January 1, 1965 through May 31, 1965

| | | | COST |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Brotherhood Appeal - 70,000 to CORE list half may come in January, but probability is that all bills will come in February | | $ 7,000 |
| 2. | Outside Appeals | | |
| | a. Jan-Feb-Mar (Church Burning) | 300,000 | |
| | Jan. $ 2,500 | | |
| | Feb. 15,000 | | |
| | Mar. 6,500 | | |
| | | $24,000 | |
| | b. Apr-May Appeal - 150,000 | | |
| | Apr. $ 4,000 | | |
| | May 8,000 | | |
| | | $12,000 | |
| | | | 36,000 |
| 3. | CORElator 70,000 per issue costs us $1,000 per month | | 6,000 |
| 4. | Special Fund Raising $1,500 per month (includes fees, printing, travel) | | 9,000 |
| 5. | Associate Membership Campaign (Feb. & Mar.) | | 3,000 |
| 6. | Publications, brochures, reprints, mimeo material | | 3,000 |
| | TOTAL | | $64,000 |

These bills may not come in exactly as scheduled but the new obligations, exclusive of staff, will be approximately as indicated. However, postage must be available when needed for appeals if we are not to reduce our income.

This is a bare meat and bones budget. There should be provisions for a film and for more publications.

About 60% of our income comes from direct mail appeals. We have developed the CORE list so that it brings in money directly from appeals and can be used successfully in exchanges with other organizations. The balance of our funds comes from personal solicitation and from rallies, benefits and organizational contributions.

CORE List Appeals

By February 27, 1964, we had received $107,336. from 8,138 contributors on our Fall budget card appeal. This was an average contribution of $13.22. As of January 22, 1965 (not a directly comparable period), we had received $97,609. from 8,590 contributors to our 1964-1965 budget card appeal. This was an average contribution of $11.14.

We plan to mail our Brotherhood appeal to 70,000 persons during the first week of February. Last year -- 1964 -- we had received $59,000. from this appeal by August 31. However, the great bulk of the money, $48,000., was received by the end of April. Since the appeal was mailed later last year than this, we expect that we shall begin receiving money earlier this year.

Outside Appeals

We are now working on an outside appeal to approximately 300,000 names. This should begin going into the mail by January 29. It is my estimate that we should receive about $45,000. in income from this appeal at a cost of approximately $24,000. If this appeal appears successful, we will follow up with approximately 250,000 additional names in April and May.

A number of union leaders have expressed an interest in honoring Jim Farmer at a testimonial dinner late in the Spring or in the early Summer. This project could result in a very substantial amount of income for CORE at a very critical period. However, the prolonged strike at the New York City Department of Welfare has made it difficult for me to get this project rolling, since some of the union leaders are involved in that strike.

I'd recommend a memorial meeting on June 21, on the anniversary of the death of James Chaney, Mickey Schwerner and Andrew Goodman. We would make this a simple and dignified meeting and would present a book to the families of those involved. This book would be later published and sold. W. W. Norton Co. has agreed to donate to us their share of the profits. Mrs. Levy has secured a volunteer coordinator who would secure a list of prominent authors who would contribute articles to the book. We have a file of photographs taken by Mickey Schwerner in Mississippi that would make up one section of the book.

The following fund raising areas require some development and additional attention. The federal government has a number of programs which could conceivably support our projects both in the South and in the North. Some of these are the Anti-poverty program, Manpower Development and Training and some educational programs. We must explore these more intensively. We have discussed this possibility with a volunteer who is experienced in this field.

The Associate Membership Campaign has not been a great success in the past. We carry the campaign because it does involve joint chapter/national fund raising and because it gives us an entree to the Negro community which we do not get from direct-mail. This program should be gradually beefed up by use of additional publicity materials, speaking tours, and support from NAC members. This year, James Farmer, Mrs. Chaney, Barbara Moss Chaney and John Henry Faulk have agreed to speak for us. We are working to secure other speakers.

Public Information

Our public information program is centered on statements by Jim Farmer, our press releases, and the CORElator as well as occasional pamphlets and reprints. We also secure the publication of articles in outside magazines and journals. We maintain a file of photographs which is generally available to us, for pamphlets and fund raising, to our chapters and to publishers.

Farmer continues to do a magnificent job of interpretation of CORE policy and of responding to events of the day. We do a relatively poor job of securing the necessary background information for him. I hope that this can be done better partially by organizing a group of university people who will do research on particular problem areas.

Our weekly press releases are very widely carried in the Negro press. However, they could be still more effective if we secured real cooperation from chapters and staff so that we receive material from the field. Jim Peck has great difficulty in this area. He has particular difficulty in securing photos from the field.

The CORElator is mailed to associate members of CORE and serves a public information and fundraising function. Recent changes in paper, self-mailing and postal rates have allowed us to mail a six-pager for considerably less than we formerly spent on a four-pager. The CORElator is our major printed face to our supporters. As such, it can be very effective -- but its effectiveness depends upon the quickness and thoroughness with which we receive reports of action from the field.

The idea of a southern newsletter, mimeographed or offset, on a twice-weekly basis is a good one. It might help develop a news sense and a regular system of reporting from the South. To do this and to generally improve our P.R. situation there requires the assignment of a task force worker to this function in the New Orleans office. It also requires at least a workshop session (including news criteria, servicing the media and photographic techniques) with a few workers from each project area. The southern staff workshop on January 21-23 was a start in this direction.

Our pamphlets tend to be large runs of larger pamphlets for use with our entire list. I believe that it might be wise to experiment with smaller runs of say 10,000 for use with our larger contributors, our chapters and special lists. These would be of small-size pamphlets on a particular aspect of program or project. Such a piece designed for the Brotherhood Month appeal on the Freedom Schools is enclosed. Reprints of magazine articles are an inexpensive way of publicizing program. They have the disadvantage of not necessarily representing our exact approach, but this isn't fatal.

We hope to work with the department of organization in preparing training materials. These would be looseleaf manuals on community organization, public relation, fund raising, and specific programs such as the poverty program, negotiation techniques, etc.

Staff Development and Training

Our fund raising training program is going well. Fund raising is a difficult art, requiring skill, understanding and experience. The training program will not develop a competent staff overnight, but it will permit us to function and to expand with a force of workers on salaries far below the going professional rates. We should probably train one or two other people in this trogram now.

We have made use of professional volunteers on an ad hoc basis for major projects. We should begin to organize them into functioning committees to give us advice, do special jobs and secure discounts and entree to particular situations.

## STENCIL SECTION

Staff

Peter Windsor
Susanne Hawkins
Laura Wynder
Dorothy Warren
Isel Rojas

Functions

Changes of addresses for actives and specials
type new stencils
filing new stencils
entering contributions on stencils
geographicalize all membership envelopes
pull TBD's out of master files
process daily deposits
process the contact list once a week for new and changes and drops
address press list once a week
addres contact list when needed
address chapter chairman list when needed
processing the following lists
- MOW
- student
- parents for summer volunteers
- legal department lawyers list
- New York area lists

address these lists when requested
address exchanges and rentals
address the CORElators every two months
mail receits and mail press weekly and other mailings
address appeals when due
packing and shipping and receiving for department
cross checking lists to confirm typing done outside is correct
confirming deposits with Babbette and Brenda

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Marvin Rich

**FROM:** Gordon R. Carey

**SUBJECT:** Jackie Robinson

Whatever happened to Jackie's plans to go to Plaquemine? Do you think there is any realistic possibility of his making it? Morale is low and they need help.

November 30, 1965

To: Members N A C

From: Alan Gartner

Enclosed is a proposed CORE Conference of Independent Voters. As you can see, it is an effort to give form to increased CORE political thrust with emphasis on community work. We would appreciate your comments on the program, both as to your sense of its general desirability as well as the details of the proposed conference.

November 30, 1965

THE CORE CONFERENCE OF INDEPENDENT VOTERS

PURPOSE The Conference is designed to bring together persons from several cities to compare political technique and organizational strategy. While much has been written and spoken about the general matter of citizen motivation, registration, and voting, little if any attention has been paid in a systematic fashion to the particular political circumstances of the Negro in the urban ghetto.

Heretofore the urban Negro has been one of the polyethnic components of the loosely amalgamated Democratic coalition. The Negro vote has been largely controlled, as is true with other ethnic groups, by a few old time "bosses." The general unattractiveness of Republican candidates to Negro voters since 1960, reaching its apogee with Goldwater in 1964 ( who it is estimated received less than 10% of the Negro vote) has meant that little creative political action has been called for to garner the Negro votes. However, the off-year elections of November 1965 evidenced several signs that this automatic Negro support for urban Democrats is no longer to be assumed. Of course, the increased attractiveness of certain Republican candidates to Negroes and the lack of attractiveness of certain Democratic opponents were essential factors in this shift. But also evident are new forms of political organization and technique. It is to these latter matters which the conference will focus its attention. In what ways can political concern be heightened in urban ghettoes? What are the techniques necessary to translate this concern into registered voters? How does one assure that the registered voter will cast his ballot? The above are essentially non-partisan voter mobilization matters. In addition it is hoped that the conference would also focus on more partisan issues such as the bases for deciding to endorse and or support a candidate? When is an open endorsement tactically wise, and when is tacit support better?

In what circumstances should third or "freedom party candidates be run and/or

supported? Who are potential allies and what is the price of alliance? What is the appropriate form of political behavior in cities where Negroes comprise a significant percent of the potential voters such as 38% in Cleveland

% in Detroit
% in Washington, D.C.
52 % with Puerto Ricans in Newark, etc.

And what strategy is prescribed where the Negro population is smaller such as 11% in Boston, % in Syracuse, etc.

More removed and yet fundamental are questions as to ward or city-wide elections, proportional representation, city or metropolitan government, The actual impact of "one man, one vote" in individual communities.

Participants The campaign managers or equivalent personnel who had charge of the organizational (as distinct from the programmatic) aspect of the campaigns of Carl Stokes in Cleveland, Carl Schmied in Louisville, Ky, in Springfield, Ohio, Iver Spector in Philadelphia, Pa. John Lindsay in New York, etc.

In addition CORE or other civil rights group representative from each of these cities. Also invited would be representatives from cities where critical elections will be held in 1966, such as Newark. And other interested CORE and civil rights people, as well as a few "resource" experts.

The conference should be limited to 30-40 persons so that the group can work together.

Format Several of the participants will be asked to prepare "case studies" of their recent election, including background demographic data as well as a detailed description of the actual organization techniques used. Manuals, organizational papers and charts, etc.,which were used in the campaign should be reproduced for all participants.

After a day in which 3 or 4 of these "case studies" are presented, discussed and commented upon, a second day will be spent on specific organizational topics, such as: voter registration laws and possible changes; voter registration programs and campaigns; building, block, precinct and ward organization; voter

turnout on election day including transportation pools, poll watchers, etc.

A final half-day session will consist of "war games exercise" using a city such as Newark as an example.

Date The conference should be in January, if possible, if not in February. It would last 2½ days.

Place At an out-of-The-City Conference Center such as the F.O.R. headquarters in Nyark or Pachard Manse near Boston.

Budget

| | | With Foundation Support | | Base cost if CORE Funds | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30 | 40 | 30 | 40 |
| Room & Board | X $15 = | 450 | 600 | 450 | 600 |
| Transportation | X $60= | 1800 | 2400 | 900 | 1200 |
| Printing | | 500 | 500 | 200 | 200 |
| Administration | | 500 | 500 | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | | 3250 | 4000 | 1550 | 2000 |

CORE, Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

CORE National Convention, 1965, Durham North Carolina
Constitutional Changes

Article II, Sec. I

Strike present
insert: The purpose for which this organization has been formed and for which it exists is to abolish racial discrimination and all resulting inequalities based upon skin color, class, race, religion, or national origin, stressing non-violent, direct-action methods, political and economic methods, and community organization.

Article IV, Sec. 1 (new title - Affiliation & Evaluation)
Strike present
insert: Local action groups may be affiliated by the annual convention, the National Action Council, or the Steering Committee. In order to apply for affiliation, a local action group must:

1. Give written notice to the Director of Organization of intent to organize and apply for affiliation as a CORE chapter;

2. Operate for ninety (90) days following the filing of this notice of intent;

3. Have demonstrated an understanding of the apparent and expressed needs of the community;

4. Include minorities (Spanish speaking, Chinese and Japanese Americans, Indians, Negroes, etc.) from the affected communities, who shall substantially constitute the leadership and participate in the formulation of the program. Chapters in areas in which there are no minority communities are not governed by this requirement;

5. Engage in active programs that meet the needs of the community;

6. Be flexible enough to deal with community issues of varied natures; and

7. Have at least ten active members.

Its application for affiliation must be accompanied by the affiliation form, an acceptable

constitution, and payment of a non-refundable ten dollar fee. The National Action Council or the Steering Committee must take action on the application within sixty (60) days after receipt of the application for affiliation. Any local action group which applies for affiliation is to receive a written copy of the report submitted by the National Office, stating whether affiliation has been recommended or not. If affiliation is not recommended, the report should state clearly why and should offer suggestions for correction. Once affiliation has been denied, the local action group shall have the right to request another visit from a Field Secretary. If the visit is not granted within three months after the request, the local action group shall have the right to appeal to the National Action Council. Where special purpose chapters exist, they will be affiliated on the basis of their special purpose.

Article IV, Sec. 5

The Department of Organization shall conduct a review of existing CORE chapters within the first (11) eleven months preceeding a CORE convention in order to determine whether they have met and are meeting the following requirements:

1. That they have demonstrated an understanding of the apparent and expressed needs of the community.
2. That they include minorities (Spanish speaking, Chinese and Japanese Americans, Indians, Negroes, etc.) from the affected communities, who shall substantially constitute the leadership and participate in the formulation of the program. Chapters in areas where there are no minority communities are not governed by this requirement.
3. That the chapter engage in active programs that meet the needs of the community.
4. That the chapter be flexible enough to deal with community issues of varied natures.

After review is completed by staff, recommendations shall be submitted to the Regional Action Council (with copies to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee). Regional Action Council recommendations, if any, shall be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee. This process shall be completed within thirty (30) days.

Where special purpose chapters exist, they shall be evaluated on the basis of their special purpose.

CORE National Convention, 1965
Constitutional changes.

Article V, Sec. 5

Reviews conducted by the Department of Organization of existing CORE chapters shall be available to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee in matters regarding chapter disaffiliation or suspension. Regional Action Council recommendations, if any, shall also be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee.

Article VI, Sec. 1

add after ". . . bookkeeping practices."

Reviews conducted by the Department of Organization of existing CORE chapters shall be available to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee in matters regarding trusteeship action. Regional Action Council recommendations, if any, shall also be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and the Steering Committee.

Article VI, Sec. 5

Any CORE chapter under trusteeship must be notified no later than 90 days, in writing, of the disposition of the trusteeship by the National CORE office.

Article X, Sec. 1, Paragraph E
Strike present
Insert: There shall be three (3) representatives from each of the five geographical regions.

Article X, Sec. 1, Paragraph F
Strike present

Article X, Sec. 2
Strike present
Insert: There will be a regional vice-chairman from each region elected by a majority vote of the delegates to the National Convention from that region, whose term shall be two (2) years and when a majority of accredited delegates from any region

are not present at the National Convention, the regional vice-chairman may be elected at a National Action Council meeting held within two months after the convention.

Article X, Sec. 3
Strike present
Insert: Regional representatives shall serve for a one-year term. A majority vote of the delegates of the National Convention from that region shall be necessary to elect representatives.

Article X, Sec. 4

Strike present

Article X, Sections 5-7, to be renumbered 4-6

Article XII, Sec. 2
Strike present
Insert: The Regional Action Council shall serve to co-ordinate activities within the region, to initiate regional projects, to set up regional conferences and facilitate communications within the organization. The Regional Action Council may also investigate and attempt to resolve within the region, disputes within chapters and between chapters. Further, the RAC has the power of initial review and the power to uphold or reverse expulsion of members of chapters within the region and shall be available for advisory action to the National Action Council and its Steering Committee regarding chapter disaffiliation and chapter trusteeships.

Article XII, Sec. 3
Strike present
Insert: The RAC shall be a subsidiary body to the NAC and its steering committee. The RAC shall meet bi-monthly at such time and place as it designates and shall report its proceedings to the NAC and its steering committee.

Article XVII, Sec. 1

(the dates for the fiscal year should be "commence on June 1" and "end on May 31")

Article XVII, Sec. 3
Strike Present
Insert: Each affiliated local chapter shall pay a $100.00 annual affiliation fee, $50.00 to National CORE and $50.00 to the Regional Office, and ten percent of its gross income to National CORE within

thirty (30) days after the close of the fiscal year.

By Law VII, 3
Strike present
Insert: CORE chapters may involve their organization in political campaigns; CORE members have the right to engage in political activities as individuals or with CORE as an organization.

AGREEMENT made as of November 1, 1962 by and between the NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE acting on behalf of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (herinafter referred to as CORE) and the COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 1707, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO, (hereinafter referred to as CSAE) for itself and on behalf of all clerical and professional staff of CORE.

WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, desiring to establish harmonious labor-management relations and to clearly define mutual obligations, do hereby agree as follows:

ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

CORE recognizes CSAE as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all of the clerical and professional staff, excluding the National Director and department directors. It is not the intention of the Union to represent individuals hired for a fund raising or promotion project or equivalency for the purpose of the contract.

ARTICLE II - UNION SHOP

1. The Employer CORE shall dismiss any employee who is now, or who hereinafter may become a member of the Union, who fails to maintain said membership in good standing. The Employer shall dismiss any new employee who fails to apply for membership in the Union within thirty (30) days after his probationary period is completed. The Union shall not refuse membership to any employee who is eligible for membership under the collective bargaining agreement.

2. The Employer shall not discriminate against any employee or prospective employee on account of Union activity.

ARTICLE III - PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

1. The probationary period for professional employees shall be six (6) months.

2. The probationnary period for clerical employees shall be two (2) months.

3. Permanent Part-Time Employment - Parttime employees who come under this agreement shall serve the same probationary period as full times employees, and shall be eligible to receive all the benefits of the agreement pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

ARTICLE IV - HOLIDAYS

1. The Employer shall observe legal and religious holidays as follows:

(a) Legal - New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, Columbus Day.

(b) Other - The Employer shall grant a minimum of one day per year on request by mutual agreement.

2. All clerical employees who are required by the Employer to work on specified holidays shall receive time and a half, either in salary or time off.

ARTICLE V - VACATIONS

1. Professional employees shall be entitled to vacation as follows: During the first year of employment: 1 week for each four months of "employment." After the first year: 1 week for each 3 months of "employment."

2. Clerical employees shall be entitled to one week for each six (6) months of "employment," two weeks after the first year and three weeks after the second year.

3. Time spent on leave of absence shall be excluded from "employment" in computing vacation credits.

4. Vacation schedules are to be approved by the Employer.

5. Upon resignation with due notice or dismissal the employee shall receive accrued vacation benefits.

6. If a holiday falls on a working day within the vacation period, the employee shall receive additional equivalent vacation time.

7. Accrued vacation benefits shall be paid to the beneficiary of any employee who dies during the period of his employment.

ARTICLE VI - EXPENSE MONEY

Employees shall submit itemized expense forms for all expenses incurred and willbe reimbursed on that basis.

ARTICLE VII - MERIT INCREASES

Merit increases may be granted to employees at the discretion of the Employer, and neither said increase nor its amount shall be a cause for grievance.

ARTICLE VIII - GENERAL INCREASE

Annual increment shall be given employee according to job category on anniversary date.

ARTICLE IX - LEAVES OF ABSENCE

L. Sick Leave

(a) Permanent employees shall be entitled to 15 days paid sick leave per year for minor illness, except during the probationary period, not to exceed 2 months. Such sick leave shall be retroactive to the date of employment and shall accumulate up to a maximum of thirty (30) days. The Employer shall have the right to request a doctor's certificate.

(b) In the event of a major illness the 15 day sick leave may be extended at the discretion of the Employer. It is understood that the 15 day sick leave shall be excluded from major sick leave.

1. Field Secretary -- Employer's present liberal policy will continue.

(c) Employees with at least six months seniority shall be entitled to illness leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave. This right shall not be used unreasonably.

2. Maternity Leave

An employee after 10 months of service who becomes pregnant shall be eligible to maternity leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.

3. Personal Leave

The employer may grant a written leave of absence for a period up to three (3) months to any employee having less than one year's seniority where adequate reason can be shown. Any employee with more than one year's seniority shall be granted a three months leave of absence where adequate reason can be shown. Such leave may be extended by mutual agreement. An employee on such leave of absence, however, will not accumulate seniority.

ARTICLE X - DISMISSALS

1. Permanent employees may be dismissed for just and sufficient cause.

2. Persons fired for incompetence, after the probationary period, shall be informed in writing of specific complaint concerning their work and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to improve.

3. In the event of retrenchment, the Employer shall make every effort in assisting the employee to gain employment elsewhere.

ARTICLE XI - NOTICE

1. Resignation - Permenent employees shall be required to give notice as follows:

   (a) Professional employees shall give notice of one month.

   (b) Clerical employees shall give notice of two weeks.

2. Dismissals - Except in cases of malfeasance or misconduct, no permanent employee shall be dismissed without notice as follows:

   (a) Professional employees - one month

   (b) Clerical employees -- two weeks

ARTTCLE XII - INSURANCE BENEFITS

The Employer will cover employees with the following insurance unless, where coverage is voluntary, the employee requests that it not be done.

1. HIP (Health Insurance Plan) and Hospitalization (Blue Cross) individual coverage shall be paid by the Employer.

2. Disability insurance, as required by New York State law of January 1, 1961, shall be paid by the Employer.

3. Joint Committee will be established to investigate costs of LIFE, ACCIDENT & PENSION PLAN and will report back six months from the signing of this contract with recommendations. This committee will attempt to negotiate for establishment of such plan unless the costs are beyond the ability of CORE to pay for such plan.

4. Unemployment Insurance coverage to be obtained by Employer. To be investigated by the union and management. To be discussed one month from the signing of this contract.

ARTICLE XIII - CHECK OFF

(a) UNION DUES

The employer will deduct initiation fees and Union dues from the salaries of all members of the Union and forward them monthly. Such dues shall be remitted to the Union not later than the 15th of each month during which the dues were checked off.

(b) CREDIT UNION SAVINGS AND LOAN

In accordance with the following authorization, the Employer shall each payroll period deduct and remit to the SSAE Federal Credit Union for Savings and Loan payments, from the salary payments for any employee who shall individually and voluntarily sign said authorization to the Congress of Racial Equality to do so. The Employer shall not be liable for any claims by an individual employee resulting from the procedures outlined in this paragraph. The following form shall be used:

"CSAE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION DEDUCTION FORM"

To: Congress of Racial Equality

I hereby authorize you to deduct $_____ from my pay each payroll period until further notice from me, and transmit same currently to the CSAE Federal Credit Union.

Effective Date:_____

Date:_____ Signature:_____

ARTICLE XIV - HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The regular work day shall begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 5:00 p.m. with a lunch period which shall not exceed one hour. The normal work week shall be five days Monday through Friday.

ARTICLE XV - OVERTIME

Authorized overtime for clerical employees, after 37½ hours of work per week shall be compensated by time and one half. Overtime unit is one half hour. For work on Saturday or Sunday, the employee shall be compensated at time and one half.

ARTICLE XVI - Seniority

Section 1. Definition - Seniority as defined and provided for within this Article shall apply only to employees who have completed the probationary period. Seniority for employees governed by the Agreement shall be defined as the period of employment with CORE since the employee's last date of hire.

Section 2 - Retranchment - In all instances where there is a reduction in the clerical force, it is agreed that seniority, subject to provisions below, shall determine the order of layoff. Any employee affected by such reduction in work force may exercise his/her aeniority to claim another position occupied by an employee with less seniority (a) provided that the senior employee is capable of performing the duties of the position, and (b) such new position is of the same or lesser group than that previously held by the senior employee, and (c) shall receive the rate of pay provided in this Agreement of such position.

A. Part Time employees shall be laid off before full time employees.

B. Full Time employees shall be called back to work in reverse order of layoff.

C. When an employee is to be recalled after layoff, CORE shall notify such employee by registered or certified mail, sent to the last address given to CORE by the employee. The employee shall notify CORE within 3 working days, after receipt at such address of such letter of his/her intention to return to work. If the employee does not report towork within 10 days from receipts of such letter, all seniority rights under this Agreement shall be forfeited unless CORE grants a further delay because of individual circumstances.

Section 3. Seniority Termination - Seniority shall be broken only by:

a. discharge
b. voluntary quit
c. failure to comply with recall provisions
d. failure to comply with leave of absence provisions
e. layoff in excess of 24 months
f. absent 3 consecutive days without notice or cause

Section 4. Promotion within Bargaining Unit. In the case of promotions within the bargaining unit, where the qualifications of two or more applicants are substantially the same, seniority shall be the governing factor.

ARTICLE XVII - JOB POSTING

1. Openings in the bargaining unit, with the exception of Field Secretary shall be posted to permit regular employees to apply.

(a) Clerical Employees -- one week

(b) Professional Employees outside the office shall receive in writing two weeks notice of job opening. Union shall receive same.

ARTICLE XVIII - NEW JOB CATEGORIES

When new categories or new positions are created, including posting which results from abolition of jobs and/or redistribution of duties, the Union shall be notified and informed whether such new categories or positions are included in the bargaining unit. When categories or positions are within the bargaining unit, classifications, duties and salary scales shall be discussed and agreed upon by the Administration and the Union prior to filling such positions. Disputes arising from disagreements between the Union and the Administration over the exclusion of a position from the bargaining unit shall be subject to grievance machinery. The Administration has the sole right to decide whether a new position is permanent or temporary.

ARTICLE XIX GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

It is recognized that an efficient method of settling grievances is an indispensable feature of sound personnel relationship. When an employee feels that he or she has been aggrieved or that the letter or spirit of this agreement has been violated the following procedure shall be observed:

(a) A conference shall be held between the employee, the Shop Grievance Committee and the local representative and the Employer representatives.

(b) Union representatives will be allowed whatever time is necessary to process grievances under the grievance procedure.

(c) If no agreement is reached, then the grievance shall be promptly referred to the New York Board of Mediation for arbitration.

ARTICLE XX - SEVERANCE

Permenent employees who are discharged for reorganization or retrenchment shall receive severance pay in bi-weekly installments at the rate of two weeks per annum not to exceed three months salary. An individual becoming incapacitated during the line of duty shall receive severance pay. In the case of death of an employee, his estate shall receive severance pay.

ARTICLE XXI - SALARY RATES AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS

| 1. Clerical Salaries | Min. | 60 days | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 4 yrs Max. | Incr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk I | 60 | 62 | 65 | 68 | 69 | |
| Clerk II | 67 | 69 | 71 | 74 | 86 | 4.00 |
| Clerk Typist | 74 | 76 | 78 | 81 | 97 | 4.00 |
| Chief Clerk | 85 | 87 | 89 | 92 | 108 | 4.00 |
| Switch-Recept. | 65 | 67 | 69 | 72 | 88 | 4.00 |
| Dpt. Secretary | 77 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 100 | 4.00 |
| Asst. Bookkeeper | 77 | 79 | 81 | 84 | 100 | 4.00 |
| Bookkeeper | 86 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 110 | 5.00 |

| 2. Professional Salaries | Min. | Step I | 1 yr. | 2yrs. | 3 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adm. Asst. | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500 |
| Office Manager | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500 |
| Dept. Asst. | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500 |
| Field Sect. I | 4300 | 4600 | 4900 | 5200 | |
| Field Sect. II | 4900 | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | |

ARTICLE XXII - DURATION

1. This agreement shall be effective from November 1, 1962 and shall expire on October 31, 1963.

2. At any time within sixty days immediately prior to the termination of this agreement, CORE and CSAE may initiate negotiations for a new agreement to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement. The terms and conditions of this agreement shall remain in effect during such negotiations.

3. If no agreement is reached prior to the expiration date of this agreement, the subsequent agreement shall be retroactive to November 1, 1963.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

by Charles R. Oldham
Title
Title National Chairman

by James Farmer

Title National Director

COMMUNITY & SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 1707, AFSCME, AFL-CIO

by Shirley Sacks

Title Shop Chairman

By Al Nash

Title Union Representative

owiu: 153
12/5/62

# memo *from James Farmer*

December 6, 1962

To: Jan Jennings

Re: Salary Adjustments in keeping with agreements of new Union Contract, effective November 1, 1962.

Richard Haley: $300 increment retroactive to Nov. 1st.
$300 merit increase, retro. to 1Nov. 1st.

James McCain: $300 annual increment, retro. to Nov. 1st

Marvin Rich: $300. annual increment, retro to Nov. 1st

Gordon Carey: $300 annual increment, retro. to Nov. 1st

Norman Hill: $300 increment retro. to Nov. 1st
$300 merit increase retro to zNov. 1st.

Clora Coleman: $300 increment retro. to Nov. 1st.
$300.00 merit increase retro. to Nov. 1st

Eugene Treureur: $600 increment retro.to Nov.1st.
$300 annual increment on anniversary date.

Marsha McKenna: $6.00 weekly increment, retro. to Nov. 1

[redacted]

Rhonda Thompson: $10.00 weekly increment, retro to Nov 1s

DIRECT MAIL PRINTING CO. • 448 West 16th Street • New York 11, N. Y. • WAtkins 4-0500

# memo *from James Farmer*

**December 6, 1962**

**To: Jan Jennings:**

**Effective immediately, the anniversary date for the following people will be November 1st of each year:**

**Gordon Carey**
**Marvin Rich**
**Richard Haley**
**James McCain**
**James Farmer**
**Norman Hill**
**Clora Coleman**

Jan Jennings
Brenda Benjamin

DIRECT MAIL PRINTING CO. • 448 West 16th Street • New York 11, N. Y. • WAtkins 4-0500

## TWO DOZEN GUIDES TO GRIEVANCESHIP

1. Be sure it is a grievance - member vs. management, not member vs. member.
2. Do not take up a phoney - explain to member.
3. Investigate - get the facts.
4. Make no promises. Never say "sure to win," only that we will do our best.
5. Prepare member well - or he'll say something to lose the case.
6. Take member with you.
7. Know your contract, personnel practices manual, rules.
8. Follow the steps of the grievance procedure.
9. Avoid personalities, ridicule, belittling remarks.
10. Do not make it appear that you are telling management how to run its business.
11. Part of winning grievances is being a good listener.
12. Do not assume an inferior position. The management representative and you are on equal footing when negotiating a grievance.
13. Keep cool, calm and collected.
14. No disagreements among union members. Choose. Resolve it.
15. If supervisor tries to sidetrack, let him go a bit, then bring him back.
16. Don't go off track with him.
17. No trades. Negotiate each grievance on its own merits.
18. No matter how mad supervisor gets you, no silly threats, no bluffs. These lose your case and weaken your bargaining power.
19. Disagree with dignity. If you blow up, lose your temper, your dignity and -- the argument.
20. If the supervisor stalls, ask for answer now, or set a definite time -- soon.
21. Always remember you are representing your brother or sister -- not yourself.
22. If you win, stop arguing.
23. If you can't settle, move to next step quickly.
24. Always keep aggrieved member (other members if possible) posted, especially if there is a delay.

ceiu: 153
3/20/63

Issued by CSAE. Local 1707,
AFSCME. AFL-CIO

September 25, 1963
MEMO

TO: CORE UNION MEMBERS

Attached is a copy of our current union contract. Please look it over carefully, and bring your suggestions for changes, improvements, etc., to the next union meeting, which will be held at 5 PM sharp on September 30th.

If you have questions, or want to give your suggestions to someone before the union meeting, give them to a member of the Negotiating Committee or Executive Committee.

| Negotiating Committee | Executive Committee |
|---|---|
| Dorothy Pittman | Norsie, Shop Steward |
| Shirley Sacks | Jocelyn, Vice-chmn |
| NOrsie Long | Marcia, Secretary |
| Marcia McKenna | Janice Williams, Grievance Chmn. |
| Robert Gore | |
| ~~Norman Hill~~ | |

Local 1707

October 30, 1965

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
National Chairman
Congress of Racial Equality
215½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Enclosed please find Local 1707's proposals on salary rates and job classifications.

I look forward to meeting with you at our next negotiating session Monday, November 4th.

Sincerely yours,

Max Dombrow
Representative

MD/ns

cc: James Farmer
Bernice Lobb

encls.

CORE CHAPTER, LOCAL 1707

## PROPOSALS ON SALARY RATES AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS

1. Consolidate Clerk I and Clerk II job classifications into one classification, Clerk.

2. Eliminate Department Secretary classification and substitute the following three classifications: Secretary I, Secretary II, and Secretary III.

3. Add new classification of Elliott Machine Operator.

4. Consolidate Field Secretary I and Field Secretary II job classifications into one classification, Field Secretary.

5. Replace present salary scales with following:

| Clerical Salaries | Min. | 60 days | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | 4 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk | 70 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 83 | 88 | 93 |
| Clerk Typist | 75 | 77 | 80 | 83 | 88 | 93 | 98 |
| Elliott Mach. Op. | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 | 103 | 108 | 113 |
| Chief Clerk | 95 | 97 | 100 | 103 | 108 | 113 | 118 |
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| Asst. Bkkpr. | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | 93 | 98 | 103 |
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| Professional Salaries | Min. | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | 4 yrs. | 5 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Department Assistant | 6000. | 6300. | 6600. | 6900. | 7200. | 7500. | 7800. |
| Field Secretary | 4900. | 5200. | 5500. | 5800. | 6100. | 6400. | 6700. |

6. Employees performing the duties of Relief Switchboard Operator shall receive a salary which is $5 greater than the salary called for by their job classification.

7. Present Clerk Typists and Secretaries are to be reclassified into appropriate Secretary classification and slotted into appropriate salary step of such classification.

8. On the effective date of the contract, all employees are to be slotted into the same step of the new scale as they occupied in the old scale.

9. All employees are to receive the increases set forth in the scale for their job categories in their first year of employment, and annual increases thereafter of $5 a week for clerical employees and $300 a year for professional employees on the individual anniversary date of each employee's original employment.

10. Upon promotion to a higher position, the employee shall receive on the date of promotion an increase equal to the annual increment or an increase sufficient to bring him to the minimum for the higher position, whichever is greater. He shall retain the anniversary date of his original employment for purposes of future increments.

11. Merit increases may be granted to employees at the discretion of the Employer, and neither said increase nor its amount shall be a cause for grievance. Employees granted merit increases shall continue to receive the increases set forth by this contract.

These proposals are to replace the provisions presently contained in Articles VII, VIII, and XXI.

OEIU:153-10/29/63

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OEIU:153-10/29/63

Local 1707 ORIGINAL

# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT, made as of November 1, 1963 by and between the NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL acting on behalf of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY(hereinafter referred to as CORE) and the COMMUNITY and SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 1707, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO(hereinafter referred to as CSAE) for itself and on behalf of all clerical and professional staff of CORE.

WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, desiring to establish harmonious labor-management relations and to clearly define mutual obligations, do hereby agree as follows:

## ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

CORE recognizes CSAE as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all of the clerical and professional staff, excluding the National Director, Department Directors, Associate Director, Assistant to the National Director, and Office Manager. It is not the intention of the Union to represent individuals hired for a fund-raising or promotion project or its equivalency for the purpose of coverage under this contract.

## ARTICLE II - UNION SHOP

1. The Employer shall dismiss any employee who is now, or who hereinafter may become a member of the Union, who fails to maintain said membership in good standing. The Employer shall dismiss any new employee who fails to apply for membership in the Union within thirty (30) days after his probationary period is completed. The Union shall not refuse membership to any employee who is eligible for membership under the collective bargaining agreement.

2. The Employer shall not discriminate against any employee or prospective employee on account of Union activity.

3. Upon being hired, the employee will receive a copy of the contract, and the Union and employee notified as to the position and rate of pay.

## ARTICLE III - PROBATIONARY AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

1. The probationary period for professional employees shall be six(6)months.

2. The probationary period for clerical employees shall be two(2) months.

3. Permanent Part-Time Employment - Part-time employees who come under this agreement shall serve the same probationary period as full time employees, and shall be eligible to receive all the benefits of the agreement pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

4. Temporary Employees - Temporary Employees may not be hired for more than 2 months in the case of a clerical worker, and 6 months in the case of a professional. The temporary period may be extended two months longer for clericals, and 3 months longer for professionals, if mutually agreed upon by the Union and Management. If their empooyment lasts longer, the employees automatically become permanent, with benefits of the contract and anniversary date, retroactive to the date of hire. Temporary employees shall be paid a salary in accordance with the contract, and in no case lower than the minimum.

5. When an employee is temporarily assigned to a new and higher position for a period of a week or more he shall receive the pay called for by the higher position for the duration of his employment in it.

## ARTICLE IV - HOLIDAYS

1. The Employer shall observe legal and religious holidays as follows:

(a) Legal -- New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day.

(b) Other -- The Employer shall grant a minimum of two days per year for religious holidays or personal business on request. In addition, every employee shall receive a day off on his personal birthday.

(c) All clerical employees required by the Employer to work on specified holidays shall receive time and a half, either in salary or time off.

(d) If a holiday falls on a Saturday, another day off shall be granted, to be decided upon by each employee in mutual agreement with the Employer.

ARTICLE V - VACATIONS

1. Professional employees shall be entitled to vacation as follows:
During the first year of employment: 1 week for each four months of employment.
After the first year: 1 week for each 3 months of employment.

2. Clerical employees shall be entitled to one week for each six months during the first year of employment; beginning the second year, one week for every four months of employment - at a maximum of three weeks annually; and beginning the seventh year, one week for every three months of employment - at a maximum of four weeks annually. Vacation time may be accumulated.

3. Time spent on leave of absence shall be excluded from "employment" in computing vacation credits.

4. Vacation schedules are to be approved by the employer. The schedule is to be posted at the end of May on the Union Bulletin Board. Conflicts are to be decided on the basis of departmental seniority.

5. Upon resignation with due notice or dismissal the employee shall receive accrued vacation benefits.

6. If a holiday falls on a working day within the vacation period, the employee shall receive additional equivalent vacation time.

7. Accrued vacation benefits shall be paid to the beneficiary of any employee who dies during the period of his employment.

ARTICLE VI - EXPENSE MONEY

Employees shall submit itemized expense forms for all expense incurred and will be reimbursed on that basis.

ARTICLE VII - LEAVES OF ABSENCE

1. Sick Leave

(a) Permanent employees shall be entitled to 16 days paid sick leave per year for minor illness, except during the probationary period, not to exceed 2 months. Such sick leave shall be retroactive to the date of employment and shall accumulate up to a maximum of 40 days. The employer shall have the right to request a doctor's certificate.

(b) In the event of a major illness the 16 day sick leave may be extended at the discretion of the Employer. It is understood that the 16 day sick leave shall be excluded from major sick leave.
Employer's present liberal policy for field secretaries will continue.

(c) Employees with at least six months seniority shall be entitled to illness leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.
This right shall not be used unreasonably.

2. Maternity Leave

An employee after 10 months service who becomes pregnant shall be eligible to maternity leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.

3. Personal Leave - -

The Employer may grant a written leave of absence for a period up to three (3) months to any employee having less than one year's seniority where adequate reason can be shown. Any employee with more than one year's seniority shall be granted a three months leave of absence where adequate reason can be shown. Such leave may be extended by mutual agreement. An employee on such leave of absence, however, will not accumulate seniority.

ARTICLE VIII - DISMISSALS

1. Permanent employees may be dismissed for just and sufficient cause.

2. Persons fired for incompetence, after the probationary period, shall be informed in writing of specific complaint concerning their work and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to improve before being dismissed.

3. In the event of retrenchment, the Employer shall make every effort in assisting the employee to gain employment elsewhere.

ARTICLE IX - NOTICE

1. Resignation -- Permanent employees shall be required to give notice as follows

(a) Professional employees shall give notice of one month.
(b) Clerical employees shall give notice of two weeks.

2. Dismissals - Except in cases of malfeasance or misconduct, no permanent employee shall be dismissed without notice as follows:

(a) Professional employees -- one month
(b) Clerical employees -- two weeks

ARTICLE X - INSURANCE BENEFITS.

The Employer will cover employees with the following insurance unless, where coverage is voluntary, the employee requests that it not be done .

1. HIP ( Health Insurance Plan ), Hospitalization (Blue Cross), and Group Health Dental Insurance , individual coverage shall be paid by the Employer.

2. Disability insurance, as required by New York State law of January 1, 1961, shall be paid by the Employer.

3. Unemployment Insurance. All employees shall be covered by New York State unemployment insurance.

ARTICLE XI - CHECK OFF

1. Union Dues. The employer will deduct initiation fees and Union dues from the salaries of all members of the Union and forward them monthly. Such dues shall be remitted to the Union not later than the 15th of each month during which the dues were checked off.

2. Credit Union Savings and Loan. In accordance with the following authorization, the employer shall each payroll period deduct and remit to the CSAE Federal Credit Union for Savings and Loan payments, from the salary payments for any employee who shall individually and voluntarily sign authorization to the Congress of Racial Equality to do so. The Employer shall not be liable for any claims by an individual employee resulting from the procedures outlined in this paragraph. The following form shall be used:

"CSAE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION DEDUCTION FORM"

To: Congress of Racial Equality

I hereby authorize you to deduct $_____ from my pay each payroll period until further notice from me, andtransmit same currently to the CSAE Federal CreditUnion.

Effective Date _____

Date _____ Signature _____

ARTICLE XII - HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The regular work day shall begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m., with a lunch period which shall not exceed one hour. The normal work week shall be five days Monday through Friday.

ARTICLE XIII-OVERTIME

Authorized overtime for clerical employees shall be compensated at time and one half after 37½ hours. Compensated Sick Leave shall be considered as time worked for purposes of this provision. When overtime work is required, employees shall be given the opportunity to perform such overtime on the basis of seniority within their job classification and department.

ARTICLE XIV - SENIORITY

Section 1. Definition -- Seniority as defined and provided for within this Article shall apply only to permanent employees who have completed the probationary period. Seniority for employees governed by the Agreement shall be defined as the period of employment with CORE since the employees last date of hire.

Section 2 -- Retrenchment. In all instances where there is a reduction in the clerical force, it is agreed that seniority, subject to provisions below, shall determine the order of layoff. Any employee affected by such reduction in work force may exercise his seniority to claim another position occupied by an employee with less seniority provided (a) that the senior employee is capable of performing the duties of the position and (b) such new position is of the same or lower category than that previously held by the senior employee. He shall receive the rate of pay provided in this Agreement for such position.

A. Part Time employees shall be laid off before full time employees.

B. Full Time employees shall be called back to work in reverse order of layoff.

C. When an employee is to be recalled after layoff, CORE shall notify such employee by registered or certified mail, sent to the last address given to CORE by the employee. The employee shall notify CORE within 3 working days, after receipt at such address of such letter of his intention to return to work. If the employee does not report to work within 10 days from receipt of such letter, all seniority rights under this Agreement shall be forfeited unless CORE grants a further delay because of individual circumstances.

Section 3. Seniority Termination -- Seniority shall be broken only by :

(a) discharge
(b) Voluntary Quit
(c) failure to comply with recall provisions
(d) failure to comply with leave of absence provisions
(e) Absence without notice or cause for 3 consecutive days
(f) Layoff in excess of 24 months

Section 4. Promotion within the Bargaining Unit. In the case of promotions within the bargaining unit, where the qualifications of two or more applicants are substantially the same, seniority shall be the governing factor.

ARTICLE XV - JOB POSTING

1. Openings in the bargaining unit, with the exception of Field Secretary, shall be posted to permit regular employees to apply. The posting shall be placed on the Union Bulletin Board, as soon as the opening exists. Clerical openings shall be posted for one week. Professional openings shall be posted for two weeks. Professional employees outside the office shall receive in writing notice of the job opening and given two weeks in which to reply. The Union shall receive notice of all job openings.

ARTICLE XVI - NEW JOB CATEGORIES

When new categories or new positions are created, including positions which result from abolition of jobs and/or redistribution of duties, the union shall be notified and informed whether such new categories or positions are included in the bargaining unit. When categories or positions are within the bargaining unit, classifications, duties and salary scales shall be discussed and agreed upon by the Administration and th Union prior to filling such positions. Disputes arising from disagreements between the Union and the Administration over the exclusion of a position from the bargaining unit shall be subject to grievance machinery. The administration has the sole right to decide whether a new position is permanent or temporary.

ARTICLE XVII - GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

It is recognized that an efficient method of settling grievances is an indispensable feature of sound personnel relationships. When a member of the bargaining unit feels that he or she has been aggrieved or that the letter or spirit of this agreement has been violated, the following procedure shall be observed:

(a) A conference shall be held between the employee, the Shop Grievance Committee, the Local representative and the Employer representatives.

(b) Union representatives will be allowed whatever time is necessary to process grievances under the grievance procedure.

(c) If no agreement is reached, then the grievance shall be promptly referred to the New York State Board of Mediation for arbitration.

(d) Management shall have the right to bring a grievance against the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII - SEVERANCE

Permanent employees who are discharged for reorganization or retrenchment shall receive severance pay in bi-weekly installments at the rate of two weeks per annum not to exceed three months salary. An individual becoming incapacitated during the line of duty shall receive severance pay. In the case of death of an employee, his estate shall receive severance pay.

ARTICLE XIX -- SALARY RATES AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS

| 1. Clerical Salaries | Min | 60 days | 6 mos | 1 yr | 18 mos | 2 yrs | 3 yrs | 4 yrs | Max. 5 yrs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk | $60 | $62 | $65 | $68 | $71 | $74 | $78 (Max) | -- | -- |
| Clerk Typist | 65 | 67 | 70 | 73 | -- | 77 | 81 | 85 | 89 |
| Chief Clerk | 85 | 87 | 90 | 93 | -- | 97 | 101 | 105 | 109 |
| Secretary I | 75 | 77 | 80 | 83 | -- | 87 | 91 | 95 | 99 |
| Secretary II | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Secretary III | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 | -- | 102 | 106 | 110 | 114 |
| Asst. Bookkeeper | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Bookkeeper | 90 | 92 | 95 | 100 | -- | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| Elliott Mach. Oper. | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Switchboard Oper. | 67 | 69 | 72 | 75 | -- | 79 | 83 | 87 | 91 |

| 2. Professional Salaries | Min. | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | Max. 4 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field Secretary I | $4300 | $4600 | $4900 | $5200 | $5500 | $5900 |
| Field Secretary II | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 |
| Dep't Assistant | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 | 7000 |
| Admin. Assistant | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500 (Max) | -- |
| Staff Associate | 4900 | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 |

3. Employees regularly performing the duties of Relief Switchboard Operator shall receive a salary which is $3.00 greater than the salary called for by their job classification.

4. Present Clerk Typists and Secretaries are to be reclassified into appropriate Secretary classifications and slotted into appropriate salary steps of such classifications.

5. On the effective date of the contract, all employees are to be slotted into the same step of the new scale as they occupied in the old scale, or to the next step above their current salary, whichever is higher.

6. All employees are to receive their increases as set forth in the scale for their job categories in their first year of employment, and annual increases thereafter, on the individual anniversary date of each employee's original employment until reaching the maximum for their scale.

7. Upon promotion to a higher position, the employee shall receive on the date of promotion an increase equal to the annual increment, or an increase sufficient to bring him to the minimum for the higher position, . The date of his promotion shall be his new anniversary date, for purposes of increments.

8. Merit increases may be granted to employees at the discretion of the employer, and neither said increase nor its amount shall be a cause f or grievance. Employees granted merit increases shall continue to receive the increases set forth by this contract.

9. On November 1, 1964, all employees shall receive a cost-of-living bonus based on the cost-of-living index for the preceding year as measured by the United States Department of Labor Price Index. This amount will be given in a lump sum , and is not to exceed 2% of an employee's salary.

ARTICLE XX -DURATION

1. T his agreement shall be effective November 1, 1963 and shall expire October 31,1965.

2. At any time within sixty days immediately prior to the termination of this agreement, CORE and CSAE may initiate negotiations for a new agreement to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement. The terms and conditions of this agreement shall remain in effect during such negotiations.

3. If no agreement is reached prior to the expiration date of this agreement, the subsequent agreement shall be retroactive to November 1, 1965.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

By James Farmer

Title National Director

By [illegible]

Title National Chairman

By Gordon R Carey

Title Asst. to the Director

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION
LOCAL 1707 AFSCME AFL-CIO

By Benjamin Brady

Title Executive Director

By Mary D. Hernández

Title Shop Chairman

By Kenneth N. Whitlock

Title Staff Representative

oeiu-153
9-25-64

# URGENT

To: All Union Members
From: Strike Headquarters - Local 1707

February 25, 1964
SIXTH DAY OF STRIKE

**1000 MEMBERS OF OUR UNION HAVE BEEN FORCED TO STRIKE!!!**

Altro Health and Rehabilitation Services
Jewish Board of Guardians
Jewish Child Care Association
Jewish Community Services of Long Island
Louise Wise Services

ON STRIKE AGAINST - The Federation Casework Agencies

**STRIKING AGAINST THE WORST CONTRACT OFFER IN OUR UNION'S HISTORY**

---- Salary offers to long experienced employees are negligible; offers to clericals are low; offers to maintenance employees are disgraceful; offers to homemakers are still below City level.

---- Management demands a weaker union security clause which is really a union busting clause.

---- Management refuses to recognize the accepted standard for working hours and demands a split shift from 7 a.m. to midnight to which some employees would be arbitrarily assigned.

---- Management refuses to allow members impartial arbitration of basic working conditions.

FOR THE SUCCESS OF THIS STRIKE AND ALL CONTRACTS TO BE NEGOTIATED IN THE FUTURE:

**Y O U R  H E L P  I S  N E E D E D**

1. Contribute to the Strike Relief Fund - This money is not for running the strike - but for the basic necessities of life for the striking employees. We must house and feed more than 50 displaced cottage parents. Your Chapter Chairman will collect the money.

PLEASE MAKE ONE MONTH'S DUES A MINIMUM CONTRIBUTION

2. Join the Picket Lines. Your Chapter Chairman has a list of locations.

IF YOU HELP KEEP OUR MEMBERS ON THE PICKET LINES --

THIS STRIKE WILL BE SUCCESSFUL''

OEIU: 153

July 20, 1964

James T. McCain
CORE
Director of Organization
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. McCain:

The CORE Shop of Local 1707, CSAc, AFL-CIO, hereby informs CORE that it does not accept the month's notice given Allan Hoffman, or the fact of his immediately being relieved of all duties and the right to act in the name of CORE. Allan Hoffman is a permanent employee of CORE, having completed his entire six month probation period. CORE therefore, must either, under Article VIII, Sections 1aand 2, cite in writing to the Union Grievance Committee, the "just and sufficient cause" for dismissal and the specific complaints against him concerning his work, or under Article IX, prove malfeasance or misconduct.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the National Action Council, as the official body with whom our contract is signed, and we request from this body and from the management of CORE, that immediate steps be taken for the processing of this grievance. We expect to [illegible] reply by Thursday July 23rd at 9 am.

Sincerely,
Mary Hernández
Mary Hernandez
Shop Steward, CORE

cc: Local 1707, CSAE
McKissick and NAC
James Farmer

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Nunis, Associate Director
Local 1707 CSEA
149 West 28th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Nunis:

Three separate grounds were utilized in the dismissal of Allen Hoffman from the CSEA staff. One of the grounds was that he was in fact still a probationary employee. We find that we were in error in that regard and choose at this time to waive any rights to release Mr. Hoffman on the grounds that he was still of probationary status. We stand, however, on the remaining two grounds.

The extention of Mr. Hoffman's probation, done with his consent, was admittedly an error on CSEA's part. We acted on the assumption that a clause in a previous contract was still in effect. Under the new contract it is clear that no such extention could be permitted without the explicit consent of the union. We trust that in the future such errors will be avoided and we shall make every effort to abide by the spirit and letter of the contract.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Nanio, Associate Director
Local 1707 CSEA
149 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Nanio:

Three separate grounds were utilized in the dismissal of Allen Hoffman from the CSEA staff. One of the grounds was that he was in fact still a probationary employee. We find that we were in error in that regard and choose at this time to waive any rights to release Mr. Hoffman on the grounds that he was still of probationary status. We stand, however, on the remaining two grounds.

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Sincerely yours,

Gordon H. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GHC:ip

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Nemia, Associate Director
Local 1707 CSEA
149 West 28th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Nemiet

Three separate grounds were utilized in the dismissal of Allen Hoffman from the CSEA staff. One of the grounds was that he was in fact still a probationary employee. We find that we were in error in this regard and choose at this time to waive any rights to reinstate Mr. Hoffman on the grounds that he was still of probationary status. We stand, however, on the remaining two grounds.

The retention of Mr. Hoffman's probation, done with his consent, was admittedly an error on CSEA's part. We rebut on the assumption that a clause in a previous contract was still in effect. Under the new contract it is clear that no such extention could be permitted without the explicit consent of the union. We trust that in the future such errors will be avoided and we shall make every effort to abide by the spirit and letter of the contract.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Chrey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Meeks, Associate Director
Local 1707 CORE
149 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Meeks:

At the recent Grievance Committee Meeting between your union and CORE I agreed to specify in writing events leading up to the dismissal of Allen Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman was released because of evidence that we have concerning flagrant actions of insubordination and misconduct on his part. At least one member of the NAC, one CORE staff member and one active CORE member are prepared to document the charges below. It is CORE's feeling that Mr. Hoffman could not continue to function on the CORE staff and that his continuing presence on the staff would be to the detriment of the organization.

Prior to the National CORE Convention meeting in Kansas City, Missouri, July 2 through 5, Mr. Hoffman attempted, improperly to influence nominations and elections to the National Action Council--the governing body of CORE between conventions. Mr. Hoffman directly and in the presence of other staff members attempted to persuade a potential candidate for the NAC not to run. He further attempted to enlist that potential candidate's support in other improper political activity at the Convention.

At the beginning of the Convention members of the National Action Council became aware of canvassing and politicking on the part of staff members, including Allen Hoffman. This activity was being carried on in direct violation of CORE procedures and directives to staff. The NAC found it necessary at the Convention to order the National Director to again instruct all staff members that they were under no circumstances permitted to politic and enter into caucuses at the Convention or any other

continued...

time. The National Director called the staff together and explained the directive of the National Action Council. Mr. Hoffman was present at this meeting.

Following the meeting Mr. Hoffman continued to attempt to effect elections to the NAC by approaching a candidate and indicating to that candidate that "the National Office" did not want him to run. When attempts to dissuade that candidate were unsuccessful, Mr. Hoffman continued efforts to line-up chapter votes against the candidate.

Prior to the Convention and at the Convention, Mr. Hoffman attended and participated in caucuses at which attacks were made on the National Director and other executive staff members and at which means were discussed of effecting changes in executive staff personnell and/or diminution of the powers of these executive staff members.

All of these actions constitute grossly improper activity for a field secretary and insubordination. If Mr. Hoffman had complaints about the effectiveness or operations of his superiors, he had recourse to appeal to these superiors themselves or to the National action Council or its Steering Committee. At no time did he appeal either to his superiors or to its Steering Committee. From these and other examples it became clear to CORE that Mr. Hoffman was not able to understand that his role as a field secretary was to execute and implement the policies of CORE as set forth by the National Director and the National Action Council.

We believe that we are in a position to document with personnal testimony and with sworn statements all of the above charges. Although we do not desire it, we are prepared to go to arbitration immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Nimko, Associate Director
Local 1707 CORE
149 West 125th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Nimko:

At the recent Grievance Committee Meeting between your union and CORE I agreed to specify in writing events leading up to the dismissal of Allen Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman was released because of evidence that we have concerning flagrant actions of insubordination and misconduct on his part. At least one member of the NAC, one CORE staff member and one active CORE member are prepared to document the charges below. It is CORE's feeling that Mr. Hoffman could not continue to function on the CORE staff and that his continuing presence on the staff would be to the detriment of the organization.

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At the beginning of the Convention members of the National Action Council became aware of caucusing and politicking on the part of staff members, including Allen Hoffman. This activity was being carried on in direct violation of CORE procedures and directives to staff. The NAC found it necessary at the Convention to order the National Director to again instruct all staff members that they were under no circumstances permitted to politic and enter into caucuses at the Convention or any other

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All of these actions constitute grossly improper activity for a field secretary and insubordination. If Mr. Hoffman had complaints about the effectiveness or operations of his superiors, he had recourse to appeal to those superiors themselves or to the National action Council or its Steering Committee. At no time did he appeal either to his superiors up to its Steering Committee. From these and other examples it becomes clear to CORE that Mr. Hoffman was not able to understand that his role as a field secretary was to execute and implement the policies of CORE as set forth by the National Director and the National Action Council.

We believe that we are in a position to document with personnal testimony and with sworn statements all of the above charges. Although we do not desire it, we are prepared to go to arbitration immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Manis, Associate Director
Local 1707 CSEA
119 West 28th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Manis:

At the recent Grievance Committee Meeting between your union and CSEA I agreed to specify in writing events leading up to the dismissal of Allan Hoffman.

Mr. Hoffman was released because of evidence that we have concerning flagrant actions of insubordination and misconduct on his part. At least one member of the NAC, one CSEA staff member and one active CSEA member are prepared to document the charges below. It is CSEA's feeling that Mr. Hoffman could not continue to function on the CSEA staff and that his continuing presence on the staff would be to the detriment of the organization.

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We believe that we are in a position to document with personnal testimony and with sworn statements all of the above charges. Although we do not desire it, we are prepared to go to arbitration immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

24 August 1964

Mr. Sam Manis, Associate Director
Local 1707 CSAE
149 West 28th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Manis:

At the recent Grievance Committee Meeting between your union and CORE I agreed to specify in writing events leading up to the dismissal of Allan Hoffman.

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continued...

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Prior to the Convention and at the Convention, Mr. Hoffman attended and participated in caucuses at which attacks were made on the National Director and other executive staff members and at which means were discussed of affecting changes in executive staff personnel and/or diminution of the powers of these executive staff members.

All of these actions constitute grossly improper activity for a field secretary and insubordination. If Mr. Hoffman had complaints about the effectiveness or operations of his superiors, he had recourse to appeal to those superiors themselves or to the National action Council or its Steering Committee. At no time did he appeal either to his superiors or to its Steering Committee. From these and other examples it became clear to CORE that Mr. Hoffman was not able to understand that his role as a field secretary was to execute and implement the policies of CORE as set forth by the National Director and the National Action Council.

We believe that we are in a position to document with personnel testimony and with sworn statements all of the above charges. Although we do not desire it, we are prepared to go to arbitration immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

November 3, 1964

Mr. Kenneth Whitlock
Staff Representative
C.S.A.E., Local 1707
149 West 28th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Whitlock:

CORE is facing a period of what may prove to be prolonged financial difficulties. We hope thadetermine within the next few days just how much, if at all, our activities may have to be curtailed.

I am writing now because I feel an obligation to inform you at this first opportunity that a retrenchment may be inevitable. It is of course, my hope that there will be no need to lay off any current personnel. We have already put a freeze on any new hiring. I do hope that we can talk with you and representatives from the CORE chapter about the situation.

Sincerely,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm
cc: Miss Mimi Hernandez
Shop Steward

LO 5
0750

November 3, 1964

Mr. Kenneth Whitlock
Staff Representative
C.S.A.E., Local 1707
149 West 28th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Whitlock:

Changes are to be made shortly in our record keeping systems, which will necessitate a number of personnel changes. We will be doing away with the present membership division. The functions of the division will be transferred to the stencil room with considerably less personnel required.

I feel that it will be to the mutual benifit of CORE and the CORE employees to discuss the matter at the earliest possible time. We would welcome your comments on how the transition may be made most easily.

I will look forward to hearing from you. I may be reached at the office by telephone.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:nm
cc: Miss Mimi Hernandez

# CORE SHOP
# UNION MEETING
# LOCAL 1707

Union meeting was held on 11-5-64 to introduce new members and to discuss parts of our contract that needed clarification.

Of primary importance was the question regarding the not above 2 % lump sum bonus in lieu of contract negotiations. This was interpreted to mean that all employees, regardless of length of service, would receive two percent of their yearly income.

A motion was made to send out a written memo regarding office deportment. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that instead of a memo, especially about deportment a note should be included in the minutes that, and I quote " All clerical staff behave in a manner comparable to accepted office decorum and that all conversation be in a modulated tone of voice.

A suggestion also made was that when a shop meeting is held all members should come in and be seated, which is the usual procedure, so that when a vote is to be taken a quorum will be on hand.

Local 1707

December 2, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York City 38

Dear Mr. Farmer:

A meeting of the union shop was held this evening, Wednesday, December 2, 1964, and the following motion was passed unanimously:

> WHEREAS this is a union shop, and we do not recognize the existence of non-union employees other than management, we therefore recognize Jimmy McDonald, Charles Currier and Doris Castle as members of the union.
>
> THEREFORE, we demand that management negotiate immediately with the union to determine job classifications for the above-mentioned employees and that said employees receive any retroactive benefits due them in accordance with the union contract.
>
> FURTHER, we do not accept the arbitrary retrenchment of Charles Currier.

Very truly yours,

Mary Hernandez
Shop Steward

cc: Floyd B. McKissick
Gordon Carey
Clora Coleman
Ken Whitlock - Local 1707

credit Unions

December 17, 1964

Mr. Robert M. Dolan
Credit Union National Association, Inc.
1617 Sherman Avenue
P.O. Box 431
Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Dear Mr. Dolan:

Thank you for your letter of December 8. I appreciate your interest in CORE's new directions and will be very happy to discuss the credit union plans with you.

I will be leaving for Africa right after Christmas and will return at the end of January. As soon as possible after my return, I will be in touch with you to arrange a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer,
National Director

JF/m

CREDIT UNION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.
1617 SHERMAN AVE. P.O. BOX 431 608-244-4721 MADISON, WIS. 53701

CUNA MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY

CUNA SUPPLY COOPERATIVE

December 9, 1964

DEC 11 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Farmer:

On my last trip to Washington, D. C., I read the news account of your television appearance where in you mentioned that CORE would be shifting its activities in other directions including credit unions.

In order that we can work out a coordinated method of implementing our joint aim of extending credit union services to those who need it the most, I shall be very happy to meet with you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Dolan

RMD:jw

O'DONNELL & SCHWARTZ
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

ASHER W. SCHWARTZ
JOHN F. O'DONNELL

MICHAEL KLEIN
CLAYTON SINCLAIR, JR.
WALTER N. KAUFMAN

501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-1261

Local 1707

Administrative Dept.
fitlw:
C. C.

January 28, 1965

Executive Secretary
New York State Board of Mediation
270 Broadway
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

As per your telephone request, I am transmitting herewith Article XVII of the Collective Bargaining Agreement dated November 1, 1963, between Local 1707 and CORE, which reads as follows:

"It is recognized that an efficient method of settling grievances is an indispensable feature of sound personnel relationships. When a member of the bargaining unit feels that he or she has been aggrieved or that the letter or spirit of this agreement has been violated, the following procedure shall be observed:

(a) A conference shall be held between the employee, the Shop Grievance Committee, the Local representative and the Employer representatives.

(b) Union representatives will be allowed whatever time is necessary to process grievances under the grievance procedure.

(c) If no agreement is reached, then the grievance shall be promptly referred to the New York State Board of Mediation for arbitration.

(d) Management shall have the right to bring a grievance against the Union."

Very truly yours,

O'DONNELL & SCHWARTZ

MK:RR
cc: CORE

By: _____
Michael Klein

O'DONNELL & SCHWARTZ
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
MURRAY HILL 2-1261

ASHER W. SCHWARTZ
JOHN F. O'DONNELL

MICHAEL KLEIN
CLAYTON SINCLAIR, JR.
WALTER N. KAUFMAN

January 27, 1965

Executive Secretary
New York State Board of Mediation
270 Broadway
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

On behalf of our client Local 1707, Community & Social Agency Employees Union, we hereby submit for arbitration a dispute between said Union and the Congress of Racial Equality, pursuant to Article XVII of the Collective Bargaining Agreement entered into by these parties on November 1st, 1963.

It is the contention of the Union that CORE violated Article XIV of this Collective Bargaining Agreement by discharging Willie Webb and Roselle Weaver in the retrenchment resulting from the consolidation of two departments. The relief sought in this arbitration by the Union is the reinstatement of these two employees with full seniority and with all benefits that may have accrued during their wrongful termination, including wages.

Very truly yours,

O'DONNELL & SCHWARTZ

By: _____
Michael Klein

MK:RR
cc: Core
Kenneth Whitlock

file Local 1707

COPY

March 8th, 1965

Mr. Robert Gore
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Gore:

About two months ago I met with your group to help resolve alleged serious problems which were agitating the members.

I found that these problems stemmed from clashing political ideologies within your own group, personality clashes, and from the fact that several new union members had a very elementary concept of the role of a trade union. For instance, one of the major problems was whether or not non-union members could run for office or vote in an election ! I had a long discussion with your group and at the end was given a vote of thanks for clearing up the controversy and the misconceptions.

I do not know what has happened since then and your telegram makes no mention of specific issues.

As for yourself, our records show that some time ago you addressed a note to management requesting that you be excluded from the bargaining unit based on what you considered your managerial functions. Your dues deductions were discontinued at that time, although without union authorization. You are therefore, a member in bad standing with the union and not authorized to chair or to participate in any way in any union meetings.

I also note that another signatory to the telegram, Ronald Moore, is an employee whose application card we received only as of this date. He has not paid dues or initiation fee as yet and cannot therefore, be holding an elected position.

As in your case, he has no right to speak for the membership and is not recognized as a legal representative of the CORE Chapter.

As for the threat to withhold dues this cannot be done under the union shop provision of your contract. Should management refuse to deduct dues at the request of any employee, we would take legal steps to recover such amounts and would press for immediate dismissal of such employees as provided in the Agreement. With respect to your own delinquent dues, we are asking management to deduct such dues retroactively to the date these deductions were discontinued.

Concerning your meeting to be held on March 11th, even if your meeting were legitimate, you might have granted me the courtesy of checking with me as to my availability . I am presently involved with attempts to settle the strike of Henry Street Settlement workers who have been on the picket line for four weeks fighting for recognition of Local 1707. I cannot make any commitments which may interfere with mediation and other efforts to settle the strike.

With due consideration for other priority commitments, I will be glad to attend any meeting called by the authorized leadership of your chapter, providing such leaders are elected under provisions of our By-Laws. I would also attend any meeting called by our staff representative assigned to your chapter. However, I would insist that only union members in good standing be permitted to attend any meeting.

Sincerely,

/S/ Benjamin Bially,
Executive Director

cc: Shirley Kera
Jerry Wurf
Kenneth N. Whitlock

oeiu/153

313 East 11th Street

Committee for Non-violent Action

16 Sloan

469 0796

Mary McGrath -

Tom Foner

UN 6-22 94 or 74 —

418 Central Park West

Send material to Rudy —

Taylor

strike

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1 - E P agreement

~~Taylor~~

Gorman

Quill

D. Livingston —

1st sts by signif Union

(Nick Kasberg)

file →

# csae/ local 1707

## community & social agency employees union

american federation of state, county & municipal employees
afl/cio


President
Shirley Kera

Executive Director
Benjamin Bially

149 west 28 street, new york 1, n.y.
longacre 5-0750
285


March 12th, 1965

The following is a list of the members of Local 1707 who are employed by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

| Name | Location | Date of Application |
|---|---|---|
| Karen Berg | National Office | January 13, 1964 |
| Arvind Bravsar | " | January 25, 1965 |
| Ben Brown | " | August 6, 1962 |
| Barbara Code | " | December 15, 1964 |
| Hannie De Leeuw | " | November 5th, 1964 |
| Julio Figueroa | " | March 8, 1965 |
| Susanna Hawkins | " | March 5, 1965 |
| Jean Jones | " | February 5, 1964 |
| Bobbie Knable | " | January 13, 1965 |
| Jimmy McDonald | " | January 18, 1965 |
| Alex Miguel | " | November 5, 1964 |
| Eartha Quintano | " | November 12, 1962 |
| Annie Page | " | April 25, 1963 |
| Carlos Rios | " | October 11, 1965 |
| Ralph Rojas | " | December 16, 1963 |
| Marie Simmons | " | November 7, 1961 |
| Maxine Skurka | " | December 11, 1963 |
| Mildred Thomas | " | January 8, 1965 |
| Dorothy Warren | " | November 6, 1964 |
| Jenis Williams | " | October 10, 1963 |
| Peter Windsor | " | April 7, 1964 |
| Laura Wynder | " | November 6, 1964 |
| Brenda Thompson | " | November 6, 1961 |
| Lois Rogers | West Coast | July 20, 1964 |
| David Dennis | Field | July 16, 1962 |
| Edward Hollander | " | December 23, 1964 |
| Isaac Reynolds | " | March 15, 1964 |
| Frank Robinson | " | August 19, 1962 |
| Jerome Smith | " | November 20, 1962 |
| Joyce Ware | " | June 15, 1964 |
| | " | |

This list is based upon the Constitutional requirement (Article III, Section F) that a "member shall be in good standing if his dues are not more than (1) month in arrears." Any person who is more than one (1) month in arrears in the payment of his dues is excluded from the above list. This list also excludes those persons who may have signed application cards but who have not paid the initiation fee and one (1) month's dues as of this date.

oeiu/153

# csae/ local 1707

## community & social agency employees union

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President
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oeiu/153

July 19, 1965

Mr. Kenneth Whitlock
Staff Representative
C.S.A.E., Local 1707
149 West 28th Street
New York, New York

2c
924-
2662

Dear Mr. Whitlock:

DR. Wiley has asked that I write to you requesting fifty copies of the CORE-1707 Collective Bargaining Agreement, dated November 1, 1963.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

122
W. 28th

# csae / local 1707

## community & social agency employees union

american federation of state, county & municipal employees
afl/cio

President
Shirley Kera

Executive Director
Benjamin Bially

19 union square west, new york, n.y., 10003
telephone: 924-2662


285

JUL 2 1 1965

July 20, 1965

Miss Nancy Mutarelli
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Nancy:

In response to your letter of July ninteenth, please find enclosed herewith five (5) copies of the Collective Bargaining Agreement between the Congress of Racial Equality and Local 1707, dated as of November 1, 1963. These are the only copies presently available. Within the next week, we shall run the stencil again and forward to you the additional forty-five (45) copies.

Fraternally and sincerely,

Kenneth N. Whitlock

KENNETH N. WHITLOCK
Staff Representative

Enclosures

# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT, made as of November 1, 1963 by and between the NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE acting on behalf of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY(hereinafter referred to as CORE) and the COMMUNITY and SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 1707, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO(hereinafter referred to as CSAE) for itself and on behalf of all clerical and professional staff of CORE.

WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, desiring to establish harmonious labor-management relations and to clearly define mutual obligations, do hereby agree as follows:

## ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

CORE recognizes CSAE as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all of the clerical and professional staff, excluding the National Director, Department Directors, Associate Director, Assistant to the National Director, and Office Manager. It is not the intention of the Union to represent individuals hired for a fund-raising or promotion project or its equivalency for the purpose of coverage under this contract.

## ARTICLE II - UNION SHOP

1. The Employer shall dismiss any employee who is now, or who hereinafter may become a member of the Union, who fails to maintain said membership in good standing. The Employer shall dismiss any new employee who fails to apply for membership in the Union within thirty (30) days after his probationary period is completed. The Union shall not refuse membership to any employee who is eligible for membership under the collective bargaining agreement.

2. The Employer shall not discriminate against any employee or prospective employee on account of Union activity.

3. Upon being hired, the employee will receive a copy of the contract, and the Union and employee notified as to the position and rate of pay.

## ARTICLE III - PROBATIONARY AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

1. The probationary period for professional employees shall be six(6)months.

2. The probationary period for clerical employees shall be two(2) months.

3. Permanent Part-Time Employment - Part-time employees who come under this agreement shall serve the same probationary period as full time employees, and shall be eligible to receive all the benefits of the agreement pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

4. Temporary Employees - Temporary Employees may not be hired for more than 2 months in the case of a clerical worker, and 6 months in the case of a professional. The temporary period may be extended two months longer for clericals, and 3 months longer for professionals, if mutually agreed upon by the Union and Management. If their empooyment lasts longer, the employees automatically become permanent, with benefits of the contract and anniversary date, retroactive to the date of hire. Temporary employees shall be paid a salary in accordance with the contract, and in no case lower than the minimum.

5. When an employee is temporarily promoted to a new and higher position for a period of a week or more he shall receive the pay called for by the higher position for the duration of his employment in it.

## ARTICLE IV - HOLIDAYS

1. The Employer shall observe legal and religious holidays as follows:

(a) Legal -- New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day.

(b) Other -- The Employer shall grant a minimum of two days per year for religious holidays or personal business on request. In addition, every employee shall receive a day off on his personal birthday.

(c) All clerical employees required to work on specified holidays shall receive time and a half, either in salary or time off.

(d) If a holiday falls on a Saturday, another day off shall be granted, to be decided upon by each employee in mutual agreement with the Employer.

ARTICLE V - VACATIONS

1. Professional employees shall be entitled to vacation as follows:
During the first year of employment: 1 week for each four months of employment.
After the first year: 1 week for each 3 months of employment.

2. Clerical employees shall be entitled to one week for each 6 months during the first year of employment, one week for every four months of employment thereafter, and four weeks after 7 years of employment.

3. Time spent on leave of absence shall be excluded from "employment" in computing vacation credits.

4. Vacation schedules are to be approved by the employer. The schedule is to be posted at the end of May on the Union Bulletin Board. Conflicts are to be decided on the basis of departmental seniority.

5. Upon resignation with due notice or dismissal the employee shall receive accrued vacation benefits.

6. If a holiday falls on a working day within the vacation period, the employee shall receive additional equivalent vacation time.

7. Accrued vacation benefits shall be paid to the beneficiary of any employee who dies during the period of his employment.

ARTICLE VI - EXPENSE MONEY

Employees shall submit itemized expense forms for all expense incurred and will be reimbursed on that basis.

ARTICLE VII - LEAVES OF ABSENCE

1. Sick Leave

(a) Permanent employees shall be entitled to 16 days paid sick leave per year for minor illness, except during the probationary period, not to exceed 2 months. Such sick leave shall be retroactive to the date of employment and shall accumulate up to a maximum of 40 days. The employer shall have the right to request a doctor's certificate.

(b) In the event of a major illness the 16 day sick leave may be extended at the discretion of the Employer. It is understood that the 16 day sick leave shall be excluded from major sick leave.
Employer's present liberal policy for field secretaries will continue.

(c) Employees with at least six months seniority shall be entitled to illness leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave. This right shall not be used unreasonably.

2. Maternity Leave

An employee after 10 months of service who becomes pregant shall be eligible to maternity leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.

3. Personal Leave - -

The Employer may grant a written leave of absence for a period up to three (3) months to any employee having less than one year's seniority where adequate reason can be shown. Any employee with more than one year's seniority shall be granted a three months leave of absence where adequate reason can be shown. Such leave may be extended by mutual agreement. An employee on such leave of absence, however, will not accumulate seniority.

ARTICLE VIII - DISMISSALS

1. Permanent employees may be dismissed for just and sufficient cause.

2. Persons fired for incompetence, after the probationary period, shall be informed in writing of specific complaint concerning their work and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to improve before being dismissed.

3. In the event of retrenchment, the Employer shall make every effort in assisting the employee to gain employment elsewhere.

ARTICLE IX - NOTICE

1. Resignation -- Permanent employees shall be required to give notice as follows

(a) Professional employees shall give notice of one month.
(b) Clerical employees shall give notice of two weeks.

2. Dismissals - Except in cases of malfeasance or misconduct, no permanent employee shall be dismissed without notice as follows:

(a) Professional employees -- one month
(b) Clerical employees -- two weeks

ARTICLE X - INSURANCE BENEFITS.

The Employer will cover employees with the following insurance unless, where coverage is voluntary, the employee requests that it not be done .

1. HIP ( Health Insurance Plan ), Hospitalization (Blue Cross), and Group Health Dental Insurance , individual coverage shall be paid by the Employer.

2. Disability insurance, as required by New York State law of January 1, 1961, shall be paid by the Employer.

3. Unemployment Insurance. All employees shall be covered by New York State unemployment insurance.

ARTICLE XI - CHECK OFF

1. Union Dues. The employer will deduct initiation fees and Union dues from the salaries of all members of the Union and forward them monthly. Such dues shall be remitted to the Union not later than the 15th of each month during which the dues were checked off.

2. Credit Union Savings and Loan. In accordance with the following authorization, the employer shall each payroll period deduct and remit to the CSAE Federal Credit Union for Savings and Loan payments, from the salary payments for any employee who shall individually and voluntarily sign authorization to the Congress of Racial Equality to do so. The Employer shall not be liable for any claims by an individual employee resulting from the procedures outlined in this paragraph. The following form shall be used:

"CSAE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION DEDUCTION FORM"

To: Congress of Racial Equality

I hereby authorize you to deduct $_____ from my pay each payroll period until further notice from me, andtransmit same currently to the CSAE Federal CreditUnion.

Effective Date _____

Date _____ Signature_____

ARTICLE XII - HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The regular work day shall begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m., with a lunch period which shall not exceed one hour. The normal work week shall be five days Monday through Friday.

ARTICLE XIII -OVERTIME

Authorized overtime shall be compensated at time and one half after 35 hours, provided that the employee has worked a full 35 hours in that week. When overtime work is required, employees shall be given the opportunity to perform such overtime on the basis of seniority within their job classification and department.

ARTICLE XIV - SENIORITY

Section 1. Definition -- Seniority as defined and provided for within this Article shall apply only to permanent employees who have completed the probationary period. Seniority for employees governed by the Agreement shall be defined as the period of employment with CORE since the employees last date of hire.

Section 2. -- Retrenchment. In all instances where there is a reduction in the clerical force, it is agreed that seniority, subject to provisions below, shall determine the order of layoff. Any employee affected by such reduction in work force may exercise his seniority to claim another position occupied by an employee with less seniority provided (a) that the senior employee is capable of performing the duties of the position and (b) such new position is of the same or lower category than that previously held by the senior employee. He shall receive the rate of pay provided in this Agreement for such position.

A. Part Time employees shall be laid off before full time employees.

B. Full Time employees shall be called back to work in reverse order of layoff.

C. When an employee is to be recalled after layoff, CORE shall notify such employee by registered or certified mail, sent to the last address given to CORE by the employee. The employee shall notify CORE within 3 working days, after receipt at such address of such letter of his intention to return to work. If the employee does not report to work within 10 days from receipt of such letter, all seniority rights under this Agreement shall be forfeited unless CORE grants a further delay because of individual circumstances.

Section 3. Seniority Termination -- Seniority shall be broken only by :

(a) discharge
(b) Voluntary Quit
(c) failure to comply with recall provisions
(d ) failure to comply with leave of absence provisions
(e) absent 3 consecutive days without notice or cause.

Section 4. Promotion within the Bargaining Unit. In the case of promotions within the bargaining unit, where the qualifications of two or more applicants are substantially the same, seniority shall be the governing factor.

ARTICLE XV - JOB POSTING

1. Openings in the bargaining unit, with the exception of Field Secretary, shall be posted to permit regular employees to apply. The posting shall be placed on th Union Bulletin Board, as soon as the opening exists.

ARTICLE XVI - NEW JOB CATEGORIES

When new categories or new positions are created, including positions which result from abolition of jobs and/or redistribution of duties, the union shall be notified and informed whether such new categories or positions are included in the bargaining unit. When categories or positions are within the bargaining unit, classifications, duties and salary scales shall be discussed and agreed upon by the Administration and the Union prior to filling such positions. Disputes arising from disagreements between the Union and the Administration over the exclusion of a position from the bargaining unit shall be subject to grievance machinery. The administration has the sole right to decide whether a new position is permanent or temporary.

ARTICLE XVII - GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

It is recognized that an efficient method of settling grievances is an indispensable feature of sound personnel relationships. When a member of the bargaining unit feels that he or she has been aggrieved or that the letter or spirit of this agreement has been violated, the following procedure shall be observed:

(a) A conference shall be held between the employee, the Shop Grievance Committee, the Local representative and the Employer representatives.

(b) Union representatives will be allowed whatever time is necessary to process grievances under the grievance procedure.

(c) If no agreement is reached, then the grievance shall be promptly referred to the New York State Board of Mediation for arbitration.

(d) Management shall have the right to bring a grievance against the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII - SEVERANCE

Permanent employees who are discharged for reorganization or retrenchment shall receive severance pay in bi-weekly installments at the rate of two weeks per annum not to exceed three months salary. An individual becoming incapacitated during the line of duty shall receive severance pay. In the case of death of an employee, his estate shall receive severance pay.

ARTICLE XIX -- SALARY RATES AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS

| 1. Clerical Salaries | Min | 60 days | 6 mos | 1 yr | 18 mos | 2 yrs | 3 yrs | 4 yrs | Max. 5 yrs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk | $60 | $62 | $65 | $68 | $71 | $74 | $78 (Max) | -- | -- |
| Clerk Typist | 65 | 67 | 70 | 73 | -- | 77 | 81 | 85 | 89 |
| Chief Clerk | 85 | 87 | 90 | 93 | -- | 97 | 101 | 105 | 109 |
| Secretary I | 75 | 77 | 80 | 83 | -- | 87 | 91 | 95 | 99 |
| Secretary II | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Secretary III | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 | -- | 102 | 106 | 110 | 114 |
| Asst. Bookkeeper | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Bookkeeper | 90 | 92 | 95 | 100 | -- | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| Elliott Mach. Oper. | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Switchboard Oper. | 67 | 69 | 72 | 75 | -- | 79 | 83 | 87 | 91 |

| 2. Professional Salaries | Min. | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | Max. 4 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field Secretary I | $4300 | $4600 | $4900 | $5200 | $5500 | $5900 |
| Field Secretary II | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 |
| Dep't Assistant | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 | 7000 |
| Admin. Assistant | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500 (Max) | -- |

3. Employees regularly performing the duties of Relief Switchboard Operator shall receive a salary which is $3.00 greater than the salary called for by their job classification.

4. Present Clerk Typists and Secretaries are to be reclassified into appropriate Secretary classifications and slotted into appropriate salary steps of such classifications.

5. On the effective date of the contract, all employees are to be slotted into the same step of the new scale as they occupied in the old scale, or to the next step above their current salary, whichever is higher.

6. All employees are to receive their increases as set forth in the scale for their job categories in their first year of employment, and annual increases thereafter, on the individual anniversary date of each employee's original employment until reaching the maximum for their scale.

7. Upom promotion to a higher position, the employee shall receive on the date of promotion an increase equal to the annual increment, or an increase sufficient to bring him to the minimum for the higher position, whichever is greater. The date of his promotion shall be his new anniversary date.

8. Merit increases may be granted to employees at the discretion of the employer, and neither said increase nor its amount shall be a cause for grievance. Employees granted merit increases shall continue to receive the increases set forth by this contract.

9. On November 1, 1964, all employees shall receive a cost-of-living bonus based on the cost-of-living index for the preceding year. This amount will be given in a lump sum, and is not to exceed 2% of an employees salary.

ARTICLE XX - DURATION

1. This agreement shall be effective November 1, 1963 and shall expire October 1,1965.

2. At any time within sixty days immediately prior to the termination of this agreement, CORE and CSAE may initiate negotiations for a new agreement to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement. The terms and conditions of this agreement shall remain in effect during such negotiations.

3. If no agreement is reached prior to the expiration date of this agreement, the subsequent agreement shall be retroactive to November 1, 1965.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

COMMUNITY ADN SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION
LOCAL 1707 AFSCME AFL-CIO

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

file 1707

September 29, 1965

TO: CORE Management

FROM: CORE Union Shop Grievance Committee, Maxine Skurka, Union Shop Vice-Chairman

The CORE Union Shop Grievance Committee would appreciate answers to the following by Monday, October 4, 1965, in order to present them to the membership at a meeting planned for Tuesday, October 5.

1. The Committee would like to know why Maurene Murphy was dismissed.

2. We would like to know why the position of Secretary II in the Fund Raising Department was not posted.

3. We would like to know why the position of Secretary II to Alan Gartner was not posted.

4. We would like the job classifications for the positions in the Fund Raising Department.

5. We would like to know how management plans to implement yearly increases.

Thank you for seeing that this memo is replied to before our planned meeting.

cc: George Wiley
Ed Day
Clora Coleman
James Farmer ✓
Local 1707

Local 1707

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 4, 1965

TO: The CORE Union Shop
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Five points of information raised in your memo of September 29th.

Points 1 through 4 are covered in the attached memo from Alan Gartner to me.

In reference to point five, the yearly increases called for in the union contract will be implemented immediately where lapses have occurred. These were not implemented as a result of administrative oversight. We would like to regard back salaries owed as a result of previous failure to recognize increments due as debts to the staff members involved. We would propse to pay these off on a regular schedule in the course of the next several months. The same would apply to back expenses owed to staff.

Local 1707

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 4, 1965

TO: George Wiley
FROM: Alan Gartner
RE: Union Requests for Information

1. Maureen Murphy was fired because of failure to produce funds, which as a fund raiser is, I believe, the most relevant criterion. Following her work in Toronto - the cause of the success there is an open matter - Maureen was sent to the West Coast. While recognizing that there was little supervision over her or direction to her activities there, I felt that this was and would be the nature of her work for CORE - especially since she had indicated that she did not like to and did not want to work out of the national office - and therefore fair to evaluate her performance there and make judgements about continuation based upon that experience. From the time of the Toronto concert (May 24th), with some time out for a return to the West Coast via the South, until the decision was made to fire Maureen (mid-September), as far as I can ascertain, Maureen did not raise any money for us.

2&3. I will answer both of these questions together as they are interrelated. When Renee was to leave I asked Clora to get another secretary for the Fund Raising Department and to post the vacancy. This was done. When Fran indicated that she was interested in the secretary's job in Fund Raising, it seemed to be the best use of available resources to have Rosalind fill Renee's job as my secretary, and Fran take Rosalind's old job. As you can see there was only one staff addition (and one posting) along with one lateral movement (of Rosalind).

4. The present jobs in the Fund Raising Department are director, one secretary II position, one secretary I position, Associate for Direct Mail, and two fund raising trainees. The position of secretary in the Fund Raising Department (Rosalind's former job, now held by Fran) is a secretary I position. The reason Rosalind was put in it at II is because she had special skills (better typing and shorthand) and experience, and that we anticipated that she might move laterally into the position as my secretary when Renee had to return to school in September. The reason Fran is holding the position as a II is that she has been a II and we do not wish to reduce her salary. These exceptions noted, the position is and remains a secretary I slot.

We have considered, but never formally announced, an additional person in fund raising, who, depending upon his or her experience, would be an associate or an assistant director. Also, of course, we would be interested in replacing the present department head.

September 29, 1965

TO: CORE Management

FROM: CORE Union Shop Grievance Committee, Maxine Skurka, Union Shop Vice-Chairman

The CORE Union Shop Grievance Committee would appreciate answers to the following by Monday, October 4, 1965, in order to present them to the membership at a meeting planned for Tuesday, October 5.

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4. We would like the job classifications for the positions in the Fund Raising Department.

5. We would like to know how management plans to implement yearly increases.

Thank you for seeing that this memo is replied to before our planned meeting.

cc: George Wiley
Ed Day
Clora Coleman
James Farmer
Local 1707

Local 1707

CORE-Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

October 4, 1965

The regular membership meeting of the CORE Union Shop was called to order on Monday, October 4, 1965, at 5 P.M. by Maxine Skurka, Shop Vice-Chairman.

The following members were present: Barbara Code, Susanna Hawkins, Jan Jennings, Nancy Mutarelli, Annie Page, Ben Peterson, Eartha Quintano, Isel Rijos, Marie Simmons (excused from meeting for an appointment), Maxine Skurka, Brenda Thompson, Dorothy Warren, Laura Wynder------Field Staff: Bruce Baines, Walter Brooks, Michael Lesser, Ronnie Moore, Isaac Reynolds, Lou Smith, Joyce Ware.----Non Union member: Richard Tinsley, Task Force Worker.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE UNION SHOP: (by Ben Brown and Isaac Reynolds)

(1) Minutes of each meeting should be typed and distributed to all Union members (including Field Staff).

(2) Meet Regularly with mangement.

(3) Field Staff should be informed of all meetings and before any final decisions (major) are made.

(4) Union meetings should be held after work in a closed area (away from mangement)

(5) Elections should be held at the National Convention each year.

There followed questions by Maxine Skurka: Should CORE keep Local 1707? (2) seek another Union (3) or operate as our own barganing unit without National affiliation.

Personal opinions were discussed by several Field Secretaries, they felt that they were not a part of the Union and emphasized stronly that the Union was useless. However, Ben Brown expressed his opinion of the necessity of Union, but internal relationship has weaken the shop, and feels an urgent need for unity and understanding within the shop.

The following conclusion was reached after an extensive discussion and put through a motion by Ben Brown and Seconded by Bruce Baines: That we keep Local 1707. A vote taken by the chairman showed the majority of the shop present (19) in favor and (3) apposed.

The chairman ruled that the motion was carried and that we keep Local 1707.

Motion: made by Eartha Quintano and seconded by Brenda Thompson:

That a field representative be present for negotiating a new contract at the expense of the CORE Union Shop.

Addition to the motion made by Eartha Quintano, Walter Brooks suggested that a personal note be sent to the Field Staff to elect a Field representative for the negotiating committee.

The motions made by Eartha Quintano and Walter Brooks and seconded by Jan Jennings was unanimously resolved.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:30 P.M. The chairman announced that a meeting should be held soon to elect officers for the following positions: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and Grievance Committee Chairman.

Annie E. Page
Secretary
October 4, 1965

cc: Local 1707(Ken. Whitlock)
Union members

union neg.

# csae/ local 1707

## community & social agency employees union

american federation of state, county & municipal employees
afl/cio

President
Shirley Kera

Executive Director
Benjamin Bially

19 union square west, new york, n.y., 10003
telephone: 924-2662

285

October 29, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Farmer:

In accordance with the provisions of Article XX of the Collective Bargaining Agreement by and between the National Action Council of the Congress of Racial Equality and the Community and Social Agency Employees Union of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, notice is hereby given of Local 1707's desire to modify the existing agreement which expires on October 31, 1965.

Within a short period of time, we shall forward to you a list of our proposed modifications. Upon your receipt and study of these proposals, we shall look forward to an early appointment to begin negotiations.

Very truly yours,

COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION

by Kenneth N. Whitlock
Kenneth N. Whitlock, Staff Representative

CC: Benjamin Bially
Chapter Chairman

Local 1707

November 10, 1965

Mr. Lincoln Lynch
12 North Franklin Street
Hempstead, New York

Dear Lincoln:

Here is a copy of the current union contract. ~~The~~ ~~~~ ~~~~

community & social agency employees union

# csae local news 1707

american federation of state, county & municipal employees afl/cio

LOCAL 1707

**MEMBERSHIP MEETING**

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23

7 P.M.

UNION HEADQUARTERS

VOL. XV — No. 2 NEW YORK, N. Y. 222 NOVEMBER, 1965

# 300 Strike at Federation

## Stage 24 Hour Sit-in; Occupy Five Floors

A strike by 300 professional and clerical employees of the **Federation of Jewish Philanthropies,** which began on October 13, entered its third week at press time (Wednesday, October 27).

The latest attempt to end the strike — a 15-hour session at the New York State Board of Mediation on Sunday, October 24 — failed.

Local 1707 President Shirley Kera and Executive Director Benjamin Bially and the Federation Chapter President Sidney Goldstein called for full support of the entire membership of Local 1707 as the Federation employees continued a round-the-clock sit-in on the five floors of the agency's 130 East 59th Street offices.

**REPUBLICAN-LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR JOHN V. LINDSAY (right) is greeted by Local 1707's Executive Director Benjamin Bially (left) and President Shirley Kera (center).**

### The Issues

Failure by the Management of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies to make improvements in more than a dozen areas over a period of many years caused the current strike.

1. **An adequate wage increase.** Federation's offer is less than the previous settlement in a two-year agreement. Federation's offer is less than increases won during the past year by other fund-raising employees represented by Local 1707.

2. **The Union Shop.** Federation has offered a "watered-down" union shop proposal, which would render the provision ineffective.

3. **Thirty-five-hour week for clericals.** Clerical employees presently work 37½ hours seven months out of the

*(Continued on Page 3)*

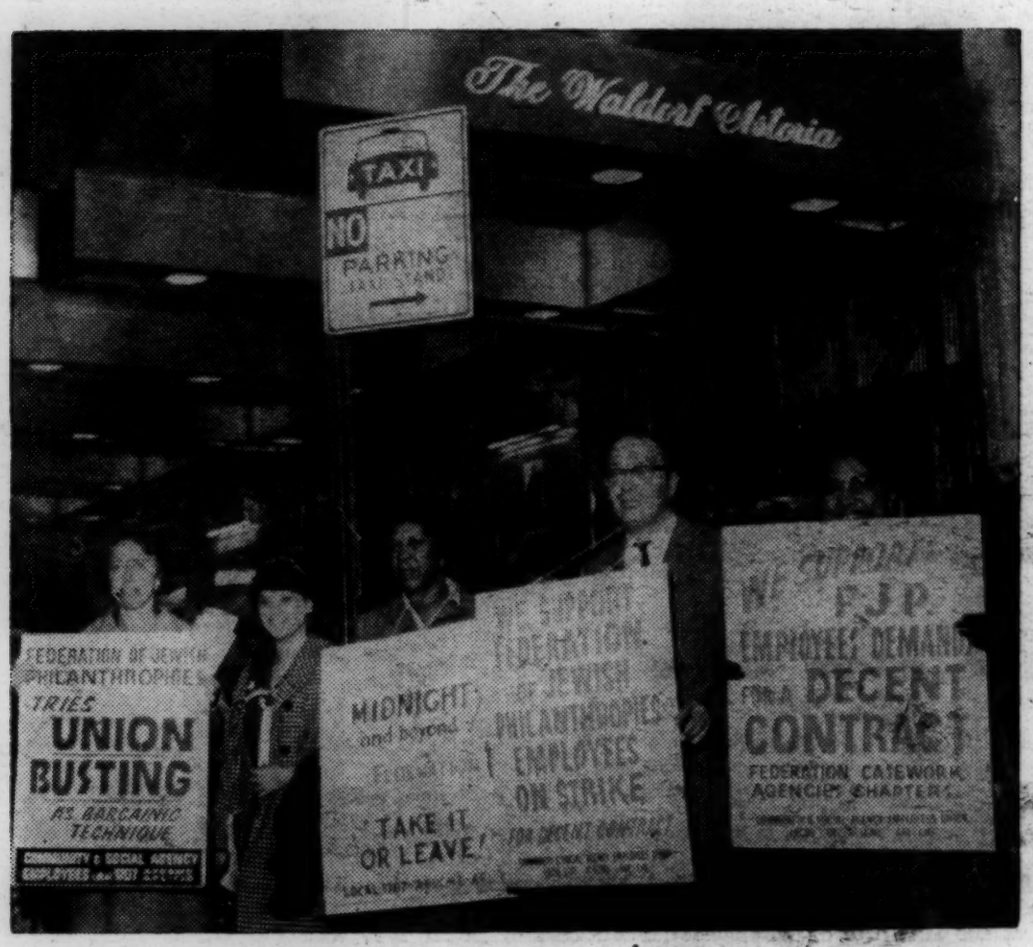
### The Action

Striking employees of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies have occupied the five floors of the agency's offices around the clock since the strike began.

The sit-in strike has involved 100% participation of the membership during the regular work day. Some 20 to 25 strikers "sleep in" during the night and week-ends.

Picket-lines have been conducted at all of Federation's major fund-raising dinners and committee meetings. These have included the Bronx Lawyers' Division meeting held in the office of United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau at the U.S. Court House, Foley Square; an economic conference, "The Critical Challenge to Philanthropy," at the Waldorf-Astoria; and

*(Continued on Page 3)*




**WALDORF-ASTORIA, site of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies' "Economic Conference" on October 21 is picketed by Local 1707 President Shirley Kera, and Federation chapter members Hannah Hans, Ernestine Johnson, Richard Miller and Augusta Jackson. Strikers seek higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions.**

**JULIUS MONK'S PLAZA 9 ENTRANCE AT THE PLAZA HOTEL is picketed by Federation of Jewish Philanthropies Chapter members seeking higher pay and better working conditions.**

csae local 1707 news

VOLUME XV — NUMBER 2 — NOVEMBER, 1965

*Published by*

**Community and Social Agency Employees Union**
**Local 1707 - AFSCME - AFL-CIO**

**19 Union Square West, New York, New York 10003**

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Shirley Kera, *President;* Victor Weiss, Harriet Francis, Beatrice Dermer, *Vice Presidents;* Michael Melrod, *Treasurer;* Watson Duncanson, *Secretary.*
Benjamin Bially, *Executive Director*
Editor: *Kenneth N. Whitlock*

*Democratic community life demands democratic unionism.*

JAMES McNAMARA

# McNamara Endorsed For City Council

James McNamara, manager of Local 102 of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union and a Republican-Liberal candidate for election to the City Council, has been endorsed by the Joint City Council of Local 1707.

Benjamin Bially, executive director of Local 1707, in a letter to McNamara, stated:

**"Your energetic support of the Henry Street Settlement workers in their strike for Union recognition will not be forgotten by our Local 1707 members, who became so accustomed to seeing you on the picket line that many of them thought you were one of the striking employees.**

**"Those of us who had occasion to work closely with you during that trying period know that the morale of the strikers was sustained to a large measure by the support you rallied among the residents of the Lower East Side."**

McNamara is a candidate of the First Councilmanic District which includes all of lower Manhattan below Houston Street and roughly Third Avenue to East River above Houston Street to 28th Street. His opponent is Democrat Saul Sharison, the incumbent.

# Win LENA Contract

Twelve employees of the **Lower Eastside Neighborhood Association** (LENA) comprise Local 1707's newest chapter and have concluded negotiations for a first contract.

Patterned after the **Mobilization for Youth** agreement, the contract was settled in early September with all terms and conditions being retroactive to March 4.

Provisions of the contract guarantee: a full union shop; reduction of the work week from 37½ to 35 hours for professionals; an increase in sick leave from 20 to 23 days per year cumulative to 50 days; guaranteed legal holidays regardless of whether or not they fall on a Saturday or Sunday; emergency leave of one week; five days for personal privilege; full individual coverage and 50% of family coverage for 120-day Blue Cross and H.I.P. or GHI; full cost of the dental plan providing 50% of prosthetic care;

Also, a 5 month trial period for professionals instead of six; increased vacations from a previous maximum of 20 days to 20 days after the first year, 22 days after 2 years and 25 days after four years; full health and welfare coverage during sick, emergency, maternity and educational leaves; an increase in severance pay from one week for each year of employment to two weeks for each year of employment, with no maximum; and pay at triple time (double time plus the regular straight time) for all holidays worked.

The contract was negotiated by Acting Chapter Chairman **Lou Draiarsh, Sidney Miller** and Local 1707 Staff **Representatives Samuel Mende** and **Pat Barile.**

# CSAE Credit Union News

A portion of the Federal Credit Union Act states that the ultimate aim of the "Act" is to provide for the economic solvency of the inhabitants of the United States.

We know of two outstanding methods of achieving such economic independence. You may inherit a fortune, or you may work for wages and regularly save a portion of these wages. Our association for the most part is with persons who work for wages, and so we shall address our message to the best ways of creating a desired financial goal.

The experts in the field of finances tell us that the surest method of reaching a financial goal is to employ the ancient Egyptian method of building the pyramids — pile penny upon penny in a regular fashion. By this very ancient and proven method you can build your estate. Determine the amount you need, then determine the amount you must save each pay period; then add an additional small sum (50 cents or $1.00) and make sure that this is done **first** every payday. If you have payroll deduction available, assign a portion of each pay to your C.S.A.E. Federal Credit Union.

There is another method used by many persons. This method is often commonly referred to as "forced savings." Borrow an amount of money; deposit the entire amount in your savings; then pay it back monthly. When this is done at a savings institution other than a credit union, all one has is one's saving. However, in our Credit Union this method has other compensations. The loan is covered by insurance which provides for payment in full in the event of death or total and permanent disability, and the savings is covered by life insurance which increases the value of the savings in the event of death by as much as a dollar for each dollar saved. Neither of these insurances cost the member any extra. The premiums are paid out of earnings of the Credit Union. Your savings earn dividends too. Let us give you an example of how this works:

**Borrow $2,000.00 for three years. Put the $2,000.00 in your savings immediately. The total interest cost for three years amounts to $277.51. When we calculate our dividends at year end, assume the rate we paid in January, 1965 — 4.5% — the $2,000 in savings will earn you at least $275.00 in dividends. Now, should the Board of Directors declare an interest rebate as was done this past year of 20% — the total cost of your loan would be reduced from $277.51 to $22.01. Supposing there were no interest rebate, your $2,000 would cost you about $2.00 over a three year period. So much for the costs. Let us now look at this from another angle. You have not yet reached age 55, you borrow $2,000 and deposit it immediately in your shares (savings) and death suddenly strikes you. Upon receipt of the death certificate, our insurance carrier will repay the loan in full and match your shares dollar for dollar — that $2,000 loan becomes a $4,000 estate, and it never cost you one cent!**

We ask you to give this some very careful thought. This is good for you and your family and it is here and waiting for you at your own C.S.A.E. Credit Union. Don't delay, visit our office at 19 Union Square West. You'll find friendly, familiar faces. Your Credit Union officials are volunteers, all members of your union, all workers like yourself, and all interested in improving your life a little bit through our Credit Union.

LOCAL 1707's

**LEGAL SERVICE**

**EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING**

**7 P.M.**

**OUTSTANDING PACT SIGNED. Leaders of the Institute of International Education, Local 1707 and the IIE Chapter of 1707 are pictured above as 22-month contract was signed. Seated (left to right) are Mrs. Pearl G. Purcell, vice president of IIE; Benjamin Bially, executive director of Local 1707; Kenneth Holland, president of IIE; and Mrs. Theta Lourbacos, chairman of the IIE Chapter. Standing (left to right) Joseph Reid, vice chairman of the IIE Chapter; Mrs. Audrey Orear, personnel director of IIE; John R. Richards, executive vice president of IIE; Miss Bertha Shaw, grievance chairman of the IIE Chapter; and Kenneth N. Whitlock, staff representative of Local 1707.**

**FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES CHAPTER PICKET-LINE AT THE PLAZA HOTEL, prior to strike, sought support of FJP contributors.**

# The Issues

*(Continued from Page 1)*

year; 35 hours for the remainder. Federation Management has offered an additional month of scheduling at 35 hours per week.

4. **Reduction of excessive hours worked by professionals and overtime pay for professionals.** During the peak season, some professionals work as many as eighty hours per week.

5. **Curfew on night work for women employees.** The Union is seeking a 10 p.m. curfew. Some women employees presently work as late as 2 a.m.

6. **Improved pension plan.** Some employees who have given the best years of their lives to Federation receive as little as $19 per month in pension benefits while executives are retired at full salaries.

Other issues affect improved health and welfare benefits, voluntary coverage of unemployment insurance and guarantees of cushioning the effect of automation on displaced workers.

The Local 1707-Federation Contract expired on June 30. The official strike began October 13 following the breakdown of negotiations on Friday, October 8 at 11 p.m.

**FEDERATION EMPLOYEES BLOCK EXITS from elevators during sit-in strike.**

**YIZKOR (Jewish Memorial Service for the Dead) IS OBSERVED BY FEDERATION OF JEWISH PHILANTHROPIES CHAPTER MEMBERS in the Warburg Room at the agency's headquarters. The service was conducted while striking employees continued sit-in on October 18.**

# The Action

*(Continued from Page 1)*

the Bronx Real Estate Division dinner at the Concourse-Plaza.

In addition, seven affiliated chapters of Local 1707 whose members are employees of casework and groupwork agencies supported by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies have staged supporting demonstrations at their individual agency offices.

As of October 19, Federation Chapter leaders reported that 35 committee meetings had been cancelled as a result of the strike. In addition, of 20 scheduled luncheons and dinners, eleven have been cancelled and an additional 9 did not take place because of no follow-up by the striking employees.

Continuation of the sit-in and picketing is planned.

# New Staffer

**Richard Morton** has joined the professional staff of Local 1707 as a Staff Representative. Married, the father of two children, he is a resident of Teaneck, New Jersey. Morton has been a trade unionist for 25 years. Previously, he has been an international representative for the United Furniture Workers in Connecticut and the United Auto Workers in New Jersey. He replaces **Burt Caplan,** who has resigned.

**SIDNEY GOLDSTEIN, CHAPTER CHAIRMAN AT FEDERATION addresses membership in the Warburg Room of the agency's 7th floor offices at 130 East 59th Street. Other chapter leaders in photo are Carolyn Knieter, Sol Forman, Jeannette Prefer and Beatrice R. Dermer. Meeting took place during sit-in strike.**

# Community and Social Agency Employees Union

## Local 1707, AFSCME, AFL-CIO

## *Affiliated Chapters, Chapter Chairmen and Stewards*

**CORRECTION: The eighth listing of affiliated chapters in the October issue should have read:**
**ASSOCIATED YM & YWHA's OF GREATER NEW YORK**
**(Federation Group Work Agency)**

**(Continued from Last Issue)**

JEWISH CHILD CARE ASSOCIATION (Federation Casework Agency)
Chairman: **Virginia Lerner**
Madison Avenue Steward: **Yetta Heyer**
Edenwald School Steward: **Phil Boyer**
Fellowship House Steward: **Donald Haltaufderhyde**
Far Rockaway Steward: **Janice Fisher**
Pleasantville Cottage School Steward: **Stefan Carell**
Girl's Club Steward: **Airlen Holt**
JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF ESSEX COUNTY*
JEWISH COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF ESSEX COUNTY
Chairman: **James Wilson**
JEWISH COMMUNITY SERVICES OF LOND ISLAND
(Federation Casework Agency)
Chairman: **Rose Braun**
Steward: **Martha Wolfson**
Family Aides Steward: **Fannie Tigner**
Far Rockaway Branch Steward: **David Wool**
JEWISH COUNSELING & SERVICE AGENCY OF ESSEX COUNTY*
JEWISH EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Chairman: **Ada Shapiro**
JEWISH FAMILY SERVICE
Chairmen: **Etta Sherman** (60th Street)
**Lois Sussman** (North Brooklyn)
Main Office Steward: **Nettie Rashall**
Homemakers Steward: **Essie Sellers**
Manhattan Steward: **Susan Workoff**
South Brooklyn Steward: **Ann Lyons**
Bronx Steward: **Hilda Riger**
North Brooklyn Steward: **Ronald Stearn**
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
Chairman: **Irene Grubman**
JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE OF ESSEX COUNTY
Chairman: **Loretta Wigfall**
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Chairman: **Frank Kohn**
LOUISE WISE SERVICES (Federation Casework Agency)
Chairman: **Anne James**
Lakeview Home Steward: **Magda Opman**
MIZRACHI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
Chairman: **Frances Barbee**
MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH
Chairman: **Joe Kreisler**
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Chairman: **Maurice White**
Crisis Steward: **Julia Gairy**
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND
Chairman: **Nadine Reese**
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR LABOR ISRAEL
Chairman: **Nahum Guttman**
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WMEON
Chairman: **Naomi Barko**
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN — NEW YORK SECTION
Chairman: **Alfred Kreech**
NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD
Chairman: **Daniel Grodofsky**
NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
Chairman: **Gail Hershberger**
NEW SCHOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
Chairman: **Malcolm Scheer**
NEW YORK ASOCIATION FOR NEW AMERICANS
Chairman: **Lucille Finder**
NEW YORK CLOTHING UNEMPLOYMENT FUND
Chairman: **Bessie Hardy**
POSTGRADUATE CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH
Chairman: **Raymond Forte**
SHELTERING ARMS CHILDREN'S SERVICE
Chairman: **Marilyn Foley**
SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
Chairman: **Muriel Bayne**

*** New Chapter Chairmen presently in the process of being elected.**

**(Listing Continued in Next Issue)**

# SUPPORT
## FEDERATION STRIKERS
## JOIN THE PICKET LINE

**Wednesday, November 3**

**6 to 8 P.M.**

**NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL**
**Avenue of the Americas and 53rd Street**

●

**5:30 to 7:30 P.M.**

**PLAZA HOTEL**
**Fifth Avenue and 59th Street**

**Thursday, November 4**

**11:30 A.M. to 1 P.M.**

**HOTEL NEW YORKER**
**Eighth Avenue and 34th Street**

●

***Telephone 924-2662 for Late Strike Developments***

# Lindsay Addresses 1707

Congressman John L. Lindsay, Republican-Liberal candidate for Mayor of the City of New York, addressed the membership of Local 1707 on September 29 at Union Headquarters.

In announcing his appearance, Local 1707 stated, "We have a vital stake in the outcome of the Mayoralty election in New York City. A Mayor who would be sympathetic to our problems and who would understand the needs of workers in the private, non-profit and philanthropic field could do much to prevent the kind of critical controversies we have been forced into by reactionary managements in the past few years. For one thing, a liberal-minded Mayor could be highly influential in pressing for coverage under State labor laws. At the present time, non-profit employers can flout the wishes of their employees for organization, making necessary the frequent use of the strike weapon in order to gain recognition. Henry Street Settlement and the Association for the Help of Retarded Children are current examples."

**Beame Invited**

Both Congressman Lindsay and City Comptroller Abraham Beame, Democratic candidate for Mayor, were invited to attend the meeting, Comptroller Beame sent a telegram pledging his support to the cause of labor, but regretted that previous invitations and commitments prohibited his attendance. Congressman Lindsay, in a twenty-minute address, indicated his support of legislation broadening the New York State Labor Relations Act to require non-profit employers to bargain collectively.

**LOCAL 1707**
**19 Union Square West**
**New York, N.Y. 10003**

First Class Mail
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**PAID 5 Cents**
New York, N. Y.
Permit No. 6930

Pen Peterson
348 E. 66th St.
New York, N. Y. 10021
CORE

# BYLAWS

OF

Community and Social Agency
Employees Union, Local 1707

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

American Federation of Labor-
Congress of Industrial Organizations

149 West 28th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

285

# BYLAWS

OF

Community and Social Agency
Employees Union, Local 1707

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

American Federation of Labor-
Congress of Industrial Organizations

147 West 26th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

The bylaws of the Community and Social Agency Employees Union, Local 1707, affiliated with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, were revised in Constitutional Convention on May 24, 1958 and took effect on December 1, 1958.

## I. Name and Affiliation

A. This Union shall be known as the COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, (CSAE), Local 1707, AFSCME, AFL-CIO.

B. CSAE is an affiliate of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

## II. Chapter Affiliation

A. Chapters having five (5) or more members shall have such autonomous rights and privileges as are prescribed by these bylaws. (General Rules II).

B. The Amalgamated Chapter shall consist of all CSAE members employed in agencies having fewer than five (5) union members. It shall also include those CSAE members specified as eligible for membership in the Amalgamated Chapter listed in Article III, Section E.

## III. Membership

A. All persons gainfully employed by private, nonprofit social and service agencies in the New York metropolitan area shall be eligible for membership except those employees whose responsibilities are primarily management.

B. Members who are elected or appointed to full-time position in this Union shall retain their full membership status in their respective chapters.

C. Unemployed members may continue their membership in the Union and shall be members of the Amalgamated Chapter of the Union.

D. Students may apply for auxiliary membership subject to the approval of the Executive Board. Auxiliary members shall have the right to attend regular and special membership meetings of the Union but shall have no voting rights.

E. CSAE members in partially organized chapters may have membership in the Amalgamated Chapter if there is no organized chapter in their agency.

F. A member shall be in good standing if his dues are not more than one (1) month in arrears.

G. Membership in CSAE shall not be denied because of race, color, sex, religion, national origin or political affiliation.

## IV. Officers

A. The officers of this Union shall be a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Third Vice-President, a Treasurer, and a Secretary.

B. Elected officers shall hold office for a term of two (2) years unless removed for cause, or until their successors shall have been elected and installed in office. No officers shall serve in the same office for more than two (2) consecutive terms. No person who is an elected officer or member of the Board shall be a member of the staff.

C. Nominees for officers at the time of the nominating meeting shall have been members of the Union for at least two (2) years; nominees for Executive Board members-at-large at the time of the nominating meeting shall have been members for at least one (1) year.

D. At the expiration of the term of office, by termination or otherwise, of any elected officer, he shall turn over to his successor all money, property, papers, records and books of the Union that may be in his possession.

E. Upon the death, resignation or removal for cause of any officer, it shall be the duty

of the Joint City Council to hold an election at the meeting following the vacancy to fill such vacancy.

F. Should any officer absent himself from three (3) consecutive meetings without an excuse deemed reasonable and lawful by the Joint City Council, his office shall be declared vacant, and it shall be the duty of the Joint City Council to elect an officer to fill such vacancy at the following meeting of the Council.

G. The President shall preside and preserve order at all meetings of the Union, the Joint City Council, and the Executive Board, enforce the rules, appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and transact such other duties as are usual to the office of President or as may be required by the Union. He shall be a member of the Local's committees.

H. The First Vice-President shall assist the President in the execution of his duties, and shall act as President in the absence of that officer and in the case of resignation, death or removal of the President, until this vacancy is filled by an election as provided in these rules.

I. The Second Vice-President shall carry out the duties of the First Vice-President when the latter is acting as President and otherwise shall assist the President in the execution of his duties.

J. The Third Vice-President shall carry out the duties of the Second Vice-President when the latter is acting as First Vice-President and otherwise shall assist the President in the execution of his duties.

K. The Treasurer shall receive all monies of the Union, giving his receipt therefore. In the name of the Union, he shall deposit the monies received in a bank or banks of deposit designated by him and approved by the Executive Board. He shall make all payments and disbursements approved by the Executive Board, the Joint City Council and the membership on money received, paid out and still on deposit. He shall pay all bills by check.

L. The Secretary shall keep a true record of all proceedings of the Union, including reports of the Treasurer.

## V. Nominations and Elections

A. Nominations for all officers listed in Article IV, Section A, shall take place at the March membership meeting in every alternate year. In addition, the membership shall nominate Executive Board members-at-large, nine (9) of whom shall be elected during the period set aside in the following rules for elections of officers.

B. A nominating committee of five (5) shall be designated by the Executive Board to

recommend qualified nominees for office and for membership-at-large at the aforementioned March membership meeting. Additional nominations may be made from the floor at the March membership meeting.

C. Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot and shall take place during the two (2) months immediately following nominations, but no later than the end of May.

D. It shall be the duty of the President to appoint an Elections Committee, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, who shall set up and supervise election rules and procedures.

E. The procedures for conducting the election shall guarantee the secrecy and honesty of the vote and provide opportunity to all members in good standing to cast their ballots. Where members cannot vote otherwise, voting shall take place by mail ballot.

F. The Elections Committee shall provide each chapter with sealed ballot boxes on request and sufficient standard ballots to cover the number of members in each chapter.

G. Chapter elections shall be held under the supervision of the Elections Committee or of a member designated by the Committee. All ballot boxes shall be turned over to the Elections Committee immediately following

the casting of votes and the seal shall not be opened or tampered with until the Elections Committee is ready to tally the vote.

H. The Elections Committee shall distribute leaflets to the entire membership through the chapters, listing the nominees for office and Board membership, and shall also distribute by leaflet the rules governing elections.

I. The sealed ballot boxes shall be turned over to the Elections Committee with a signed statement from the Chairman and/or President of the chapter and the supervising committee indicating that the election has been held according to the rules.

J. Nominees for office and Board membership shall have the right to distribute, at Union expense, leaflets outlining their qualifications for the office they seek. The Executive Board has the power to limit such leaflets provided that each candidate is entitled to equal treatment under such limitations. The Elections Committee shall distribute such leaflets to the entire membership.

K. The Chairman of the Elections Committee shall notify the Executive Board when balloting is completed and the President shall then appoint a Tellers Committee to assist the Elections Committee in the counting of ballots. The results of the election shall be given to the Executive Board signed by the

Chairmen of the Elections Committee and of the Tellers Committee.

L. The results shall be published by the Union and a membership meeting called no later than the September meeting following the announcement of results to install the officers and Board members. All elected officers and Board members are required to take the oath of office. The fiscal year of the Union shall be from September 1 through August 31.

M. In so far as possible, chapters shall hold their elections at the same time as the Union and install their officers in September.

## VI. Executive Board

A. The Executive Board shall consist of the officers listed in Article IV, Section A, and the nine (9) Board members provided for in Article V, Section A. It shall serve a two (2) year term.

B. At the first meeting of the Executive Board following installation, the Executive Board shall designate two (2) of its members-at-large to serve as trustees. They shall be members of the Finance Committee.

C. At the first meeting of the Executive Board following installation, the chairmen of the five (5) standing committees provided for in these rules (Article XIII) shall be designated by the Board from among its membership.

At the meeting of the Joint City Council immediately prior to the first meeting of the newly installed Executive Board, the Council shall make proposals for membership of standing committees which proposals shall be forwarded to the Executive Board for its consideration. The ultimate decision shall be made by the respective chairmen, provided that members-at-large of the Board shall be represented on one or more of these standing committees.

D. The Executive Board shall faithfully execute the orders of the Joint City Council and the membership, adopt measures in the interest of the Union and recommend policy to the Council and/or to membership. It shall supervise the activities of the standing committees of the Union.

E. The Executive Board shall fix the terms of employment and the compensation to be paid any persons employed by the Union.

F. The Executive Board shall meet at least once a month. Special meetings may be called upon reasonable notice by the President or by a majority of the Executive Board.

G. All actions or decisions of the Executive Board are subject to the veto or amendment of the Joint City Council as provided in Article VII, Section E.

H. Upon the death, resignation or removal for cause of any member of the Executive Board, it shall be the duty of the Joint City Council to hold an election at the meeting following the vacancy, to fill such vacancy.

I. The Executive Director shall be designated by the Executive Board, shall be the administrative head of the Union and shall attend and participate in the meetings of the Executive Board and the Officers Committee.

## VII. Joint City Council

A. The Joint City Council shall consist of the elected delegates or alternates (see Article VIII) of the affiliated chapters, one of whom shall be the chapter chairman, and of the officers and members of the Union's Executive Board. A member of the Executive Board who is also a chapter chairman shall not be a delegate to the Joint City Council from his chapter.

B. The Council shall transact all business of the Union when the membership is not in session. The Council shall receive reports of Union officers, faithfully execute the orders of the membership, adopt measures in the interest of the Union and make such recommendations to the membership as it deems necessary.

C. The Council shall meet at least once every two (2) months. Special meetings may

be called by the President provided that he gives the delegates at least one week's notice of such special meetings. A majority of the Council delegates may also call special meetings provided that one week's notice is given.

D. All other functions not specifically delegated to other bodies of the Union shall be within the province of the Joint City Council.

E. A quorum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the delegates to the Council shall be required at Council meetings. A majority vote of designated delegates present, provided that 1/3 of the chapters shall be represented, shall be counted to transact ordinary business. A 2/3 vote shall be required for the purpose of overriding or rescinding an action taken by the Executive Board.

F. As the delegated representative governing body of the Union, the Joint City Council shall, in addition to acting on recommendations of the membership meeting, be authorized to initiate legislation and take final action by majority vote on behalf of the Union in all matters related to policy and governing the affairs of the Union. Action of the Joint City Council shall take precedence over action of a membership meeting that lacks a legislative quorum.

## VIII. Delegate Representation — Joint City Council

A. Delegates and alternate delegates to the Joint City Council shall be nominated at the March or April membership meeting of each affiliated chapter and elected during the elections for officers and Board members as specified in Article V. New chapters shall elect delegates and alternates at the first meeting immediately following affiliation with the Union.

Joint City Council delegates may be elected to either one or two year terms as determined by the chapter's bylaws.

B. Alternate delegates may be seated in place of the regular delegates from their respective chapters in the absence of such delegates.

C. Upon election, written credentials shall be forwarded to the Local Secretary containing the names of the respective delegates and alternates. A duplicate notice shall be given to each delegate and alternate.

D. Elected delegates or alternates shall be seated only after confirmation of the credentials is made by the President and Secretary of the Union. Alternate delegates may not participate in Council meetings unless seated as delegates representing absentee delegates from the respective chapters.

E. All Council delegates must attend all regular and special meetings of the Council. Absence from three (3) consecutive meetings without an excuse deemed valid by the Council shall result in the automatic disqualification of the delegate. Such disqualification shall be recorded in the minutes of the Council and notice sent to the chapter concerned requesting immediate replacement. Disqualified delegates may be replaced by alternate delegates previously elected or by newly-elected delegates upon the option of the chapter immediately after the disqualification notice has been received by the chapter.

F. Chapters shall be entitled to delegate representation according to the following:

| Chapter Membership | No. of Delegates |
|---|---|
| 5-49 | 1 |
| 50-99 | 2 |
| 100-149 | 3 |
| 150-199 | 4 |
| 200 and over | 1 additional for each 150 added members or major fraction thereof. |

G. For the purpose of the above Section F, membership shall mean those numbers of members in good standing according to the records of the Union.

H. In a roll-call vote, which can be required by a vote of twenty-five percent (25%) of those present, each delegate shall cast a vote equal to the total membership of the chapter divided by the number of delegates to which the chapter is entitled. Executive Board members, not voting as chapter delegates, shall have one vote.

## IX. Membership Meetings

A. Membership meetings shall be held at least once every four (4) months. Installation of officers and Board members shall be held during the month of June at a special meeting called for that purpose, and they shall take office on the following September 1st.

B. The Executive Board shall determine the dates of the regular meetings and give the chapters and the membership at least one month's notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting.

C. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board or by a two-thirds majority of the Joint City Council. Notices of such special meetings shall be sent to the affiliated chapters and the membership at least two weeks in advance of the meeting, setting forth the date, time, place and reason for the special meeting.

D. Special meetings may also be called by petition of the membership, which shall be held provided that at least fifteen percent

(15%) of the members in good standing from not fewer than fifteen percent (15%) of the chapters sign such a petition and also provided that no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the petitioners are members of any one chapter. All petitions for a special membership meeting must set forth the reason for the meeting.

E. A quorum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the membership in good standing shall be required at membership meetings of the Local Union for the purpose of passing legislation or taking final action on behalf of the Union. Should a membership meeting lack the required quorum, any action taken by it shall constitute only advisory recommendations to the Joint City Council. Whenever a quorum is present at a membership meeting, such meeting shall constitute the highest legislative body of the Union taking action on behalf of the Union which shall take precedence over any action on the part of other Local Union governing bodies.

## X. Order of Business for Council and Executive Board Meetings

A. Unless a special agenda is adopted at the beginning of the meeting, the agenda

for Council and Executive Board meetings shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes
2. Communications
3. Reports
4. Unfinished Business
5. New Business
6. Good and Welfare

B. Parliamentary procedure governing all meetings shall be according to "Roberts Rules of Order," except as may be specifically governed in these bylaws.

C. The President shall have the right to limit debate unless overruled by a majority of those present. Unless overruled by a majority of those present, he shall also have the right to limit the time taken for reports.

## XI. Charges and Trials of Officers and Members

A. Charges may be preferred against any member or officer of the Union for conduct unbecoming a Union member, failure to comply with the laws of the Union or of the AFL-CIO, neglect of duty, misappropriation of funds, or malfeasance in office. Such charges must be made in writing, signed by the person or persons preferring such charges, and presented to the Executive Board of the Union.

B. The Executive Board shall notify the accused member or officer in writing, specifying the nature of the charges and the names of the persons bringing the charges, and setting a date for a hearing no earlier than two (2) weeks and no later than four (4) weeks after the charges have been presented to the Executive Board. At its discretion, the Executive Board may, at the meeting at which charges are presented, designate a Special Hearing Committee to assemble the facts and present these and its recommendations to the Executive Board. This Special Hearing Committee shall operate under the time limit specified above in this section for the Board as a whole and shall present its findings to the Executive Board no later than the first Board meeting following the expiration of four weeks after original receipt of the charges by the Board.

C. The person or persons charged may be represented by counsel at the Executive Board, or the Special Hearing Committee hearing, if such is designated; and shall be given the opportunity to defend himself or themselves and present witnesses in his or their behalf.

D. The Executive Board shall make its decision no later than one week after the hearing and send it in writing to both parties in the case. No interested party who is a member of the Board shall sit in judgment.

E. If either party wishes to appeal the decision of the Executive Board, such party shall notify the Executive Board, in writing, of the intent to appeal by no later than ten (10) days after the decision has been mailed.

F. The appeal shall first be heard by the Joint City Council at its first succeeding meeting after notice of appeal has been filed. The Executive Board decision shall be upheld or overruled by a simple majority of the delegates present and voting at the meeting.

G. If either party is not satisfied with the decision of the Council, which shall be mailed to both parties concerned by the Council within one week after the Council hearing, he shall have the right to bring his appeal to the membership at the next regular meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose under the rules governing the call to special membership meetings. The appealing party must notify the Joint City Council, in writing, of his intent to appeal, no later than one week after the Council decision has been mailed to the parties concerned.

H. The membership meeting shall be the court of final appeal and a simple majority of the members present and voting shall decide the matter without further recourse for either party concerned, except that any member or officer of the Union may appeal the decision of the Union under the rules governing affiliates of the American Federation of

State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO.

I. Where an appeal is taken to the general membership, the Union shall make available to both parties in any case under trial and appeal as heretofore stipulated, the use of the bulletin or special printed leaflets at Union expense, for the purpose of setting forth any facts, arguments or evidence in relation to the case under trial. Such material is to be distributed to the entire Union membership by the Union at any time specified by the party or parties involved after notice of appeal has been filed. The parties in any case are limited to the issuance of one bulletin or leaflet. Where the appeal is to the Joint City Council, provision shall be made for similar distribution of facts to the delegates of the Council.

## XII. Dues and Initiation Fees

A. Monthly dues shall be charged to CSAE employed members according to the following schedule:

| Member's Weekly Salary | Monthly Dues |
|---|---|
| Not in excess of $49.99 | $2.00 |
| $50.00 through $54.99 | $2.25 |
| $55.00 through $59.99 | $2.50 |
| $60.00 through $64.99 | $2.75 |
| $65.00 through $69.99 | $3.00 |
| $70.00 through $74.99 | $3.25 |
| $75.00 through $84.99 | $3.50 |
| $85.00 through $99.99 | $3.75 |
| $100.00 through $114.99 | $4.00 |
| $115.00 and above | $4.25 |
| Part-time workers earning less than $40 | $1.00 |
| Temporary clerical (6 months or less) | $1.50 |
| Temporary professional (6 months or less) | $1.75 |

B. Unemployed members (includes leaves without pay) shall pay monthly dues of 50¢.

C. Members appointed to full-time positions in the Union shall pay monthly dues according to the schedule listed in Section A of this Article.

D. The initiation fee shall be equal to the amount of one month's dues according to the schedule listed in Section A of this Article, but shall not be less than the amount prescribed in the national bylaws of the parent Union ($3.00). Exemptions and modifications of initiation payments may be made only after the Executive Board permits such exemptions and modifications by a majority vote.

E. All applications for membership must be accompanied by the payment of one month's dues and the initiation fee according to Section A, except for exemptions and modifications permitted according to Section D of this Article.

F. Dues are payable on or before the last day of each month. The treasurers of each chapter shall be responsible for the collection of all dues and initiation fees from the membership in their respective chapters and shall remit all such collections to the treasurer of the Union on or before the fifth day of the month following such collections. All dues and initiation fee remittances shall be accompanied by a written account listing the names of the paying members, their weekly salaries, amounts collected in each instance and the type of collection made.

## XIII. Standing Committees

A. The following shall be the standing committees of the Union: Finance, Education, Legislative, Publicity and Civil Rights.

B. The FINANCE COMMITTEE shall:

1. oversee and make recommendations to the Executive Board on all matters of finance and office administration;

2. be chaired by the Treasurer and shall include the two (2) Executive Board members designated as Trustees by the Board.

C. The EDUCATION COMMITTEE, together with the staff, shall:

1. provide materials for distribution to the membership and assist the respective chapters in educational programs;

2. work with national and community education agencies, approved by the Executive Board, in organizing education programs, forums and other media so as to inform membership with regard to their employment, the labor movement and their duties of citizenship.

D. The LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, together with the staff, shall:

1. obtain pertinent information through such sources as the National AFL-CIO and others concerning all legislation pending in the Congress important to the welfare of our members and the labor movement;

2. distribute information concerning pending legislation, national, state and local, to the members and recommend action on such matters to the Executive Board;

3. represent the Union at conferences, meetings and hearings when directed by the Executive Board, and consider legislative matters which concern the welfare and well-being of our members, their industry and their jobs and report thereon to the Executive Board.

E. The PUBLICITY COMMITTEE, together with the staff, shall:

1. assist the officers in preparing official statements to the press and other media of publicity;

2. prepare recommendations for the Joint City Council on policies to govern the Union's publicity;

3. arrange press conferences;

4. prepare leaflets and other materials used in organizing campaigns and in keeping membership informed;

5. supervise the preparation of a regular news bulletin for distribution to the membership.

a) all committee material prepared and paid for by the Union shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

F. The CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE, together with the staff, shall:

1. formulate a program to implement AFL-CIO policy and program relating to civil rights and recommend action on such matters to the Executive Board;

2. distribute information to our members concerning pending legislation and community action concerning civil rights and recommend action to the Executive Board;

3. represent the union at conferences, meetings and hearings dealing with subject matter in its field of interest when directed by the Executive Board.

## GENERAL RULES

### I. Conformity with National Constitution

A. The bylaws of this Union shall be in conformity with the Constitution of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO.

### II. Chapters

A. Chapters, which are an integral part of the Union, may prepare bylaws which shall become effective only after they have been approved by a majority of the chapter membership concerned and the Executive Board of the Union. Chapter bylaws shall be in conformity with the bylaws of the Union as outlined herein and with policy adopted by the legislative bodies of the Union.

B. Chapters shall elect a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-treasurer and delegates and alternates to the Joint City Council. All chapter officers, delegates and alternates shall be certified to the Executive Board on their election. Chapter officers and others designated by the chapter shall form an Executive Council for administrative purposes.

C. Regular chapter meetings shall be held at least once every other month. A quorum shall be not fewer than five (5) members or less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the resident membership in good standing, whichever is greater. Any member of the Union's Executive Board or staff may attend chapter meetings. All chapters shall notify the Union as to time and place of their regular meetings at least one week in advance of such meetings. Minutes of chapter meetings shall be kept in writing, available to the Executive Board of the Union upon request.

D. Contract negotiations with an employer shall be conducted by the Local Union with the assistance of representatives of the chapter or group of chapters as the case may be.

## III. Strike Vote

A. Strikes, work stoppages or other job action can be authorized only by the Executive Board. Such authorization must be preceded by a vote of the membership concerned, in which at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the total chapter membership votes for such action by secret ballot.

## IV. Checks

A. All checks shall be signed by two (2) of the three (3) following Union Officers: President, Treasurer and First Vice-President. Each

of the three (3) preceding officers, as well as other members or employees so designated by the Executive Board, shall be bonded in the amount of not less than $10,000 as may be determined from time to time.

## V. Delegates

A. CSAE shall affiliate with the proper city and state central councils or bodies.

1. Delegates to represent CSAE at the state labor body's Annual Convention shall be elected by the Joint City Council.

2. Delegates to represent CSAE in the city labor body shall be elected by the Executive Board.

B. All other delegates representing CSAE on any level of AFSCME, AFL-CIO, shall be elected by the Executive Board. Such designations may be rejected by the Joint City Council.

## VI. Amendments

A. Amendments, additions or revisions to the bylaws may be initiated either by a majority of the Joint City Council or as established by Article VII, Section E by a petition for the referendum signed by ten percent (10%) of the Union's membership from not fewer than fifteen percent (15%) of the chapters.

B. Thereupon, the amendment shall be acted upon in either of the following two (2) ways:

1. By a majority vote of all members of the Local in good standing; such vote to be held by means of referendum ballot conducted under the procedures outlined in Article V of these bylaws.

2. By a two-thirds vote of all affiliated chapters, provided each chapter is counted not as a single unit, but as a number corresponding to the allotted delegate representation of the chapter determined in Article VIII, Section F of these bylaws. A majority vote of chapter members in good standing attending a chapter meeting shall constitute the chapter decision on this question, provided that notice of such a vote has been given the membership.

3. The Executive Board shall determine which method shall be adopted.

## VII. Collective Bargaining Agreements

A. All agreements with an employer shall bear the signature of the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Executive Director.

B. Agreements shall bear the name of the Union, e.g., Agreement between (Employer) and Community and Social Agency Employees Union, Local 1707, AFSCME, AFL-CIO.

C. No chapter agreements with their respective managements are valid until and unless approved by a majority of the chapter membership and by the Executive Board of the Union.

10/8/63

Local 1707

# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT, made as of November 1, 1963 by and between the NATIONAL ACTION COUNCIL acting on behalf of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (hereinafter referred to as CORE) and the COMMUNITY and SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 1707, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO (hereinafter referred to as CSAE) for itself and on behalf of all clerical and professional staff of CORE.

## WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, desiring to establish harmonious labor-management relations and to clearly define mutual obligations, do hereby agree as follows:

## ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

CORE recognizes CSAE as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all of the clerical and professional staff, excluding the National Director, Department Directors, Associate Director, Assistant to the National Director, and Office Manager. It is not the intention of the Union to represent individuals hired for a fund-raising or promotion project or its equivalency for the purpose of coverage under this contract.

## ARTICLE II - UNION SHOP

1. The Employer shall dismiss any employee who is now, or who hereinafter may become a member of the Union, who fails to maintain said membership in good standing. The Employer shall dismiss any new employee who fails to apply for membership in the Union within thirty (30) days after his probationary period is completed. The Union shall not refuse membership to any employee who is eligible for membership under the collective bargaining agreement.

2. The Employer shall not discriminate against any employee or prospective employee on account of Union activity.

3. Upon being hired, the employee will receive a copy of the contract, and the Union and employee notified as to the position and rate of pay.

## ARTICLE III - PROBATIONARY AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

1. The probationary period for professional employees shall be six(6)months.

2. The probationary period for clerical employees shall be two(2) months.

3. Permanent Part-Time Employment - Part-time employees who come under this agreement shall serve the same probationary period as full time employees, and shall be eligible to receive all the benefits of the agreement pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

4. Temporary Employees - Temporary Employees may not be hired for more than 2 months in the case of a clerical worker, and 6 months in the case of a professional. The temporary period may be extended two months longer for clericals, and 3 months longer for professionals, if mutually agreed upon by the Union and Management. If their empooyment lasts longer, the employees automatically become permanent, with benefits of the contract and anniversary date, retroactive to the date of hire. Temporary employees shall be paid a salary in accordance with the contract, and in no case lower than the minimum.

5. When an employee is temporarily assigned to a new and higher position for a period of a week or more he shall receive the pay called for by the higher position for the duration of his employment in it.

## ARTICLE IV - HOLIDAYS

1. The Employer shall observe legal and religious holidays as follows:

(a) Legal -- New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day.

(b) Other -- The Employer shall grant a minimum of two days per year for religious holidays or personal business on request. In addition, every employee shall receive a day off on his personal birthday.

(c) All clerical employees required by the Employer to work on specified holidays shall receive time and a half, either in salary or time off.

(d) If a holiday falls on a Saturday, another day off shall be granted, to be decided upon by each employee in mutual agreement with the Employer.

ARTICLE V - VACATIONS

1. Professional employees shall be entitled to vacation as follows:
During the first year of employment: 1 week for each four months of employment.
After the first year: 1 week for each 3 months of employment.

2. Clerical employees shall be entitled to one week for each six months during the first year of employment; beginning the second year, one week for every four months of employment - at a maximum of three weeks annually; and beginning the seventh year, one week for every three months of employment - at a maximum of four weeks annually. Vacation time may be accumulated.

3. Time spent on leave of absence shall be excluded from "employment" in computing vacation credits.

4. Vacation schedules are to be approved by the employer. The schedule is to be posted at the end of May on the Union Bulletin Board. Conflicts are to be decided on the basis of departmental seniority.

5. Upon resignation with due notice or dismissal the employee shall receive accrued vacation benefits.

6. If a holiday falls on a working day within the vacation period, the employee shall receive additional equivalent vacation time.

7. Accrued vacation benefits shall be paid to the beneficiary of any employee who dies during the period of his employment.

ARTICLE VI - EXPENSE MONEY

Employees shall submit itemized expense forms for all expense incurred and will be reimbursed on that basis.

ARTICLE VII - LEAVES OF ABSENCE

1. Sick Leave

(a) Permanent employees shall be entitled to 16 days paid sick leave per year for minor illness, except during the probationary period, not to exceed 2 months. Such sick leave shall be retroactive to the date of employment and shall accumulate up to a maximum of 40 days. The employer shall have the right to request a doctor's certificate.

(b) In the event of a major illness the 16 day sick leave may be extended at the discretion of the Employer. It is understood that the 16 day sick leave shall be excluded from major sick leave.
Employer's present liberal policy for field secretaries will continue.

(c) Employees with at least six months seniority shall be entitled to illness leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.
This right shall not be used unreasonably.

2. Maternity Leave

An employee after 10 months service who becomes pregnant shall be eligible to maternity leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.

3. Personal Leave - -

The Employer may grant a written leave of absence for a period up to three (3) months to any employee having less than one year's seniority where adequate reason can be shown. Any employee with more than one year's seniority shall be granted a three months leave of absence where adequate reason can be shown. Such leave may be extended by mutual agreement. An employee on such leave of absence, however, will not accumulate seniority.

ARTICLE VIII - DISMISSALS

1. Permanent employees may be dismissed for just and sufficient cause.

2. Persons fired for incompetence, after the probationary period, shall be informed in writing of specific complaint concerning their work and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to improve before being dismissed.

3. In the event of retrenchment, the Employer shall make every effort in assisting the employee to gain employment elsewhere.

ARTICLE IX - NOTICE

1. Resignation -- Permanent employees shall be required to give notice as follows

(a) Professional employees shall give notice of one month.
(b) Clerical employees shall give notice of two weeks.

2. Dismissals - Except in cases of malfeasance or misconduct, no permanent employee shall be dismissed without notice as follows:

(a) Professional employees -- one month
(b) Clerical employees -- two weeks

ARTICLE X - INSURANCE BENEFITS.

The Employer will cover employees with the following insurance unless, where coverage is voluntary, the employee requests that it not be done .

1. HIP ( Health Insurance Plan ), Hospitalization (Blue Cross), and Group Health Dental Insurance , individual coverage shall be paid by the Employer.

2. Disability insurance, as required by New York State law of January 1, 1961, shall be paid by the Employer.

3. Unemployment Insurance. All employees shall be covered by New York State unemployment insurance.

ARTICLE XI - CHECK OFF

1. Union Dues. The employer will deduct initiation fees and Union dues from the salaries of all members of the Union and forward them monthly. Such dues shall be remitted to the Union not later than the 15th of each month during which the dues were checked off.

2. Credit Union Savings and Loan. In accordance with the following authorization, the employer shall each payroll period deduct and remit to the CSAE Federal Credit Union for Savings and Loan payments, from the salary payments for any employee who shall individually and voluntarily sign authorization to the Congress of Racial Equality to do so. The Employer shall not be liable for any claims by an individual employee resulting from the procedures outlined in this paragraph. The following form shall be used:

"CSAE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION DEDUCTION FORM"

To: Congress of Racial Equality

I hereby authorize you to deduct $_____ from my pay each payroll period until further notice from me, andtransmit same currently to the CSAE Federal CreditUnion.

Effective Date _____

Date _____

Signature _____

ARTICLE XII - HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The regular work day shall begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m., with a lunch period which shall not exceed one hour. The normal work week shall be five days Monday through Friday.

ARTICLE XIII-OVERTIME

Authorized overtime for clerical employees shall be compensated at time and one half after 37½ hours. Compensated Sick Leave shall be considered as time worked for purposes of this provision. When overtime work is required, employees shall be given the opportunity to perform such overtime on the basis of seniority within their job classification and department.

ARTICLE XIV - SENIORITY

Section 1. Definition -- Seniority as defined and provided for within this Article shall apply only to permanent employees who have completed the probationary period. Seniority for employees governed by the Agreement shall be defined as the period of employment with CORE since the employees last date of hire.

Section 2 -- Retrenchment. In all instances where there is a reduction in the clerical force, it is agreed that seniority, subject to provisions below, shall determine the order of layoff. Any employee affected by such reduction in work force may exercise his seniority to claim another position occupied by an employee with less seniority provided (a) that the senior employee is capable of performing the duties of the position and (b) such new position is of the same or lower category than that previously held by the senior employee. He shall receive the rate of pay provided in this Agreement for such position.

A. Part Time employees shall be laid off before full time employees.

B. Full Time employees shall be called back to work in reverse order of layoff.

C. When an employee is to be recalled after layoff, CORE shall notify such employee by registered or certified mail, sent to the last address given to CORE by the employee. The employee shall notify CORE within 3 working days, after receipt at such address of such letter of his intention to return to work. If the employee does not report to work within 10 days from receipt of such letter, all seniority rights under this Agreement shall be forfeited unless CORE grants a further delay because of individual circumstances.

Section 3. Seniority Termination -- Seniority shall be broken only by :

(a) discharge
(b) Voluntary Quit
(c) failure to comply with recall provisions
(d) failure to comply with leave of absence provisions
(e) Absence without notice or cause for 3 consecutive days
(f) Layoff in excess of 24 months

Section 4. Promotion within the Bargaining Unit. In the case of promotions within the bargaining unit, where the qualifications of two or more applicants are substantially the same, seniority shall be the governing factor.

ARTICLE XV - JOB POSTING

1. Openings in the bargaining unit, with the exception of Field Secretary, shall be posted to permit regular employees to apply. The posting shall be placed on the Union Bulletin Board, as soon as the opening exists. Clerical openings shall be posted for one week. Professional openings shall be posted for two weeks. Professional employees outside the office shall receive in writing notice of the job opening and given two weeks in which to reply. The Union shall receive notice of all job openings.

ARTICLE XVI - NEW JOB CATEGORIES

When new categories or new positions are created, including positions which result from abolition of jobs and/or redistribution of duties, the union shall be notified and informed whether such new categories or positions are included in the bargaining unit. When categories or positions are within the bargaining unit, classifications, duties and salary scales shall be discussed and agreed upon by the Administration and th Union prior to filling such positions. Disputes arising from disagreements between the Union and the Administration over the exclusion of a position from the bargaining unit shall be subject to grievance machinery. The administration has the sole right to decide whether a new position is permanent or temporary.

ARTICLE XVII - GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

It is recognized that an efficient method of settling grievances is an indispensable feature of sound personnel relationships. When a member of the bargaining unit feels that he or she has been aggrieved or that the letter or spirit of this agreement has been violated, the following procedure shall be observed:

(a) A conference shall be held between the employee, the Shop Grievance Committee, the Local representative and the Employer representatives.

(b) Union representatives will be allowed whatever time is necessary to process grievances under the grievance procedure.

(c) If no agreement is reached, then the grievance shall be promptly referred to the New York State Board of Mediation for arbitration.

(d) Management shall have the right to bring a grievance against the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII - SEVERANCE

Permanent employees who are discharged for reorganization or retrenchment shall receive severance pay in bi-weekly installments at the rate of two weeks per annum not to exceed three months salary. An individual becoming incapacitated during the line of duty shall receive severance pay. In the case of death of an employee, his estate shall receive severance pay.

ARTICLE XIX -- SALARY RATES AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS

| 1. Clerical Salaries | Min | 60 days | 6 mos | 1 yr | 18 mos | 2 yrs | 3 yrs | 4 yrs | Max. 5 yrs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk | $60 | $62 | $65 | $68 | $71 | $74 | $78 (Max) | -- | -- |
| Clerk Typist | 65 | 67 | 70 | 73 | -- | 77 | 81 | 85 | 89 |
| Chief Clerk | 85 | 87 | 90 | 93 | -- | 97 | 101 | 105 | 109 |
| Secretary I | 75 | 77 | 80 | 83 | -- | 87 | 91 | 95 | 99 |
| Secretary II | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Secretary III | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 | -- | 102 | 106 | 110 | 114 |
| Asst. Bookkeeper | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Bookkeeper | 90 | 92 | 95 | 100 | -- | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| Elliott Mach. Oper. | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Switchboard Oper. | 67 | 69 | 72 | 75 | -- | 79 | 83 | 87 | 91 |

| 2. Professional Salaries | Min. | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | Max. 4 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field Secretary I | $4300 | $4600 | $4900 | $5200 | $5500 | $5900 |
| Field Secretary II | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 |
| Dep't Assistant | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 | 7000 |
| Admin. Assistant | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500 (Max) | -- |
| Staff Associate | 4900 | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 |

3. Employees regularly performing the duties of Relief Switchboard Operator shall receive a salary which is $3.00 greater than the salary called for by their job classification.

4. Present Clerk Typists and Secretaries are to be reclassified into appropriate Secretary classifications and slotted into appropriate salary steps of such classifications.

5. On the effective date of the contract, all employees are to be slotted into the same step of the new scale as they occupied in the old scale, or to the next step above their current salary, whichever is higher.

6. All employees are to receive their increases as set forth in the scale for their job categories in their first year of employment, and annual increases thereafter, on the individual anniversary date of each employee's original employment until reaching the maximum for their scale.

7. Upon promotion to a higher position, the employee shall receive on the date of promotion an increase equal to the annual increment, or an increase sufficient to bring him to the minimum for the higher position, . The date of his promotion shall be his new anniversary date, for purposes of increments.

8. Merit increases may be granted to employees at the discretion of the employer, and neither said increase nor its amount shall be a cause for grievance. Employees granted merit increases shall continue to receive the increases set forth by this contract.

9. On November 1, 1964, all employees shall receive a cost-of-living bonus based on the cost-of-living index for the preceding year as measured by the United States Department of Labor Price Index. This amount will be given in a lump sum , and is not to exceed 2% of an employee's salary.

ARTICLE XX -DURATION

1. T his agreement shall be effective November 1, 1963 and shall expire October 31,1965.

2. At any time within sixty days immediately prior to the termination of this agreement, CORE and CSAE may initiate negotiations for a new agreement to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement. The terms and conditions of this agreement shall remain in effect during such negotiations.

3. If no agreement is reached prior to the expiration date of this agreement, the subsequent agreement shall be retroactive to November 1, 1965.

| CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY | COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION LOCAL 1707 AFSCME AFL-CIO |
|---|---|
| By_____ | By_____ |
| Title_____ | Title_____ |
| By_____ | By_____ |
| Title_____ | Title_____ |
| By_____ | By_____ |
| Title_____ | Title_____ |

oeiu-153
9-25-64

Local 1707 Old contract

# COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT, made as of November 1, 1963 by and between the NATIONAL ACTION COMMITTEE acting on behalf of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY(hereinafter referred to as CORE) and the COMMUNITY and SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 1707, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO(hereinafter referred to as CSAE) for itself and on behalf of all clerical and professional staff of CORE.

WITNESSETH:

The parties hereto, desiring to establish harmonious labor-management relations and to clearly define mutual obligations, do hereby agree as follows:

## ARTICLE I - RECOGNITION

CORE recognizes CSAE as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all of the clerical and professional staff, excluding the National Director, Department Directors, Associate Director, Assistant to the National Director, and Office Manager. It is not the intention of the Union to represent individuals hired for a fund-raising or promotion project or its equivalency for the purpose of coverage under this contract.

## ARTICLE II - UNION SHOP

1. The Employer shall dismiss any employee who is now, or who hereinafter may become a member of the Union, who fails to maintain said membership in good standing. The Employer shall dismiss any new employee who fails to apply for membership in the Union within thirty (30) days after his probationary period is completed. The Union shall not refuse membership to any employee who is eligible for membership under the collective bargaining agreement.

2 . The Employer shall not discriminate against any employee or prospective employee on account of Union activity.

3. Upon being hired, the employee will receive a copy of the contract, and the Union and employee notified as to the position and rate of pay.

## ARTICLE III - PROBATIONARY AND TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

1. The probationary period for professional employees shall be six(6)months.

2. The probationary period for clerical employees shall be two(2) months.

3. Permanent Part-Time Employment - Part-time employees who come under this agreement shall serve the same probationary period as full time employees, and shall be eligible to receive all the benefits of the agreement pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

4. Temporary Employees - Temporary Employees may not be hired for more than 2 months in the case of a clerical worker, and 6 months in the case of a professional. The temporary period may be extended two months longer for clericals, and 3 months longer for professionals, if mutually agreed upon by the Union and Management. If their empooyment lasts longer, the employees automatically become permanent, with benefits of the contract and anniversary date, retroactive to the date of hire. Temporary employees shall be paid a salary in accordance with the contract, and in no case lower than the minimum.

5. When an employee is temporarily promoted to a new and higher position for a period of a week or more he shall receive the pay called for by the higher position for the duration of his employment in it.

## ARTICLE IV - HOLIDAYS

1. The Employer shall observe legal and religious holidays as follows:

(a) Legal -- New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Day after Thanksgiving, Christmas Day.

(b) Other -- The Employer shall grant a minimum of two days per year for religious holidays or personal business on request. In addition, every employee shall receive a day off on his personal birthday.
(c) All clerical employees required to work on specified holidays shall receive time and a half, either in salary or time off.

(d) If a holiday falls on a Saturday, another day off shall be granted, to be decided upon by each employee in mutual agreement with the Employer.

ARTICLE V - VACATIONS

1. Professional employees shall be entitled to vacation as follows:
During the first year of employment: 1 week for each four months of employment.
After the first year: 1 week for each 3 months of employment.

2. Clerical employees shall be entitled to one week for each 6 months during the first year of employment, one week for every four months of employment thereafter, and four weeks after 7 years of employment.

3. Time spent on leave of absence shall be excluded from "employment" in computing vacation credits.

4. Vacation schedules are to be approved by the employer. The schedule is to be posted at the end of May on the Union Bulletin Board. Conflicts are to be decided on the basis of departmental seniority.

5. Upon resignation with due notice or dismissal the employee shall receive accrued vacation benefits.

6. If a holiday falls on a working day within the vacation period, the employee shall receive additional equivalent vacation time.

7. Accrued vacation benefits shall be paid to the beneficiary of any employee who dies during the period of his employment.

ARTICLE VI - EXPENSE MONEY

Employees shall submit itemized expense forms for all expense incurred and will be reimbursed on that basis.

ARTICLE VII - LEAVES OF ABSENCE

1. Sick Leave
(a) Permanent employees shall be entitled to 16 days paid sick leave per year for minor illness, except during the probationary period, not to exceed 2 months. Such sick leave shall be retroactive to the date of employment and shall accumulate up to a maximum of 40 days. The employer shall have the right to request a doctor's certificate.

(b) In the event of a major illness the 16 day sick leave may be extended at the discretion of the Employer. It is understood that the 16 day sick leave shall be excluded from major sick leave.
Employer's present liberal policy for field secretaries will continue.

(c) Employees with at least six months seniority shall be entitled to illness leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave. This right shall not be used unreasonably.

2. Maternity Leave

An employee after 10 months of service who becomes pregant shall be eligible to maternity leave up to one year with accumulative seniority during such leave.

3. Personal Leave - -

The Employer may grant a written leave of absence for a period up to three (3) months to any employee having less than one year's seniority where adequate reason can be shown. Any employee with more than one year's seniority shall be granted a three months leave of absence where adequate reason can be shown. Such leave may be extended by mutual agreement. An employee on such leave of absence, however, will not accumulate seniority.

ARTICLE VIII - DISMISSALS

1. Permanent employees may be dismissed for just and sufficient cause.

2. Persons fired for incompetence, after the probationary period, shall be informed in writing of specific complaint concerning their work and shall be given a reasonable opportunity to improve before being dismissed.

3. In the event of retrenchment, the Employer shall make every effort in assisting the employee to gain employment elsewhere.

ARTICLE IX - NOTICE

1. Resignation -- Permanent employees shall be required to give notice as follows

(a) Professional employees shall give notice of one month.
(b) Clerical employees shall give notice of two weeks.

2. Dismissals - Except in cases of malfeasance or misconduct, no permanent employee shall be dismissed without notice as follows:

(a) Professional employees -- one month
(b) Clerical employees -- two weeks

ARTICLE X - INSURANCE BENEFITS.

The Employer will cover employees with the following insurance unless, where coverage is voluntary, the employee requests that it not be done .

1. HIP ( Health Insurance Plan'), Hospitalization (Blue Cross), and Group Health Dental Insurance , individual coverage shall be paid by the Employer.

2. Disability insurance, as required by New York State law of January 1, 1961, shall be paid by the Employer.

3. Unemployment Insurance. All employees shall be covered by New York State unemployment insurance.

ARTICLE XI - CHECK OFF

1. Union Dues. The employer will deduct initiation fees and Union dues from the salaries of all members of the Union and forward them monthly. Such dues shall be remitted to the Union not later than the 15th of each month during which the dues were checked off.

2. Credit Union Savings and Loan. In accordance with the following authorization, the employer shall each payroll period deduct and remit to the CSAE Federal Credit Union for Savings and Loan payments, from the salary payments for any employee who shall individually and voluntarily sign authorization to the Congress of Racial Equality to do so. The Employer shall not be liable for any claims by an individual employee resulting from the procedures outlined in this paragraph. The following form shall be used:

"CSAE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION DEDUCTION FORM"

To: Congress of Racial Equality

I hereby authorize you to deduct $_____ from my pay each payroll period until further notice from me, andtransmit same currently to the CSAE Federal CreditUnion.

Effective Date _____

Date _____ Signature _____

ARTICLE XII - HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The regular work day shall begin at 9 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m., with a lunch period which shall not exceed one hour. The normal work week shall be five days Monday through Friday.

ARTICLE XIII -OVERTIME

Authorized overtime shall be compensated at time and one half after 35 hours ~~provided that the employee has worked a full 35 hours in that week.~~ When overtime work is required, employees shall be given the opportunity to perform such overtime on the basis of seniority within their job classification and department.

ARTICLE XIV - SENIORITY

Section 1. Definition -- Seniority as defined and provided for within this Article shall apply only to permanent employees who have completed the probationary period. Seniority for employees governed by the Agreement shall be defined as the period of employment with CORE since the employees last date of hire.

Section 2. -- Retrenchment. In all instances where there is a reduction in the clerical force, it is agreed that seniority, subject to provisions below, shall determine the order of layoff. Any employee affected by such reduction in work force may exercise his seniority to claim another position occupied by an employee with less seniority provided (a) that the senior employee is capable of performing the duties of the position and (b) such new position is of the same or lower category than that previously held by the senior employee. He shall receive the rate of pay provided in this Agreement for such position.

A. Part Time employees shall be laid off before full time employees.

B. Full Time employees shall be called back to work in reverse order of layoff.

C. When an employee is to be recalled after layoff, CORE shall notify such employee by registered or certified mail, sent to the last address given to CORE by the employee. The employee shall notify CORE within 3 working days, after receipt at such address of such letter of his intention to return to work. If the employee does not report to work within 10 days from receipt of such letter, all seniority rights under this Agreement shall be forfeited unless CORE grants a further delay because of individual circumstances.

Section 3. Seniority Termination -- Seniority shall be broken only by :
(a) discharge
(b) Voluntary Quit
(c) failure to comply with recall provisions
(d ) failure to comply with leave of absence provisions
(e) absent 3 consecutive days without notice or cause.

Section 4. Promotion within the Bargaining Unit. In the case of promotions within the bargaining unit, where the qualifications of two or more applicants are substantially the same, seniority shall be the governing factor.

ARTICLE XV - JOB POSTING

1. Openings in the bargaining unit, with the exception of Field Secretary, shall be posted to permit regular employees to apply. The posting shall be placed on th Union Bulletin Board, as soon as the opening exists.

ARTICLE XVI - NEW JOB CATEGORIES

When new categories or new positions are created, including positions which result from abolition of jobs and/or redistribution of duties, the union shall be notified and informed whether such new categories or positions are included in the bargaining unit. When categories or positions are within the bargaining unit, classifications, duties and salary scales shall be discussed and agreed upon by the Administration and the Union prior to filling such positions. Disputes arising from disagreements between the Union and the Administration over the exclusion of a position from the bargaining unit shall be subject to grievance machinery. The administration has the sole right to decide whether a new position is permanent or temporary.

ARTICLE XVII - GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

It is recognized that an efficient method of settling grievances is an indispensable feature of sound personnel relationships. When a member of the bargaining unit feels that he or she has been aggrieved or that the letter or spirit of this agreement has been violated, the following procedure shall be observed:

(a) A conference shall be held between the employee, the Shop Grievance Committee, the Local representative and the Employer representatives.

(b) Union representatives will be allowed whatever time is necessary to process grievances under the grievance procedure.

(c) If no agreement is reached, then the grievance shall be promptly referred to the New York State Board of Mediation for arbitration.

(d) Management shall have the right to bring a grievance against the Union.

ARTICLE XVIII - SEVERANCE

Permanent employees who are discharged for reorganization or retrenchment shall receive severance pay in bi-weekly installments at the rate of two weeks per annum not to exceed three months salary. An individual becoming incapacitated during the line of duty shall receive severance pay. In the case of death of an employee, his estate shall receive severance pay.

ARTICLE XIX -- SALARY RATES AND JOB CLASSIFICATIONS

| 1. Clerical Salaries | Min | 60 days | 6 mos | 1 yr | 18 mos | 2 yrs | 3 yrs | 4 yrs | Max. 5 yrs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clerk | $60 | $62 | $65 | $68 | $71 | $74 | $78(Max) | -- | -- |
| Clerk Typist | 65 | 67 | 70 | 73 | -- | 77 | 81 | 85 | 89 |
| Chief Clerk | 85 | 87 | 90 | 93 | -- | 97 | 101 | 105 | 109 |
| Secretary I | 75 | 77 | 80 | 83 | -- | 87 | 91 | 95 | 99 |
| Secretary II | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Secretary III | 90 | 92 | 95 | 98 | -- | 102 | 106 | 110 | 114 |
| Asst. Bookkeeper | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Bookkeeper | 90 | 92 | 95 | 100 | -- | 105 | 110 | 115 | 120 |
| Elliott Mach. Oper. | 80 | 82 | 85 | 88 | -- | 92 | 96 | 100 | 104 |
| Switchboard Oper. | 67 | 69 | 72 | 75 | -- | 79 | 83 | 87 | 91 |

| 2. Professional Salaries | Min. | 6 mos. | 1 yr. | 2 yrs. | 3 yrs. | Max. 4 yrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field Secretary I | $4300 | $4600 | $4900 | $5200 | $5500 | $5900 |
| Field Secretary II | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 |
| Dep't Assistant | 5500 | 5800 | 6100 | 6400 | 6700 | 7000 |
| Admin. Assistant | 5200 | 5500 | 5800 | 6150 | 6500(Max) | -- |

3. Employees regularly performing the duties of Relief Switchboard Operator shall receive a salary which is $3.00 greater than the salary called for by their job classification.

4. Present Clerk Typists and Secretaries are to be reclassified into appropriate Secretary classifications and slotted into appropriate salary steps of such classifications.

5. On the effective date of the contract, all employees are to be slotted into the same step of the new scale as they occupied in the old scale,or to the next step above their current salary, whichever is higher.

6. All employees are to receive their increases as set forth in the scale for their job categories in their first year of employment, and annual increases thereafter, on the individual anniversary date of each employee's original employment until reaching the maximum for their scale.

7. Upom promotion to a higher position, the employee shall receive on the date of promotion an increase equal to the annual increment, or an increase sufficient to bring him to the minimum for the higher position, whichever is greater. The date of his promotion shall be his new anniversary date.

8. Merit increases may be granted to employees at the discretion of the employer, and neither said increase nor its amount shall be a cause for grievance. Employees granted merit increases shall continue to receive the increases set forth by this contract.

9. On November 1, 1964, all employees shall receive a cost-of-living bonus based on the cost-of-living index for the preceding year. This amount will be given in a lump sum, and is not to exceed 2% of an employees salary.

ARTICLE XX - DURATION

1. This agreement shall be effective November 1, 1963 and shall expire October 1,1965.

2. At any time within sixty days immediately prior to the termination of this agreement, CORE and CSAE may initiate negotiations for a new agreement to take effect at the expiration of the present agreement. The terms and conditions of this agreement shall remain in effect during such negotiations.

3. If no agreement is reached prior to the expiration date of this agreement, the subsequent agreement shall be retroactive to November 1, 1965.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

By_____

By_____

Title_____

COMMUNITY ADN SOCIAL AGENCY EMPLOYEES UNION
LOCAL 1707 AFSCME AFL-CIO

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

By_____

Title_____

September 24, 1968 Gartner

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard Riley, James McCain, George Raymond, Jim Reynolds, Bruce Babbitt, Sylvor Gordon

FROM: Alan Gartner

also Tinsley re. films

at Conference at Wappinger Falls. You ought to see them there. -Geo.

On October 6th, there will be a special hearing of a committee appointed by the Democratic National Committee to investigate instances of deprivals of participation in Democratic Party activities because of race. You will recall this committee was an outgrowth of the seating fight at the 1964 Democratic Convention.

We have been asked to testify at that hearing and Mr. Farmer asked me to request of you specific information "on specific customs or practices which deny equal opportunity to participate in Democratic Party activities."

In order for us to put together our statement, I would need this information from you no later than Friday, October 1st. Thank you.

cc: Jamie Farmer
George Riley ✓

SEP 2 9 1965

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

1730 K STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

TELEPHONE
FEDERAL 3-8750

September 28, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Secretary
Congress on Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

In his letter of September 24, 1965, Governor Lawrence informed you that I would be in contact with you concerning the scope of the meeting of the Special Equal Rights Committee of the Democratic National Committee, to be held on October 6, 1965. As Governor Lawrence pointed out, the object of this Special Committee is to implement the directive of the 1964 Democratic National Convention that steps be taken to ensure that opportunities be given to all persons, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin, to participate fully in all stages of the affairs of the Democratic Party.

The purpose of the session on October 6th will be to give the leaders of the various civil rights groups the opportunity to express their views on the realities of party participation by minority groups. It is desired that you have available at that meeting information concerning actions by the Democratic Party or its officers or instrumentalities which discriminate against members of minority groups in any of the following respects:

1. Participation in local party groups, such as precinct or county clubs.

2. Election or appointment of delegates to local or state conventions.

pl. check & be sure MFDP has been invited to testify, or we should get info from MFDP

10

3. Obtaining party membership.

4. Attempts to run for elective office in either primary or general elections.

5. Attempts to participate in election campaigns for either local, state or national offices.

6. Evidence of discrimination of any other nature which tends to prevent members of these groups from participating in any way in the affairs of the Democratic Party.

If you have any questions concerning this meeting or the work of the Special Committee, please feel free to call me at Area Code 202, 265-1070.

I hope I will have the pleasure of seeing you at the meeting on October 6.

Sincerely yours,

Berl I. Bernhard

Berl I. Bernhard
Executive Director,
Special Equal Rights Committee

MR:fg

SEP 29 1965

September 27,1965

Dear Alan:

As far as I know, if there have been any activities by the Democratic Party where Negroes have been asked to participate, I don't know anything about it, neither have I heard from any Negro taking part in such activities. I know this has not happen on the local level.

There was a meeting a few months back in Columbia at one of the local hotels there where the Democratic Party has a banquet which cost around $ 25.00 to attend and I am positive a few Negroes attended. I don't think this was any kind of organizational meeting.

We have seen in the newspaper several times where the Democrats would be organizing on the precinct level and that is about as far as it has gone to my knowledge. In areas where we have been doing voter registration, I am positive that no Negro has been invited to attend Democratic meeting, if such meetings were held.

There has been a new chairman elected by the State Democratic Party to re-organize the State Party, but if he has done anything, Negroes have not been consulted.

Sincerely,

Nooker

Nooker

Geo. Raymond - Canton - 601 ^ 859-9910

Lot on
material on water rig

more on probs. of Dem Party

not been any effort of it & get with
party structure

---

dinner postponed & Lots Jan/Feb.

Charles Tinsley re. La. Derby
Judi Thurbaum

TESTIMONY PRESENTED BYM DR. GEORGE WILEY, ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR, CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

before the Special Equal Rights Committee of the Democratic National Committee, Washington, D.C., 6 October 1965

It is a pleasure to appear before you today. I am Dr. George A. Wiley, Associate National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality(CORE) and I speak today on its behalf. A year and a half ago, at the Democratic National Convention, August, 1964, a committment was made by the Democratic Party to assure that all future delegations to that party's national conventions would be selected on a basis that guaranteed equal access to all regardless of race. This meeting today is, as I understand it, a first public step toward making good that pledge. We in CORE are pleased that this step is now being taken and hope that as a result of your hearings here today, and other information which you will gather, will assure that the Democratic Party is a party free of racism and exclusion.

National CORE is now conducting major projects in four southern states: Mississippi, Florida -- concentrating on the 9th and 10th congressional districts, Louisiana, and South Carolina. During the summer we had several hundred staff persons in these areas, and we now have approximately fifty staff persons there, in addition to numerous local volunteers.

The single most important factor in the exclusion of Negroes from participation in the activities of the Democratic Party has been the exclusion of Negroes from the entire political process. As Negroes have been prevented from registering to vote they of course have not had the opportunity to participate in the activities of any political party. Quite obviously it is necessary to make general political participation possible in order to come to the step of participating in a party.

While the above states what is no more than a commonplace, with which I am sure all will agree, it is not such a commonplace but no less true, we believe, that the Democratic Party -- nationally and locally -- share direct responsibility for this exclusion. In each and every one of the states in which CORE works -- as well as all of the other states of the South where Negroes are excluded from political participation, -- it is a Democrat who sits in the state house and it is an overwhelmingly Democratic majority which controls both houses of these state legislatures. Not only is this true today, but it has been true for nearly a century. It was Democratic administrations and legislatures which purged Negroes from the voting roles at the end of the last century, and it was Democratic administrations and legislatures which have enacted laws to keep Negroes from the registration rolls since then, and it is Democratic administrations and legislatures which today struggle to maintain a system which seeks to continue to exclude Negroes from the voting process. While we recognize and commend the leadership role which the national Democratic party has taken in the passage of the Voting Rights bill, we nonetheless believe that this same national Democratic Party must share in the guilt and responsibility for the Wallaces and Johnsons, the McKeithens and their cohorts.

P Not only have these Democrats oppressed the Negro populations of their own states, their policies and practices have inflicted evil upon the entire country. Through the interlocking operation of a state and local system within and without the Democratic party which has excluded Negroes from political participation, and through the operation

of the Congressional seniority system, endorsed and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ maintained by the national Democratic Party, men such as Senator James Eastland -- from a state where ~~xxxx~~ less than ~~ten percent~~ 10% of the eligible Negroes, who comprise 42% of the eligible voters, are registered -- and Congressman Otto Passman -- from a Louisiana congressional district ~~which~~ which is 40% Negroes, of whom only 12% of those eligible are registered -- are foisted upon the nation. Senator Eastland, controlling as he does nearly 40% of the committee staff personnel of the entire Senate and yielding broad and near unchecked powers on the nation's judicial system, and Congressman Passman, having had until recently major control over our nation's forign aid budget -- these are ~~xxxx~~ some of the men who are brought to power through the operation of the Democratic Party, through the operation of a ~~party~~ political system which in their states ~~have~~ has systematically excluded Negroes.

In Mississippi, where CORE has worked with and organized a ~~5~~ strong local political movement in cooperation with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Movement, we work primarily in the 4th congressional district. There -- in such counties as Neshoba, Rankin , Leake, and ~~Lauderdale~~ Madison -- we have developed true grassroots political participation. The statewide product of that political activity was and is the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and its "challenge" to the seating of the five present Mississippi congressmen. One of the challengers, Mrs Annie Devine of Canton, is a CORE staff member. That "challenge" was a genuine democratic political effort. That "challenge" merited the support of all who seek to support and maintain genuine democracy. That "challenge" deserved and failed -- tragically failed, we believe -- to receive the support of the leadership of the Democratic Party. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~

Nothing could have done more to further democracy and what we understand to be the true and proper interests of the Democratic Party than to have supported that "challenge." There is not in Mississippi today any group which has the grassroots support and participation which characterizes the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. In my brief testimony I will not comment upon the situation in Mississippi other than to remind you that the lives lost over one year ago by CORE workers James Chaney and Michael Schwerner and their student colleague Andrew Goodman have not been the last lives lost in the struggle for equality in Mississippi and that the intimidation which produced their deaths is an on-going and constant reality for the Negro people of Mississippi today as it has been yesterday. The testimony presented today on behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is testimony in which we join and which we endorse.

Florida is a state which enjoys a reputation of being "beyond the South" and thus not a participant in the typical Southern harrasment of Negroes. One statistic may serve to make more accurate that image -- in the 9th Congressional district where CORE works, there are thirteen counties. Of these thirteen counties, ten of them have over 100% -- I repeat over 100% -- of the eligible whites registered, (U.S.Commission on Civil Rights Information Center, "Registration and Voting Statistics," Washington, D.C., March 19, 1965.) In Gadesen County, where 68.4% of the eligible whites are registered and only 11.6% of the eligible Negroes in a county where eligible Negroes out-number eligible whites 12,261 to 11,711 (Ibid.), and our workers report that the

county registrars(under the direction of the Supervisor of Registration Mr. Hutchinson, who is also the editor of the Gadsen County TIMES) have so restricted the places and hours of registration that month after month the registrar's office closes with scores and sometimes hundreds of Negroes waiting to register to vote. This exclusion of Negroes from the voting process of course also excludes them from ~~xhm~~ party activity. In Lousiana, where over 60% of the eligible Negroes remain unregistered while over 80% of the eligible whites are registered, there has been and continues to be a consistent pattern of intimidation and harassment, along with the more subtle but nonetheless effective tactics of slowdown and run-around. In addition, the failure of the Democratic national administration to send federal registrars into all but four parishes stalls the process of voter registration.

~~Specific instances of intimidation~~

While a list of specific instances of intimidation ~~xxx~~ and harassment would take me far beyond my time, a brief indication includes such practices as: the photographing of all persons on the registration line in Plaquemines parish by Mr McBride, a chief henchman of Judge Perez, and given the history of brutality and murder in Plaquemines the mere indientification of someone as a prospective voter intimidates many. In Concordia Parish, ~~with its seat at Vidalia~~, the state highway patrol have stopped Negroes driving in the direction of The county seat at Vedalia and ~~sort to~~ harass those who were going to register to vote. And in Ferriday, the local police have canvassed the Negro community, seeking to find ~~out~~ those who have sought to register and who plan to do so and have threatened them. Again, I repeat, these forms of intimidation are not new nor unique, and

Their
~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ while ~~there~~ practice is directed toward the voting registration process and not participation within the Democratic Party itself, these practices in a state with a Democratic Governor and an over-whelmingly Democratic legislature, is a direct responsibility of the Democratic Party and their continuation has the direct and immediate effect of continuing to exclude Negroes from participation within the Democratic Party of Louisiana.

P Furthermore, the rule that ~~no one by~~ no one may sit on the Democratic state committee unless he has been a registered Democratic for ~~more than~~ two years is in effect a latter-day "grandfather clause," and of course has the effect of excluding Negroes who are now being registered from sitting on this governing ~~xxxxx~~ body of the Louisiana Democratic Party for that period.

P I have reserved my major comments for the state of South Carolina. Here the federal government has in effect said the state's voter registration practices are acceptable for the federal government has not seen fit to send in federal registrars. And I remind you this is a state with a Democratic governor and an over-whelmingly Democratic legislature. Our staff director there, a native of South Carolina and one who has worked in the area of voter registration the great bulk of his adult life -- he is now near sixty, reports that, "if there ~~has~~ have been any activities by the Democratic Party where Negroes have been asked to participate, I don't know anything about it, neither have I heard from any Negro taking part in such activities. I know this has not ~~xxxx~~ happened on the local level. ... In the areas where we have been doing voter registration, I am positive that no Negro has been invited to attend Democratic Party meetings... . There has been a new chairman elected by the state Democratic Party to re-organize the state

party, but if he has done anything, Negroes have not been consulted."

In South Carolina, nearly 80% of the eligible whites are registered, while less than 40% of the eligible Negroes are registered. Again, then, the issue of Negro participation in the Democratic Party is largely dependent upon their first being able to register to vote. The rules for voter registration procedures are set on a county basis, with the county's delegation to the state legislature making available the necessary funds for registration workers. In most South Carolina counties there has been only one day per month for voter registration. While both Negroes and whites have been able to register on this day, the present imbalance in the voting rolls -- heavily weighted with white voters registered during a period when Negroes were prevented from registering -- is of course perpetuated by a system which now limits to a trickle those who may register. For example, in Dorchester, Clarendon, and Sumter counties combined, when the"books" where closed for the one or two days of registration available for September, over 1,000 Negroes waiting to be registered where left on line.

It is irrelevant and fatuous to suggest that the Democratic legislators who make up these county delegations are not acting in a party capacity when they refuse requests for additional days for registration and/or additional registrars, or refuse to order the local registrars to work full days without excessive lunch periods and without excessive delays and burdensome procedures. All of these forms of behavior which have as their result the restriction of Negro voter registration are directly and simply the responsibility of the Democratic officals of these counties.

What then, in summary, is CORE's position? First and foremost it is that the Democratic Party must take responsibility for the actions and the results of the actions of its members. These actions and their results have meant the exclusion of Negroes from political as well as party activities. Whether it be a South Carolina practice which limits the number of days on which people may register to one a month, or Mississippi purge of the voter rolls, these are actions of members of the Democratic Party which result in the exclusion of Negroes.

What can be done ? We believe that much can be done by a Democratic Party truly and completely committed to an end to exclusion of Negroes. Steps can and should be taken through normal party channels and, if need be, through exclusion of those who continue to deny justice to Negroes from the rewards of party membership -- patronage and seniority. The judicious but firm use of these measures would, we believe, go far to convince southern politicians and Americans, both black and white, that in the Democratic Party there is no place for the racist and the discriminator .

Naturally, the Party must also eliminate all of those insidious practices and mores which have and continue to exclude Negroes. Prolonged membership requirements which adversely affect Negroes, secret or unannounced meetings, treating of a politcal party as a private club, the use of state and local police power to support this exclusion -- all of these must come to an end now.

The pledge made by the Democratic National Convention in establishing this committee was an honorable pledge and we in CORE, along with millions of our fellow Americans, wait with anxious concern to see the Democratic Party honor that pledge.

Florida

AUGUST 2, 1965

AUG 5 1965

Mr. George Weily
Associate National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George,

With regards to your memorandum of July 22, 1965. The following bases of operation are where we have staff living:

Jackson County--1. Johnny Watson 2. Julia Skurski

3. Sidney Daniels

Phone--Mrs. Marks 482-7064 (Julia)

Mr. Gye Long 482-7112 (Johnny and Sidney)

Office Phone--482-4803

Address--Route 3, Box 143 Marianna, Florida

Johnny and Sidney are field fellow, Julia-volunteer

Madison County

David Dukes--Task Force; Richard Butler, Volunteer

Address--600 South West Dade Street, Madison, Florida

Phone 973-2368

Gadsden County

Bettye A. Galloway--Field and Fellowship

Wendell Brunner, volunteer

Emmitt Tribue, Field fellowship

Rev. Albert Estelle, volunteer

Address--Route 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida

Phone--627-8458--Night 627-6179 Mr. Jones residence

Jefferson County

William Darlymple, Volunteer

Address--Route 3, Box 137, Monticello, Florida

Phone Mr. Gallon--997-2495--Night, Mr. Eddie Gallon 997-3326

Leon County

Spiver W. Gordon Address--1521 Herando Dr. Tallahassee, Florida

Phone, Office 627-8458 Home 224-6755 or 222-2317, John Due's Office

George, Freedom Rides

I had an incredible conversation with Professor Lusky.

It began with my indicating why I was calling and he broke in with "There's been a lot of confusion here and it surely has not been on my part." I tried to indicate that we really did not have access to the Clarke money. He rplied, "I don't have the time to go over all that." I again indicated that we were not out of sympathy with his idea but simply weren't the ones capable of implementing it. He then said obviously I did not know what was going on, and what had been discussed with Rachlin. I replied that I had talked with Rachlin not an hour ago and was briefed on the situation. He replied that I obviously didn't know the situation and what he Greenberg and Rachlin had agreed, and further "He wasn't going to waste any more of his time in this conversation," and then he slammed the 'phone down.
A minute later he called back and said, "He didn't want me to think that he hung the 'phone up on me personally," to which I replied, "I did indeed." He then hung up again.

The end.

I then called Greenberg (his home number is 516 HN 6 0786) and asked if the Monday at 10am was set and he said no because he had not reached Lusky. I indicated we firmly wanted it then and he said he had to contact Lusky on Friday.

Alan

the next time you have to deal with these Jews, I think the least you can do is have a black man call them.

CORE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

GREATER BOSTON CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE SPONSORS

FEB 15 1965

Richard Jewett
1017 Lynch St.
Jackson, Miss.

Re: Fund raising tour; Report

Dear Dick;

All in all I feel that the tour was pretty successful. I have all of the people that I contacted working on a continuous fund raising program. I am sending them a personal letter of thanks and I know that they would appreciate it if they would get a letter also from National or the Southern Regional Office. Here is the complete list;

FRANK MILLSPAUGH
U.S. NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOC.
3457 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REV. BRANCH
ANTIOCH BAPT. CHURCH
CLEVELAND, OHIO
(89th & CEDAR)

MYRTLE STROUD
5371 E. 128th St.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

BILL SLATER
RADIO STATION WABQ
CLEVELAND, OHIO

CHUCK RICHARDSON
RADIO STATION WJMO
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ESTER DAVIS
CLEVELAND CALL & POST
CLEVELAND, O, OHIO

CMDR. JACKSON GRIMES
VFW JAS. EUROPE POST 3080
4845 W. WARREN
DETROIT, MICH.

GEORGE WHITE
RADIO STATION WJLB
3106 BROOKRICK TOWER
DETROIT, MICH.

LOU HOUSE & DADDYO DALEY
RADIO STATION WAAF
221 N. LaSALLE
CHICAGO, ILL.

ROY STEVENS
THE DETROIT CHRONICLE
479 LEDYARD
DETROIT, MICH

ARETHA HORTON
THE DETROIT COURIER
1344 [redacted]BROADWAY

DR. WENDELL COX
1961 CHICAGO BLVD.
DETROIT, MICH.

MARTHA JEAN (THE QUEEN)
RADIO STATION WCHB
INKSTER, MICH.

BILL WILLIAMS
RADIO STATION WCHB
INKSTER MICH.

REV. C.L. FRANKLIN
NEW BETHEL BAPT. CHURCH
8450 LINWOOD AVE.
DETROIT, MICH.

HON. CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.
[redacted]
1239 NEW HOUSE OFFICE BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

ALBERT A. RAEY
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC CLUBS
28 E. JACKSON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

LILLIAN S. CALHOUN
THE CHICAGO DEFENDER
2400 S. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO, ILL.

All checks and monies are being sent to Mississippi COKE, 1017 Lynch St., Jackson, Miss.

Cleveland CORE, as usual,will be working on some type of fund raising affair also.

I have laid the groundwork for a three city tour by the Chaney family and one or two speakers from Neshoba County. Congressman Charles C. Diggs and Rev. C.L. Franklin have already agreed to appear as guest speakers in Detroit, and I am reasonably sure that I can get Sen. Vanik to guest spot in Cleveland.

Coordinators have been set up in Cleveland and Inkster, Mich., and I dont think that I will have any trouble in Detroit, if so, I will handle it myself.These Rally dates have been tentatively set for; Cleveland, Mar. 18th, Detroit, Mar. 19th, and in Inkster, Mich. on Mar. 20th.

Here also is a list of people whom I was reffered to but did not get to talk to at length, (some of them not at all) but who are interested in contributing money or their efforts for fund raising.

DEMPSEY TRAVIS
TRAVIS REALTY
47th and SO. PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

SID McCOY
RADIO STATION WCFL
NOON. STATE
CHICAGO, ILL.

WESLEY SOUTH
RADIO STETION WEEM
CHICAGO, ILL.

PROGRAM DIRECTOR
RADIO STATION WVON (3350 S. KEDZIE)
CHICAGO, ILL.

WOODLAWN COMMUNITY SERVICES AGENCY
841 EAST 63rd ST.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Someone from National or the Southern Regional should contact Reuben Phillips in New York. I talked with him and made tentative plans for an "extravaganza" or "spectacular to be given at the Apollo Theater. He is almost positive that we can get the theater and the stars, and is willing to work with someone on this project.

Reuben said that he has seen so many rallies flop in that theater because of the choice of talent. In New York, which is overun with talent, entertainers which would draw in other parts of the country, just will not "go over" there. And I wholeheartly agree. He should know, as he has had the house band at the Apollo for about eight years. (By the way, Dick Haley used to play in the band with him.) If someone wants to talk with him, his address is:

Reuben Phillips
99 Hillside 12N
New York, N.Y.

Phone: LO.9-1888
LO.9-1889

Sincerely Yours,
Richard Tinsley
Project Director
Philadelphia, Miss.
C/O 513 25th Ave
Meridian, Miss.

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

M E M O R A N D U M

March 25, 1965

TO: Dr. George Wiley, Mr. Marvin Rich, cc: Mr. Ed. Day

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Office Space - Fund Raising Department

This is just to remind you of our talk yesterday morning in regard to the need for additional space for the fund raising department. The crowded conditions in the office, in my judgement, are creating considerable tension among those working there as well as constant interruptions when any one of the staff members have visitors with them. It is not condusive to the best work by any of them. or telephone messages.

My suggestion would be that perhaps I move out, and into Mr. Rich's office on April 1st. since it is connected with our present office. This would make it possible for a degree of privacy for the others.

Ed -

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

April 7, 1965

# M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mr. James Farmer, Dr. George Wylie

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: CORE representation at benefits - Art Show

The details of the Art Show's opening night are still incomplete but the probabilities are that we will have some dinners prior to the opening such as we held last year. If so, it will be important that each of you attend one of them, obviously not the same one. Mrs. Farmer and Mrs. Wylie are of course included in such invitations.

We will notify you as soon as possible whether these dinners are going to take place and where. However, we will want to hold you for the more important of the dinners, so the actual decision of the exact house may be delayed.

WL

Sample invitation will follow

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

April 9, 1965

# M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. George Wiley, [redacted], Mr. Alan Gartner

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Fund Raising Activities

PRESENT ACTIVITIES

A. Efforts to enlist top professionals as volunteers to fill deficiencies in our staff structure.

1. Fund Raising - Commitments to date include

a. Agreements by five committee members to run five fund raising events in the following areas: Nassau, Westchester, 2 Manhattan, Essex County - New Jersey. While each will be staffed by a specific committee member they will be coordinated and serviced by our office. It is agreed these are to be aimed at setting standards of giving in each area.

b. A commitment by one committee member to work with us in planning and setting up a long range fund raising plan.

2. Public Relations

a. A date has been set for a meeting of top level public relations men to work out ways in which they can help CORE. Mr. Farmer and Dr. Wiley have been asked to attend.

b. In the meantime one pamphlet to meet a specific fund raising need has been written and approved. Art work has been contributed and possibly printing as well.

A similar arrangement is well on the way for a second pamphlet, although consideration should be given to which pamphlet is needed most. An up-to-date "This is CORE" is my suggestion.

3. Establishment of an active Community Relations Advisory Committee

Purpose: To serve as an informed group meeting the vacuum of a fund raising organization without a top level board. Also to help in projecting special projects and in broadening the base of activities and volunteer participation.

4. Chaney Goodman Schwerner Community Center

A drive is scheduled for May-June, with a wide publicity campaign projected and assigned by a public relations volunteer.

Insertion in the Congressional record and statement is arranged for in Washington, D.C. as well as Albany.

5. Gandhi Award

The award is to be given posthumously to Chaney, Goodman and Schwerner's parents scheduled for June 21st. This is not to be connected with fund raising.

6. Memorial book dedicated to Chaney Goodman and Schwerner

The book is edited by Saul Bellows (assisted by George Stevens), and to be published in the Fall by Norton Publishers. Senator Kenneth Keating is not set, but seriously considering heading up the national drive to sell 1000 copies of a special edition, autographed, etc., at $250.00 per copy to partially finance the Center. Joseph Willen agreed to take a major quota of these books to sell.

7. Art Exhibition and Sale

The opening is April 28th. at Graham Galleries, 1014 Madison Ave. Two hundred and fifty top artists have already contributed works. Approximately 160 patrons at $100 each already have signed up for opening night.

8. Benefits

Amen Corner - April 15th.

Sammy Davis, Jr. ?? -

Dawn Country Club ?? -

9. Out of town efforts

Not developed because of lack of time with the exception of Toronto where approximately three weeks of staff effort has been invested.

10. Dangling fund raising ideas.

Thrift House for which a trained chairman has been found but not activated, etc.

11. Miscellaneous

All sorts requiring degrees of follow up, investigation, etc.

12. Last but not least - efforts to interest foundations in parts of our work.

B. NEEDED:

1. An interpretation of CORE's program and views to the public through regional and national staff as well as through public media.

2. Adequate staff and staff arrangements

   a. Space - one private office, adequate elbow room with a degree of privacy for ~~[illegible]~~ others.

   b. Added staff as needed.

April 23, 1965

TO: George Wiley

FROM: Alan Gartner

RE: Fund raising

Farmer calls from Bogalusa

As of 6:00 p.m. Wednesday, Bob Gore reports Farmer made none of the calls for money

Farmer Benefit

Paul Hall and Jerry Wurf have agreed in principle

To Do: Farmer call for meeting to Hall, Wurg, RWSDU, etc.

Spring Mailing

We need money to do a mailing:
we owe Rosko about $3,000; we should pay at least $500.
we need postage money

Holiday Cards

We need to select half new cards
The cards have to be printed
An order sheet needs to be developed
Most important staff and money must be set aside for this

P.S. I have not had a chance to talk with Eva about sending Dori s to Rochester.

April 23, 1965

TO: George Wiley

FROM: Alan Gartner

RE: Shirley Mesher

Below is a list of items which Shirley has indicated are alive or capable of being resurrected. My evaluation is that little of this is quickly ripe for the taking.

Re: the future, questionable as to whether she could be anything for a while -- that is a week or two. She will let us know between now and Monday. She pushed fairly hard as to whether there would be other positions for her: e.g., public relations, chapter work. I indicated <u>no</u>.

STATUS REPORT OF ACTIVITIES LEFT BY SHIRLEY MESHER
ON WEST COAST

Civil Rights Committee of the Arts, Los Angeles:
Committee established, no work yet done. Bobbie Nichols, former treasurer Los Angeles CORE worked with them.

Gala Dinner/Cocktail Party:
Planning with about committee-in a nebulous state

Professional Committees in Los Angeles:
In a nebulous state
Initially to work on dinner (above)
Some contacts in San Francisco, Seattle

Sponsoring committees in several cities

PR/Fund Raising Booklets for Chapters:
PR - outlined/drafts (Shirley now has)
Fund raising - outlined/drafts/stencils typed (? where this is now)

Bogalusa Committee for Concern:
Broad supportive group (see Will Ussery)

Regional "CORElator":
In the works with 1964 Chapter Reports

Personal Fund Raising:
In process

Southern Drive (stuff in Marvin's files):
Seeking money/materials/bodies
Public service time arranged
campaign outlined
Some workers recruited
Some work done with KQED in San Francisco
Needs major resurrection

Traveling Pictorial Display:
Charles Britten, photographer in Los Angeles, had volunteered to go to south (at expense of Ames, his boss)
Could be re-established

STATUS REPORT (cont'd)



Audio-Tape/ Picture Library:
Beginning to be set up
John Howard Griffin tape of talk in San Jose

Affairs/Appeals:
Los Angeles see first item of status report
San Francisco - beginning stages
Seattle - Certain persons contacted to be money sponsors (Shirley's personal contacts)
Portland - Same as Seattle
East Bay - Same as Seattle

Press Seminars:
Plans for background sessions to inform press about CORE

File system in office for fund raising and PR.

Chapter training on fund raising and PR.

George

April 26, 1965

Miss Lisa Howard
6 East 74th Street
New York, New York

Dear Lisa:

As requested in the letter to me from James Farmer, I am replying to you with reference to his request for me to serve as National Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Memorial Center project in Meridan, Mississippi.

I am very sympathetic with the project and would certainly like to be helpful.

My proposed duties are set forth as, one, attending one party honoring me, two, signing one letter asking people to buy the book and, three, the presenting of the book once it is completed to President Johnson. I have no difficulty about one and three but I have made policy decision not to sign letters soliciting funds. Many worthy organizations have asked me to do that and I have consistently declined. I think, therefore, it would be very difficult for me to make an exception in this case.

Jim Farmer also says in his letter that I would have the privilege of approving each member of the executive committee which I would want to do if I were to take on this position.

I shall thoroughly understand it if you feel that someone should serve in this capacity who is free to ask people to buy the book but I simply would not want to do that except as the appearance of my name on the letterhead might indicate my interest in the project.

I am honored that you and your associates think I would be able to help and I will be happy to do so under these conditions.

Very sincerely yours,

Kenneth B. Keating

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

M E M O R A N D U M

May 10, 1965

TO: Dr. George Wiley cc: Marvin Rich, Alan Gartner

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Personnel

In talking with Alan Gartner Friday, we discussed the immediate problem of staffing the fund raising office. Two special suggestions were discussed.

1. We talked again with Mr. Lee and offered him a special job in the department and an increased salary of $125.00 a week, somewhat more than he is now making but less than he would be getting if he remained for a short time more at Mt. Sinai Hospital. I have not checked his references yet as it seems it would be unfair to do so until we are sure that he would be willing to consider such a move.

2. Richard Tinsley, now the project director in Philadelphia, Mississippi, made a fund raising tour last February. I do not know Mr. Tinsley personally, but do know that his report to Dick Jewett which was subsequently sent to CORE in New York indicated that he got a number of things started and met with quite a large number of other people, who if followed up in other locales, Cleveland, Detroit, etc., might be able to raise funds. Although many staff workers have taken fund raising trips I know this is the first report we ever received a copy of, and it indicates some approach to fund raising.

If you agree that I should be in touch with Mr. Lee please let me know as soon as possible. I suspect that in the case of Richard Tinsley, the first approach should come from you although we would discuss the type of work with him.

[Oct. 1965]

TO: NAC
FROM: Alan Gartner
RE: Fund Raising Department Report

Personnel

A number of personnel changes have taken place since the Convention. There are two new secretaries: Rosalind Becton who is my secretary, and Fran Crayton (she was formerly secretary in the Northeast Regional Office) as departmental secretary. Also new in the department is Marie Simmons, formerly the switchboard operator, who is now a Fund Raising Trainee. In a new job is Ben Peterson, who was a departmental secretary, and is now Associate for Direct Mail. An "Old-timer" is Jimmy McDonald who is a Fund Raising Trainee. In addition, the department includes the Stencil Department; directed by Ralph Rojas and staffed by three clerks. Finally, Barbara Code, who is a secretary in the Administration Department is on "loan" to us to work on the Holiday Cards and we have one girl from JOIN ( New York City anti-poverty program), Cynthia Thornton.

Income

For the first four months of the present fiscal year, (June through September), our income was approximately $234,000. This is down from $303,000. for the comparable period last year, and up from $224,000. of the previous year. I believe last year is an inappropriate period of comparison since those months included the immediate aftermath of the disappearence of the three boys and a period of considerable "blood money" fund raising for us. Two years ago -- the year of our highest total fund raising -- offers a better measuring rod.

More detailed statistics are included in Ed Day's and George Wiley's reports but a number of comments are revelent here. The major fund raising vehicle continues to be direct mail -- the budget appeal, which was mailed on September 15-17, two weeks earlier than last year, is doing somewhat less well than last year, as we had anticipated. As of Friday, October 15th, we had received $57,887.00, which compared with $66,511.78 for the comparable time last year. No new "outside" appeals have been sent; there is one scheduled to go out at the end of October. We have received approximately $20,000 from old summer appeals to outside lists -- the response to the three lists ranged from a return of nearly five times over our out-of-pocket expenses to breaking even. The appeals sent to these lists were severely dated (they were about the forthcoming summer with a focus on Bogalusa) as they were mailed durning August. I think it no accident that there is a direct correlation between when the appeals was mailed and its return.

It is too early to give any indication of Holiday Card returns. The brochures will be completely mailed to the CORE list (75,00) as well as to an additional 175,000 names by October 19th which is about two weeks earlier than last year

(but still later than desirable). As of Friday October 15th we have received orders totalling $683.10, and contributions from this source of $69.40. Of the three new cards, Prestopino's "Sleeping Infant," and Amen's "Many Children" are doing quite well. It is too early to tell much on the Lillian Smith record which we are selling.

Income from chapters has not been terribly high -- $1500. in the month of September. It is still a situation of relatively few chapters contributing the bulk of the money, and from what information we can garner it is a relatively few chapters who are doing any fund raising activities.

The area where there is the greatest expandability for fund raising is in direct solicitation. When Farmer and Wiley have beenavailable to do this it has gone fairly well; the main problem is that they have many (far too many, I would suggest) responsibilities. Of course, Farmer's speaking tour has netted a sizable income, with considerably more to come in the coming months.

Prospectus

As I mentioned above, the next three months until the first of the year will produce, I trust, significant mail income. There is the continuing return from the Budget Appeal, the bulk of the income from the Holiday Cards, and the outside appeal going to 237,000 names. Included in this list is a "test" of Negro parents in the south.

A little further in the future, there will be some sort of mailing to promote Farmer's book, "Freedom When?" and a mailing to outside lists soon after the first of the year.

Nina Simone is going to do a series of concerts along the east coast with at least five chapters. We offered the same arrangements to the chapters in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas (but not within the cities themselves since this was prohibited by Miss Simone's contractual arrangements) with no takers. I hope to net for national CORE an average of $1,500. to $2,000. per concert.

In the planning stage (I am to meet him here in New York this week-end) is a "CORE Salute to Dick Gregory." I would hope to raise $20,000. to $40,000. from this affair.

Also in the planning stage is a format recommended by our Fund Raising Advisory Committee which involves soliciting major on-going support from a pretigious group in New York City.

In an area where the convention and we place great emphasis, that of fund-raising within the Negro community, we have not done anywhere near as well as we had hoped. We have begun to make some contacts with entertainers in the R & R and R & B field -- James Brown is doing a benefit for Queens CORE at the end of October and we have a commitment from the Supremes to do a concert at sometime for us. Also, we have a commitment from the Staple Family Gospel Singers to do a concert for us.

Mr. Farmer has done some direct solicitation fund raising within the Negro community (especially with the help of Ruth Turner and Floyd McKissick) and we have discussed the increased utilization ofFloyd to do more of this work. We have also discussed a program not unlike the NAACP Life Membership, except we are thinking of raising the ante to $1000. and giving a really significant award.

I am also considering a winter sales of general greeting cards, probably using the three general cards (Prestopino, "Many Children," and "Tulips") from the Holiday Card list and adding two cards by an African artist who has agreed to give us the cards. Perhaps this can be combined with the solicitation for Farmer's book.

FR

November 9, 1965

Mr. Major Owens
Brooklyn CORE
448 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Major:

We have hired Mrs. Germaine Smith as a Fund Raising Associate. She will be doing fund raising work within the Harlem community, as well as elsewhere. While we do not anticipate calling upon your chapter at the moment, we may need to do so in the future. Also, you may want to work our with us some cooperative ventures.

Sincerely,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:ns

11 November 1965

To: Fund Raising Department
From: Alan Gartner
Re.: Fund Raising "Packages"

As we all know, fund rasing efforts are far more effective when they focus on a particular need, a concrete program. As a result of a number of improvements in our book-keeping and budget procedures, we now can "factor out" with relative ease various size components of our program.

Among these components are state-wide projects, support of individual projects within a state, and support of individual parts of projects. Illustrative of the possibilities are:

| | |
|---|---|
| South Carolina | $3,065. per month (largely supported now with SEDF money (6 workers) |
| North Carolina | $803. (1 worker) |
| Mississippi (4th Cong) | $1,995. per month (8 workers) |
| Florida | $1,117. per month (3 workers) |
| Louisiana | $3,384. per month (12 workers) |

If you are interested, we could factor out county or parish costs within these states. Another way of breaking down costs is by individual components, such as:

| | |
|---|---|
| Task Force Worker | $1,300 per year(25. a week) |
| Field Secretary | $725. per month |
| Car | $200. per monrh for rental & maint. |

For any individual or group who made a substantial contribution toward either the support of a worker or a project we could work out means of continuing communication between the donor and the individual or project so that, in effect, "their field worker or project could report to them.

F-R Dept

Project
Junior Core Chapters
"In Harlem to start"

By Germaine Gibson Smith

Reference of work.
St. Phillips - Director Mr Edwards
St. James - Dr. Parkes
St. Martins - Rev. Johnson.
Supt of Meth. Churches in New York State
Dr. Charles L Warner.

## The Junior Core Chapter

I wish to start a young people chapter of Core. Since going through Harlem I have come to realize that the people of Harlem feel that the Harlem Core chapter is really a weak chapter with no unity what so ever. It makes them angry to know that people are wasting both money and time and nothing is being done. I have talked to many program directors and recreation leaders in both churches and community centers. They all think my project is a wonderful idea because the Harlem youth is willing to do if asked.

At St. Phillips Church
215 W 133 St.
Mr. Edwards Program director

Set up a meeting tell the young people about this idea

Nov 29 in Sunday afternoon almost 60 young people attend a meeting and were told of the idea of starting "The Junior Core Chapter.

I can not begin to tell you the ideas of each person, all I can say is that they were all good ideas.

So far I have taken my project to

(1) St. Shelleys
(2) St. James
(3) St. Banks
(4) St. Masters

I feel young people should know about Core there are lots of good kids in Salem who would like to help but can't cause they don't have the money to go south and truely take part. They don't have the large sum to be a member of the Salem chapter. Yet they feel the need to help but don't know where to turn. Their ideas are good and strong if only heard they to could be a part of our fight. They as young people wish more then ever to take an active part in their community. They wish more then ever to be good negro citizens of tomorrow.

I feel that if we set up various Chapters in N.Y. we can spread throughout the United States "The Junior Core in action"

Once a year they may hold a state Convention a Young people also forums and from all of this they can have their own

(over)

Dances
Bazars
Parties
and many other things to help our good cause.

Dec 2, 1965
Today I spoke to Dr. Cordes the Rev of the St. James Church 141 St. St. Nicholas
he was very happy over the idea and wished so much to start this program in his community for he said it was very much need and he felt the results would be better then the adults.

I feel that this truly is community Relations work but its truely a job well worth looking into. I beg for the chance for I truly know the Harlem youth know and I feel they are willing to work and work hard. For a good cause.

I feel that in no time it can be placed in other cities I know of two cities ready to have it set up Washington D.C. and Cleveland.

CUCRL

Immo on ℔ & ~~CRLC~~

$3,000.

So. opposition
La
So Cor

Fed Lr opposition

nity is not wtd.

Shirley

Have lay person solicit other lay people

Next best have Top man + lay person

Premise: people give to people, not to causes

Describe program + nature + urgency of needs

" packages

Fund-raising parties

Abe Wexler - Wed. June 9

Ungeleider? - Westchester

- Bergen Co.

No. Shore

The Fund Raising Department part of the Community Relation Department formerly consisted of three sections; the stencil room, direct mail, and special fund raising. These three section would continue under the new department. Stencil room has a superviser and four assistants. This appears to be adequate for the present.

The direct mail section now has a staff associate plus some bookkeeping and stenographic assistance. This arrangement would continue unaltered. Special fund raising section has a head, three trainees and a secretary. This section could either continue with a seperate head or the workers could report directly to the fund raising department director. The number of workers in this section could be expanded as the flow in work and money require.

A priority area for staffing in the immediate future is fund raising through the CORE organization. We envision the appointment of staff to work out of the Regional Offices to assist and advise chapter on fund raising matters.

For the immediate future foundation and union solicitation can probably be handled directly by the department head.

Staffing at the staff associate and secretarial levels would need to be designed to fit the need of the department.

The preparation of fund raising material and the selection of fund raising targets, as well as the supervision and direction of the department would, of course, be the department head responsibility.

George - This is an almost classic example of the "long-tempered" response to the Civil Rights Movement. Basically, the Mayor works from our premise, cavils, but, GOES, a little, but P.S. THE HELL WITH HIM.

FOR RELEASE A.M.'s
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1964

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

The Office of Mayor Robert F. Wagner today made public the text of a letter the Mayor sent to Governor Nelson Rockefeller, outlining the first half of the City's program of housing legislation being requested of the State Legislature.

The letter -- copies of which were addressed to Speaker Joseph Carlino, Senate President pro tem Walter Mahoney, Senate Minority Leader Joseph Zaretski, and Assembly Minority Leader Anthony Travia -- concerns measures being proposed to cope with code violations. The Mayor said in his letter to Governor Rockefeller that he would send a separate message on the City's legislative requests affecting new housing construction.

The text of the letter follows:

"Hon. Nelson A. Rockefeller
Executive Chamber
State Capitol
Albany, New York

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

One of the obvious major needs of New York City in the current session of the State Legislature is action on housing legislation. We simply cannot meet the urgent housing challenges of the present hours without State legislative action -- some of which we ask this year for the first time, and some for which we have been petitioning the Legislature for several years. The pressure of need has uncovered the absence of legal authority to meet the situation in several critical respects. We have no recourse but to turn to the State Legislature -- and to you -- to ask and insist that action be taken. It would be far better if we had the unquestioned legal authority to act within our own jurisdiction. But we do not.

Our necessity is for legislation to meet two separate but intimately related needs: (a) increased government aids for more new housing in the low-income and middle-income categories, and (b) expanded authority to rescue from slum conditions our older housing and to prevent more slippage of this older housing into slum status.

I am addressing two separate messages to you and to the State Legislative leadership -- one message concerning each of the above two categories. This message will deal with the second category: our deteriorated housing. Within the next day or two, I will send you my message

dealing with our program of State legislation for the expansion of new housing construction.

Of course, an increase in new construction, as well as the stimulation and promotion of repair and rehabilitation, is consistent with our over-all purposes of increasing and maximizing employment at a time when all employment, in human terms, is losing the race with automation and productivity.

Referring now to our specific legislative proposals and the specific problems which they are meant to attack, I cite, first of all, our new proposal: to authorize the Commissioner of Health to certify that conditions constituting an immediate and serious threat to health and safety exist in a building. Such conditions are defined as lack of heat, or running water, or electricity, or adequate sewer facilities, or rodent infestation. After the Health Commissioner has made his finding and certification, and after appropriate notice to the owners, and opportunity for a hearing, tenants would be entitled to withhold rents and pay them to the Commissioner of Real Estate, who could use them to remedy the conditions. A revolving fund is to be appropriated by the City Government, as authorized by this legislation, to provide the necessary financial backing for this operation.

This legislation would fill part of the considerable gap still left in our legal capacity to deal with slum conditions -- a gap which the Receivership Bill fills only partially.

Our need is to have basic legislative authority to move quickly where there are grievous housing conditions in a building which, for various reasons, are not being dealt with or remedied by the landlord. The problem is to reconcile the need for prompt action with the requirement for reasonable notice and a showing of cause for governmental action.

Our bill provides that if a majority of the tenants decide to divert amounts they would otherwise pay as rents for the purpose of remedying the conditions referred to, the City Government will be permitted, after satisfying the legal requirements, to step in and supply the lack and meet the emergency need. Under these conditions, the tenants who made their payments to the Real Estate Commissioner could not be legally evicted for non-payment of rent to the landlord.

Of course, we must avoid giving the slumlords a free ride; hence, the amounts expended by the City to supply heat or make necessary repairs, in excess of amounts received in lieu of rentals, are made collectible from the landlords. I emphasize that the landlords must not be permitted to have their slum properties repaired at the City's expense, without incurring liability on their part.

This is an extremely important bill which I hope you and the State Administration will support. We do not claim that this proposal will solve the entire problem or that it wholly meets the needs of tenants who find themselves without heat or other essentials to health or safety, as defined in the legislation. But this bill does provide a tool within the guidelines of legality, reasonableness, and practicality -- permitting essential action to be taken and some intolerable conditions to be remedied.

In short, this is an emergency measure to provide essential services and relieve misery in cases in which other available remedies cannot take effect rapidly enough or are ineffective in meeting the situation. Thus, a drastic rent reduction by the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration gives scant comfort to a family living in an apartment in which heat and electricity and other essential services have been cut off.

Another critical need, in order to require and induce landlords to maintain conditions of decency in dwelling accommodations, is to strengthen the enforcement remedy, namely the fines and other penalties which are meted out for violations. Experience has taught us that some landlords prefer to pay the light fines that are frequently assessed for code violations, than to remedy the violations. In fact, some landlords can and do regularly save money by scrimping on janitorial services and then paying the small fines that are assessed for such violations.

We propose that meaningful minimal penalties be established, with heavier fines and jail sentences for violations in those categories which result in hazards. We propose the re-classification of all violations of the Multiple Dwelling Laws as misdemeanors so that the landlords may be discouraged from permitting any code violations to persist.

In the same category of legislation, we propose trial by a single judge without the option of trial before a panel of three judges. This would greatly expedite court action on code violations, and would be consistent with due process.

We propose also a further tightening up of the 1962 amendment to the Social Welfare Law which permits the Commissioner of Welfare to withhold rents for welfare tenants in buildings with explicit violations hazardous to the health and safety of the tenants. Under the interpretation which has been given this law -- the so-called Spiegel Act -- the Commissioner of Welfare is required to pay the landlord back-rent as soon as he removes the violation. In many cases unscrupulous landlords permit violations to exist for a long time, knowing that upon their removal, they will get all their back-rent. We propose that the rents held back because of violations which menace the health and safety of the tenants, should not be paid back to the landlords after the conditions have been remedied. We feel that this amendment will place a premium upon prompt repair of intolerable conditions in slum dwellings.

Two years ago, after long agitation on our part, the State Legislature enacted a Receivership Law which authorized the City to institute court action in the case of buildings in which the landlord fails persistently to remove serious code violations, and to designate the City Real Estate Commissioner as the receiver, authorized to collect rents and to remedy violations from the income thereof. When this bill was under consideration, the City sought unsuccessfully to have its consequent claim upon such properties given the first priority. The Legislature refused to go along with us on this. On the basis of our experience, we feel that such a priority of lien on the property, as well as on the rent, is essential if we are to continue and expand the use of this legal tool to remedy slum conditions. We must have the City's priority clearly established. This will, in fact, afford a greater protection of the interests of all who have holdings in these

slum properties -- certainly a better protection than they now have in properties in dilapidated and neglected condition, in regard to which some action must be taken. The public conscience will no longer tolerate the maintenance of the conditions which are now to be found in some of these properties. Ever since the passage of the Receivership Law, there has been a concentration of public attention upon this law; even those who raised the strongest doubts concerning its desirability and urged that the severest limits be placed on its use, are now demanding to know why it isn't being used more. We can use it more -- and more effectively -- if the amendments now proposed will be enacted.

Finally, we propose a series of bills whose purpose it is to give greater encouragement to those landlords who seek to remedy their deteriorating properties and to rehabilitate them, while maintaining them for the same general category of tenants in terms of rental and unit size. Authorization certainly must be given the City so that we can do everything possible to promote the repair and maintenance of our present stock of housing. Once there develops a long record of deferred maintenance in this old housing, it is pointed in the direction of becoming a slum. This must be prevented. We have 43,000 tenements built before the turn of the century and another 49,000 built between 1901 and 1929. Two million of our citizens live in this housing. Some of it is still sound. Much of it is on the edge. Some of it has already slipped into the slum category.

This is the scope and size of our problem. We cannot move effectively against it without, as a minimum, the legislative authority the City is now asking for. For this legislation, I respectfully urge your support and that of the legislative leadership, and of every State Legislator.

In the case of the legislation providing for an expansion of new housing construction, you will hear from me separately. I can only say that what is proposed above is legal authority for first aid in an emergency situation. The basic treatment can only come from new construction and major rehabilitation. The measures necessary for this will be treated in the second message I shall be sending you.

Sincerely,

"M A Y O R"

###

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
May 26, 1965

## Associate Director, Department of Organization

The Associate Director of the Organizaton Department will be responsible for fulfilling the duties of the Director of the Department during his absence. This will include the general supervision of all field operations conducted by National CORE. He will have an important role in the development and implementation of CORE's program both North and South. He would direct a staff of about 20 field secretaries, 50 task force workers, and numerous volunteers, plus the staff of the Organization Department in the National Office. He will be responsible for assigning staff to various CORE regions maintaining files and reports on chapter and project programs. He must maintain budgetary control over field operations . Additionally, he will be responsible for the organization and development of CORE chapters throughout the country. This includes receiving and making decisions on the organizing of new chapters and the maintenance, servicing, affiliation and/or disaffiliation of chapters. He will, in the absence of the Department Director, be the staff officer and make final recommendations to the National Director, Associate National Director, or the National Action Council on program, acquisition of personnel and the functioning of chapters.

Salary Range: $5,500 to $7,000

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.
May 26, 1965

Assistant Director for Program and Training, Department of Organization

The Assistant Director for Program and Training will have the responsibility of preparing programmatic materials for chapters. He will be expected to develop specific programs which can be adapted to chapters throughout the country. These programs should be geared toward the major areas of emphasis within CORE, such as housing, education, employment, etc.

The Assistant for Program and Training will be responsible for setting up training programs in each CORE region. These training programs should reflect not only the direction of CORE as seen from the National Office, but should reflect the actual needs of the chapters. Training should involve staff members as well as chapter members, and should draw on persons knowledgeable in the various fields of interest in which CORE is involved. The Assistant for Program and Training will be under the direct supervision of the Director or Acting Director of the Organization Department.

Salary range: $5,500 - $8,000

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
May 26, 1965

## FIELD SECRETARY

The duties and responsibilities of CORE Field Secretaries will vary somewhat depending upon their assignment. In general they must have a knowledge of community organization, the operation of political power structures in local communities, a knowledge of CORE - its program and its policies, a commitment to the Movement and to the principles of non-violent direct action. A list of some of the basic duties and responsibilities of Field Secretaries follows:

1. Advise affiliated and unaffiliated chapters.
2. Coordinate activities among the achpters.
3. Help chapters develop sound programs, organization and leadership.
4. Interpret National policies to the chapter and the community.
5. Represent National CORE's views in the area of his jurisdiction.
6. Help to organize and conduct training conferences and workshops.
7. Help chapters develop broader bases, particularly in Negro ghetto.
8. Help chapters develop sound, democratic internal structure.
9. Submit regular field and expense reports to the Regional Director of National Office.

Salary Range: $4,300 to $6,700.

NATIONAL CORE
30 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

May 20, 1965

JOB DESCRIPTION: PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

The essential nature of the job is to project through all forms of public media an accurate and affirmative image of CORE, both at the national and local level.

In order to do this, it is essential that the Public Relations Director have a thorough knowledge and a complete commitment to CORE. Included must be an understanding of CORE's changing nature and its role in the civil rights movement. For example, the communications media must be seen as an arm of a direct action program, and can serve to magnify and increase the power of CORE action programs. Because of this role of the communications media in CORE program, it is important that the Public Relations Director be capable of participating in the planning and development program.

The person must have a knowledge of CORE both at the national and local level of other civil rights groups and communications media.

Specifically, the person must be able to work with the various communications media in order to gain accurate, comprehensive, on-going, and favorable coverage. Further, the person must be able to maintain contact with the major media, write background statements for the media, prepare press releases and fact sheets, arrange for press conferences and press coverage. In addition, the person must be able to service and advise various CORE officers, officials and projects as to the public relations program and news coverage and must also be capable of preparing speeches, statements, and papers for CORE officers and officials.

The person must be able to prepare and assist in preparing of pamphlets, and/or supervise the preparation of pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, throw-aways, etc. In order to do this, the person must know and understand CORE in its program and its policy. In addition, he must have technical skills relating to preparation of materials, layout design, writing, and editing.

The person must be able to interpret CORE in writing and in person, in public and in private, to organizations and to individuals within the movement and without.

The person must have administrative skills in order to operate effectively the department which he heads. The Public Relations Department currently consists of a public relations assistant and the CORElator Editor. The former services radio, TV and major newspapers and prepares material for Farmer's weekly column and news conferences. The latter edits the CORElator, prepares the weekly news releases and assists in the preparation of pamphlets and brochures.

The person must be able both to develop and implement a national public relations program, as well as to assist chapter and regional organization in developing and implementing public relations program. Further, the person must have the ability and experience to contribute to development and implementation of national program and to work in effective coordination with other departments and officers of CORE.

The salary range will be $7,500 - $10,500, depending upon training and experience.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
May 26, 1965

## FUND RAISING DEPARTMENT HEAD

The essential job of the fund raising department, and thus of its director, is to raise, on an on-going basis, the necessary funds to operate CORE.

CORE has principally raised its funds from four sources: from direct mail solicitations, from special fund raising, from within the CORE organization, and from foundations, unions and similar sources. The person should have in-depth knowledge and experience in at least one of these areas, as well as acquaintance with the other areas. Due to the peculiar and particular nature of CORE and its fund raising problems, the person should have general experience in working with non-tax-exempt organizations, more particularly experience working with civil rights groups, and specifically (if possible) knowledge of and experience with CORE.

Direct mail solicitation involves the selection and/or development of appropriate lists; writing of and/or having copy written for the appeal letter, the reply envelope and the mailing envelope; selection and securing of an appropriate and effective signatory; supervision of the logistics of coordination of the production and procurement of the various parts of this tightly-knit and demanding process. Direct mail solicitation has also included handling of holiday cards.

Special fund raising involves a variety of projects (in New York City and outside) including running of benefit programs - theatre parties, cocktail parties, art shows, special benefit performances, etc. In order to do this, the specific event must be selected, the people to participate in it engaged, the people to assist in "selling" it solicited and coordinated, the event suitably publicized and sold, and adequate supervision and coordination of these activities, and, if necessary, staff assistance offered for their implementation.

Money within the CORE organization is raised from the regular 10% chapter payment to national CORE, as well as by various special projects: viz., Associate Membership drives, joint special fund raising projects, special fund raising projects for national CORE or one of its projects. The fund raising department must offer assistance and advice to the chapters in order to aid them in increasing their general income, both for the sake of their own program and as a means to increase national CORE's share. This source of increased financial support is of utmost importance and must be developed further in the immediate future. The department head should be able to supervise these activities, as well as participate in the development and implementation of such a fund raising program.

Fund raising from foundations and unions has been a part of CORE's general efforts for some time, but needs now to be considerably increased. The department head must be able to prepare and/or direct the preparation of grant requests,

seek out new and additional sources of such funds, work with foundations and unions in acquiring such funds. This, as well as other forms of fund raising, requires the ability to make effective personal and written presentations.

The person must have administrative skills in order to effectively supervise, direct, and coordinate these various activities, and the sizable departmental staff including the stencil department.

The person must be able to so develop and plan a fund-raising program so as to provide as even as possible a flow of money throughout the year to effectively utilize staff time and volunteer services. Also, the person must be able to secure those additional funds necessary in times of emergency or crisis.

The person must be able to deal with the various state and municipal agencies which are concerned with and supervise fund raising activities.

The person should be able to work with the communications media in order to secure public service time and other services in connection with fund appeals, as well as work in close cooperation with the Public Relations Department of CORE.

The person must be able both to develop and implement a national fund raising program as well as assisting the chapters in the development and implementation of such a program.

As an increasing area of fund raising attention for CORE, the person must be able to develop and implement a major fund raising program to operate within the Negro community.

Further, the person must have the ability and experience to contribute to the development and implementation of the national program of CORE and to work in effective coordination with other departments and officers of CORE.

The salary range will be $7,500 - $10,500, depending upon training and experience.

# FUND RAISING ASSOCIATE and TRAINEE

## 1. THE JOB

The position is in the Fund Raising Department of CORE and will deal primarily with fund-raising for National CRE and fund raising projects with CORE Chapters and friends under the supervision of the Department's Director. Both directly for National CORE and in cooperation with chapters and friends, the fund-raiser will have to prepare, plan, develop and implement various types of enefits - viz., concerts, theatre parties, dances, art shows, dinners, house parties, etc. While most of the work will be in direct fund raising, special benefits and direct solicitations, some work will be in the related areas of mail appeals, public relations and servicing of CORE chapters in regard to fund raising.

## 2. UALIFICATIONS

While it would be desirable that the fund raiser have both knowledge of and experience with CORE at the chapter and/or national level, as well as demonstrated competence and experience in fund raising of the type(s) described above, we recognize that the humber of such persons is few and their availability rare. Therefore we will evaluate each candidate in light of the degree to which he or she meets the above standard. Relevant to the assessment of a candidate's qualifications will be: Knowledge of and experience with CORE nationally and/or locally; competence and experience in fund raising; potential for increasing his or her fund raising capabilities; ability to work with relatively little supervision; reliability and honesty in the handling and the accounting of money; ability to meet and work with people and to present an accurate and affirmative picture of CORE. As part of the candidate's qualifications in fund raising, previous work with such groups as the press, volunteer groups, sponsors committees, city officials, business supplier, etc., would be desirable.

## 3. STATUS

The salary and status - fund raising trainee or fund raising associate - will depend upon the candidate's experience and demonstrated competence, as well as CORE's needs. The salary ranges are between $4,400 and $9,000 per year.

MAY 27 1964

# PARTIAL LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS, and, PUBLICATIONS, WHO HAVE CRITICISED OR CALLED FOR ABOLITION OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

## Organizations

### Call for Outright Abolition

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
American Civil Liberties Union
Americans for Democratic Action
American Federation of Teachers
American Jewish Congress
Commission on Social Action of Reform Judiasm
National Accociation for Advancement of Colored People
National Conference, Methodist Student Movement
New York Methodist Conference
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers (AFL-CIO)
United States National Student Association

### Highly Critical

American Baptist Convention
American Friends Service Committee
American Veterans Committee
California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO
Central Conference of American Rabbis
Episcopal Diocese of California
National Council of Churches
National Council of Jewish Women
National Federation of Catholic College Students
Young Women's Christian Association

## Publications Highly Critical

### Religious

America (Catholic weekly)
Catholic Bulletin (official pub. of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Diocese of New Ulm, Minn.)
Oklahoma Courier (official pub. of the Catholic Diocese of Oklahoma City and Tulsa)
The Christian Century (Protestant)
The Commonwealth (Catholic)

### Secular

Atlanta Daily World
Denver Post
Des Moines Register-Tribune
Los Angeles Mirror-News
Louisville Courier-Journal
Madison (Wis.) Capital Times
Miami Herald
Miami News
Minneapolis Star-Tribune
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
New York Times
Newark (N.J.) News
San Francisco Chronicle
" " News-Call Bulletin
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times
Springfield (Mass) Republican
The Nation
The Progressive
The Reporter
Toledo (Ohio) Blade
Washington Post and Times Herald
Wilmington (Del.) Journal-Every Even.
York (Pa) Gazette and Daily

ACLU - Greater Phila., Branch

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11/9/61

# U.S. Assesses Reds in Rights Fight

By TED KNAP
*Of the World-Telegram Staff*

WASHINGTON, March 31—Government investigators confirmed today that there is some communist infiltration of the civil rights movement.

As to the extent of that infiltration, informed sources in the Justice Department, Senate and House agree:

¶ It is more prevalent in the organizations of militant young Negroes than in the larger mature civil rights groups.

¶ It is "substantial," though not to the extent of taking over the movement, or even coming close.

¶ It is effective in inciting situations which hurt the United States when propagandized overseas, particularly in Africa.

Here's how the government sources described communist penetration of the main civil rights organizations:

Urban League: "Always has been clean."

NAACP: "Kicked them out years ago."

Southern Christian Leadership Conference: "Martin Luther King discourages them, kicked out one communist who had been an SCLC leader."

CORE: "Fairly clean. Jim Farmer won't tolerate them, but there are some communists in lower echelons."

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (called SNICK): "irresponsible . . . allows communists."

Freedom Now Party: "Welcomes communists."

Muslims and Black Nationalists: "Welcome communists, particularly of the Chinese line. Small in number."

The question of communist infiltration in the civil rights movement was raised twice yesterday in Congress. Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D., La.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee, in announcing an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan, said "communist influence" is also involved. And Rep. William L. Dickinson (R., Ala.) charged in a House speech that the communist party organized and financed the march on Montgomery.

Willis said his committee will continue to investigate "communist activities."

The House committee has traced communist agitation among Negroes back to the late '20s, when Stalin decreed that the Communist Party, USA, was to organize a Negro government in the South that would secede from the nation. Though a flagrant failure, because American Negroes wanted to integrate not segregate, this remained the policy while Stalin lived.

In 1959 Khrushchev switched to a line of "full integration" for the Negro and communists were urged to infiltrate Negro groups.

"The old-line Negro organizations resisted, and communist influence is minimal," one source said. "But it has become substantial on the fringes. I think it's getting more serious."

The government officials expressed concern about fringe groups that latch on to the civil rights movement for a cause or as an excuse to agitate. They mentioned the Progressive Labor Movement, whose members regard Russian Communism as bourgeois, and W.E.B. Dubois clubs, Trotzkyite groups springing up on college campuses. PLM leaders were active in the Harlem riots last summer.

"They advocate terrorist action. They seek to create racial strife and violence. They strike at government," a source said.

Some officials believe something of that sort was involved in the sit-ins and unruly demonstrations at the White House and Capitol.

N.Y. World-Tele. & Sun.
3/31/65

Wiley
file KKK

# REPORT

## ON THE KU KLUX KLAN

BY ARNOLD FORSTER AND BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN

# Just Published:

## Report on the Ku Klux Klan

**by Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein**

**Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith**

It doesn't take many men to bomb a church, to flog a Negro or a white, or to commit other acts of violence in the dark of night. Two, three, four or six men, operating in secrecy and with stealth, can bring a reign of terror to any small Southern town and can bring violence and intimidation to cities and suburbs as well. The fact is that this has been happening in the South for years, and much of it has been perpetrated by hooded Klansmen and their henchmen.

The Klan was born in hatred; it feeds on fear; it grows in violence:

Item: Since 1959, a total of 43 individuals concerned with civil rights movement in the South have been killed.

Item: Since 1955, approximately 1,000 instances of racial violence, reprisal and intimidation have been reported.

Item: From 1954 to early 1965, 227 bombings were reported and 56 suspects arrested; 33 were acquitted, 10 have been convicted and sentenced, another 10 received suspended sentences, and 3 await trial.

Who are the Klansmen? What is the origin and history of the Klans? How strong are they today? What effect have they had on civil rights in the South and elsewhere?

The stark story is told in Report on the Ku Klux Klan by Benjamin R. Epstein and Arnold Forster. Fact follows fact in this stranger than fiction report of the ludicrous-looking but dangerous-hooded men of the Klans.

Dore Schary, in his introduction to Report states: "As the South changes and the equality of Negroes under law becomes the settled fact, it is likely that the Klans will wither and disappear. But that day is still far off."

ILLUSTRATED

Price: 50¢

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*Write to:* **Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith**
**315 Lexington Avenue**
**New York, N.Y. 10016**

or your local ADL office:

Please send me_____ copies of
**REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN** 50¢ each.

I enclose $_____
(All orders for less than $2.00 must be prepaid.)

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Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Affiliation _____

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*Of B'nai B'rith*

315 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10016, MUrray Hill 9-7400



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*National Director*
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*Vice-Chairman Executive Committee*

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"They struck by night, as they generally do, for their purpose cannot stand the light of day. My father fought them many long years ago in Texas, and I have fought them all my life because I believe them to threaten the peace of every community where they exist....

"I shall continue to fight them because I know their loyalty is not to the United States of America but instead to a hooded society of bigots....

"So if Klansmen hear my voice today, let it be both an appeal and a warning to get out of the Ku Klux Klan now and return to a decent society before it is too late."

- President Lyndon B. Johnson,
March 27, 1965*

Dear Friend:

In support of President Johnson's campaign against the Ku Klux Klan, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith is proud to announce the publication of a definitive, up-to-the-minute pamphlet REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN, written by Benjamin R. Epstein, National Director of the Anti-Defamation League, and Arnold Forster, the League's General Counsel and Director of its Civil Rights Division.

REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN is an in-depth study and evaluation of the Klan distilled from years of close observations and careful study of its activities. It contains a brief history and a prognosis for the future. The pamphlet concludes with a chronology of KKK violence in the South covering the last three years. Many of these incidents are shocking in their brutality. Most of them never reach the public.

REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN should be read by all citizens who value their freedom.

To order your copies of REPORT ON THE KU KLUX KLAN, just enclose the coupon from the flyer with your remittance in the postage-paid envelope.

I am sure you will find this report an eye-opener.

Sincerely,

Helen L. Adelman
Promotion Director
National Program Division

*The day "they" killed Viola Liuzzo.

file HUAC

N.Y. TIMES
4/15/65

# Funds Voted for Study of Klan By Un-American Activities Unit

## House Acts to Give Panel $50,000 for Investigation Requested by Johnson

By CABELL PHILLIPS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14 — The House Committee on Un-American Activities received $50,000 today to investigate the Ku Klux Klan.

The committee has already received $370,000 from the House for its regular investigative program this year.

Rarely, if ever, has the controversial committee been denied whatever funds it has asked, although efforts to cut its appropriations are regularly made. Since it was established as a standing committee of the House in 1945, the committee has received and spent $5.365 million in its many campaigns against Communism and subversion.

The investigation grows out of the murder, allegedly by members of an Alabama Klan, of a civil rights worker near Selma three weeks ago. President Johnson asked Congress for laws restricting the Klans' activities, and the House leadership asked the Un-American Activities Committee to make an investigation as a basis for such legislation.

Today's vote granting the additional funds was 312 to 43. It was apparent that those who voted in the negative did so not because they opposed an investigation of the Klan, but because they did not want the committee to handle it.

### 'Witch Hunt' Predicted

Most of those who spoke in opposition said that whatever investigation was necessary should be conducted by the Judiciary Committee. Representative William Fitts Ryan, Democrat of Manhattan, typified this viewpoint when he told the House that turning the Klan investigation over to the Un-American Activities Committee would be "the opening wedge of a witch hunt into civil rights organizations."

The three Negro members of the House who were present today voted against the fund. Southern members generally supported the granting of the fund, but several argued that the committee should extend its inquiry to cover civil rights groups as well.

Associated Press

Representative Edwin E. Willis, head of the House investigating committee.

Prentiss Walker, Republican of Mississippi, said for example that the real purpose of the investigation was "to appease one group of people." He urged that it also cover "the subversive elements in Snick [Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee] CORE [Congress of Racial Equality] and surrounding Martin Luther King [director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference]."

The committee chairman, Edwin E. Willis, Democrat of Louisiana, told the House that his group had for some time been investigating Communist influence in the civil rights movement. But he denied that this fact would inhibit a full investigation of the Klan.

The committee's membership over the years has been heavily weighted with conservatives, particularly from the South. About 10 years ago it made a preliminary inquiry into the Ku Klux Klan, but voted against making a full-scale investigation.

George Wiley

NEWS FROM
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La. 70112

April 19, 1965

K K Klan

ATLANTA, GA -- The Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) has joined other civil rights groups in asking for a Presidential commission to investigate violence, police brutality, and failure of law enforcement in areas of racial tension.

The Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of SCEF, said the investigation would take the place of a proposed investigation of the Ku Klux Klan by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The board of directors of SCEF, at their semiannual meeting here April 16 and 17, said in a resolution: "We well know that such an investigation by HUAC will be turned against the more militant civil rights groups in the South."

The first call for a Presidential commission came from the board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), headed by Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. at its meeting in Baltimore on April 2. SCLC also opposed an investigation by HUAC.

A similar stand was announced in New York by James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Opposition to a HUAC investigation was also voiced by the executive committee of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at its meeting in Holly Springs, Mississippi on April 14.

SCEF is a Southwide organization of whites and Negroes working to end discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or economic condition. Present at the Atlanta board meeting were white and Negro leaders from nine Southern states, plus staff members and friends of SCEF.

The board urged its members and friends throughout the nation to support and attend a conference on free elections to be held in Washington, D. C. on April 24 at the call of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). The board said: "We salute the MFDP for its resolute and brave insistence that elected officials truly represent the people. We support their effort to unseat the five Mississippi Congressmen who now sit illegally in the U. S. House of Representatives."

SCEF also voted to back an MFDP proposal for "new elections for all city, county, and state officials within nine months after federal registrars move into a particular area." This would be done through a provision in the Voting Rights Bill now pending in Congress.

An unconditional pardon for the Rev. Ashton Jones was asked in another resolution adopted by the board. Mr. Jones is serving an 18-month sentence in Fulton County Jail, Atlanta. He was charged with disturbing public worship after he tried to attend services at First Baptist Church of Atlanta with two Negro friends. Two representatives of SCEF visited Mr. Jones in jail.

The board paid tribute to four members who died in recent months. They were Aubrey W. Williams, Washington, D.C. founder and president emeritus of SCEF; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn; Miss Ethel Mae Taylor, Arlington, Va; and Roscoe Dunjee, retired newspaper publisher in Oklahoma City, Okla.

#

# The Klan Probe

MARQUIS CHILDS

Washington.

Besides the 11 Southern states, the Ku Klux Klan has tentacles reaching into many others. The public statements of the Grand Dragon and the public meetings of the Klaverns are only the small visible tip of an organization that by general agreement threatens law and order, freedom of expression and the safety of individuals whom it tries to intimidate.

This is the far-reaching organization the House Un-American Activities Committee is setting out to investigate. Debating a proposed additional $50,000—the committee already had an annual appropriation of $370,000—the opposition insisted that the proper forum was the Judiciary Committee. By a vote of 312 to 43 HUAC got the $50,000.

Carefully skirted in the brief debate, apparently in deference to Congressional protocol, was a fact that in private most Representatives, both pro and con, will readily concede. Quite apart from the rightness or wrongness of this kind of legislative inquiry, the Un-American Activities Committee is not competent to carry out a thorough and effective investigation into a body as pervasive as the Klan.

Of a staff of 48 the committee presently has six investigators. Not one has had previous FBI experience. Like the rest of the staff they are mostly patronage appointees of the late chairman, Francis E. Walter, who for so many years made the committee his personal preserve. The staff, according to those long familiar with its make-up, has been the dumping ground for misfits whose principal equipment is a fanatical fear of anything to the left of the National Assn. of Manufacturers.

* * *

So far as can be learned there is no intention of hiring added investigators who might have a slightly wider range of concern. Yet the committee's present chairman, Rep. Edwin E. Willis (D-La.), several weeks ago put an outer limit of two months on the deadline for the start of hearings. He stressed the importance of voluntary information that the committee was receiving in large volume.

This promises a performance in the tradition of the committee's past. It means sensations thrown out for one-day headlines and never effectively followed up. Undoubtedly, ex-Klansmen can be found to tell all just as ex-Communists were the principal headline-hunters of an earlier era.

But it is questionable if this can touch the roots of the violence and threatened violence inherent in armed and hooded gangs of night riders. The record of violence is already written large in Alabama and Mississippi. Whether there is a direct link with the Klan only an investigation by skilled and experienced investigators with a broad writ of authority could determine.

On the choice of HUAC to do the job the opposition had some strong observations. It was pointed out that the committee has rarely in its history advanced legislation genuinely effective in checking subversion. The spectacular hearings in the gaudy past meant trial by interrogation, speaker after speaker charged. The committee assumed the right to subpena witnesses for what was in effect public trial. Refusal to answer questions, except by recourse to the Fifth Amendment, meant in most instances conviction for contempt.

A good share of the credit goes to the committee for the Internal Security Act of 1950 or, at any rate, to the subversives control feature of that law. But no alleged subversive group has ever been registered. The Communist Party refused to register on the ground this would be self-incriminating and the Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington recently upheld this plea.

* * *

In short, the risk in an investigation of the Klan is like the dangers so clearly shown in the committee's extended dig into the extreme left. Individual rights, the right of free speech, the right to a fair trial, get trampled on. In a welter of sensationalism the real objective is lost sight of and the investigation fails to show the true situation in any depth whatsoever.

A special danger in the Klan inquiry lies in the charge that almost every member of HUAC is prejudiced against civil rights legislation and civil rights organizations. After a brief skirmish with the Klan the committee will turn its attention to alleged infiltration of civil rights groups by communism. This is said to be the line Klan witnesses will take in their own defense—they were working to keep Communists out of the South.

A good case can be made for a thorough inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee. This could lead to a thorough overhaul of the Civil Rights Act of 1870, making it a federal crime to deprive individuals of their civil rights. But there is slight hope that such a constructive end can come out of upcoming investigations.

N.Y. Post

4/20/65

File 9

# THE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORY OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

(Delivered orally Friday morning, April 23, 1965, at the Annual Conference of the American Association of Social Scientists, Atlanta, Georgia)

Ben-Zion Wardy
Tuskegee Institute

Mr. Chairman, esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentlemen:

With your indulgence, I would like to make clear at the outset that I am not now, nor have I ever been, a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Since I feel quite incapable of speaking on the basis of active membership, I am constrained to exercise merely my academic freedom at this Annual Meeting of the American Association of Social Scientists, namely, the freedom to discuss any subject whatsoever--as long as it is not controversial. That the methodology of this report will, therefore, be criticized, it goes without saying. The employment of familiar research techniques in the Social Sciences, including scale analysis, interviews in depth, or minute studies of confidential records, cannot prove quite feasible under the circumstances. As the material submitted here is, of necessity, incomplete and merely tentative in nature, it must undoubtedly be classed with other incomplete and tentative reports of those who do not quite fully know just what they are talking about. Many people traditionally resent uncertainty in matters of public affairs, preferring unverified opinion to limited knowledge and refusing to become publicly involved with uncertain, controversial, or unpopular issues altogether. The ancient Greeks had a name for such people; they called them idiotes. We, in the Southern academic community, have our idiots too. Whereas natural disposition may not easily be changed, it might suffice to serve some notice that, for the very sake of accuracy, the definite tried and proven must give way, on occasions, to the tentative unproven and untried. As a matter of fact, apart from the meager materials, congressional hearings and published records available, the only sources of information offered hereby in support of this paper consist of travel, in various disguises, to a few Klan meetings in Mississippi and a few more in Alabama, overhearing informal but revealing discussions in certain segregated restaurants and beer joints where Klansmen, state troopers and even some FBI agents congregate together, as well as certain strictly personal relations with various Klan-inspired elements, male and female--especially female. None of this report may accordingly be guaranteed as to full accuracy--and, while it tries to discern the truth, it can properly render neither the whole truth nor nothing but the truth. It can properly render only an approximation. Accordingly, the value of this report--like the value of any other report--is limited.

The Ku Klux Klan did not properly come into being until the morning of December 15, 1865. On that Christmas season, a group of former Confederate Army officers, then out of work, combined with a few others in a deserted mansion at Pulaski, Tennessee, to form an organization. The original aim of this organization was the establishment of guerilla warfare units throughout the South to resist the occupation of the North; in a tragic misquote of General von Clausewitz, to continue the war by other means. A coordinate aim of the organization was the harassment of Southern civilians not sufficiently ill-disposed toward the North. It is noteworthy that similar terrorist organizations had existed in the South ever since the 1840's, and the newly formed Klan, therefore, lacked neither pattern nor precedent. The best known pre-civil-war terrorist organization, the Knights of the Golden Circle, specialized in night raids against Negroes suspected of

complicity in the various freedom movements and also against white Southerners who did not choose to express open sentiments sufficiently hostile to the United States of America.

During the pre-Civil War period, literally hundreds of men and women, of both races and all ages, were tortured and hanged in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and the Carolinas, merely on suspicion of aiding abolitionism or opposing secession. During the ensuing Civil War, most of the able-bodied terrorists joined the Confederate Army where they generally perished with it. On the aftermath of the war, the aforesaid Pulaski conference of 1865 decided, at first, to reorganize under the name of "Knights of the Circle." Because such name, however, would have too readily confused the new organization with its defunct and discredited predecessor, the Knights of the Golden Circle, it was suggested that the name "Knights of the Kuklos" be adopted. "Kuklos," being Greek for "circle," the abbreviated name "Kuklos Klan" underwent some metamorphosis and finally became the "Ku Klux Klan." An entire series of artificial words, initialled with the magic letter K, thereupon became the basis for the new Klan terminology. Local Klan hangouts became Klaverns, guarded and managed by Klexters and Klaragos. Since the Klan could not subsist entirely on patriotism, but largely on cash, progressive income taxes, called Klectokons, were adopted, and an entire Internal Revenue Service of Klabees was organized to collect them. Kleagles were selected to recruit new members, who had to be white, Protestant and American-born, Knight Hawks having been appointed to "naturalize" them. Since the entire system was designed to operate secretly, under a government-within-a-government subversively-inclined toward the federal Union, and toward which members were supposed to pledge primary allegiance, the ceremony of initiation became a "naturalization." Those in charge of security matters were called Kladds and a collection of investigators named Klokans were appointed to assist them. The organization soon developed not only its own government but also its own system of law, called the Kode, its own national anthems known as Klodes and even its own chaplains, the Kludds, who were supposed to recite them. The only Klan officer whose title did not begin with a "K" was the chairman of the local Klavern; he was known as the "Exalted Cyclop." His vice-chairman was the Kliailiff, assisted by a Kligrapp, or male secretary. The entire terminology became known as Klanguage and the system of organizational rules became the Klancraft. A combination preacher, public-relations-man and rabble-rouser, the Klokard, soon became necessary to engage in propaganda and agitation. Klokards travel and speak throughout the susceptible communities and infuse the Klan ideology among the population. Largely due to the work of the Klokards, Klaverns soon found themselves increasingly infused with more members than they could effectively control. Sub-units, therefore, known as "dens," proceeded to develop throughout the Klaverns. By 1867, membership increased to such an extent that a national convention of all Klan units had to be held in Nashville, Tennessee, to propose a complete reorganization of the Klan and its leadership. It is to be noted that the convention of Nashville took place barely two years following the initial convention at Pulaski. At Nashville, the entire Klan organization reconstituted in the form of an "Invisible Empire," presided over by an Imperial Wizard. Ten Genii, assisting the Wizard, constituted his cabinet. The Invisible Empire was reorganized into Realms, each corresponding to a particular state, and headed by a Grand Dragon with a state cabinet of eight Hydras. Each realm, in turn, was subdivided into Dominions, each presided over by a Grand Titan with a Dominion cabinet of six Furies. The Dominion was further subdivided into Providences, each headed by a Grand Giant with a provincial cabinet of four Goblins. The basic unit of local government remained the Den, presided over by the Grand Cyclop with the assistance of two Knight Hawks. The first Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, elected by acclamation at the Nashville

Conference, was General J. B. Forest, a politically influential former confederate general who used to specialize in train robberies during the Civil War. Largely due to his looming figure, other former confederate officers, businessmen and politicians began joining the Klan, bringing many other Southerners, and many disgruntled Northerners, with them. Soon, almost the entire former power structure of the South which was still alive and which had been turned out of office by the Reconstruction, figured prominently in the Klan ranks. By 1868 the Klan had a total estimated membership exceeding half a million.

It would be superfluous to indulge here in a detailed account of Klan activities during that period. The interested researcher might find a partial account in the nineteenth-century local press of the various American communities. Newspapers usually listed the results of Klan activities in the form of "insufficient evidence to warrant arrest" or "murder by persons unknown." During that period, too, the Klan developed a rather inexplicable preoccupation with sex, and the Klan Kode generally prescribed castration followed by the immediate lynching of any black man believed to have attempted seducing a white woman. As a general rule, the victim was forced to eat parts of his own genitals, the remainder being distributed as souvenirs among the executioners. The Kode further prescribed the bald-shaving or outright scalping of any white woman believed to have encouraged the advances of a black man. Such women were then forced to parade in the nude, with the word "nigger-lover" carved into their chest and back, prior to public hanging. Due to the prominence of many Klansmen during that period, who increasingly controlled once more the power structure in the South, local law-enforcement agencies hesitated to interfere in the proceedings, which thereupon were beginning to take place in broad daylight for all to see. Despite the hoods and robes, the identity of Klan leaders was generally known throughout the South. General Forest himself officially disclaimed any involvement of the Klan in these activities, insisting that "anyone could put on a robe and commit a crime." Proclaiming that all crimes were actually being committed by Negroes and Northerners who wanted to attract attention, the General insisted that Klansmen must be presumed innocent. In a public speech at the capitol in Washington, D. C., in 1868, General Forest defined the Klan as a "protective military and political organization," and not a criminal society. After his bluff was called, however, and some of the atrocities were legally proven as traced to the activities of the Klan, General Forest immediately made a public statement personally disassociating himself from the Klan, ordering the Klan to disband at once. In reply, Klan membership continued to rise even further, and an official report of the 42nd Congress, dated February 19, 1872, increasingly linked Klan-inspired violence with problems of security in the South.

In Louisiana alone, no fewer than 1800 persons were tortured to death or otherwise manhandled during the two-week period prior to the 1868 United States Presidential elections. Over three thousand Negroes were known to have been forced away from the polls during that period, apart of the many others similiarly forced away but not so reported.

Nevertheless, federal troops were permitted to be recalled from the South and the unrestricted reign of terror intensified accordingly. Klan ideologies spread North fast, not excluding the federal officialdom in Washington and Capitol Hill.

By 1911, the distinguished United States Senator from Georgia, Thomas E. Watson, officially contended not only that the Ku Klux Klan was a "100% American patriotic organization," but that he himself was fortunate to be included in its top leadership. Explaining that the Klan had long discarded organized violence

as obsolete, the distinguished Senator asserted that the Klan, under his personal leadership, now concentrated on inspiring private citizens to commit acts of violence. Subsidized by the federal treasury through the medium of franchised-mail, the Senator published and circulated two Negro-baiting magazines, one known as "Watson Magazine" and the other "The Jeffersonian." Both magazines were eventually declared obscene by the United States Post Office and ordered withdrawn from the mails. The Senator, it seems, has been rather over-zealous in alerting the people of the United States to the sexual dangers and aberrations of Jews, Negroes and Catholics. Unfortunately for his cause, he could not find anyone who would possess all these three characteristics simultaneously, but nonetheless, in another magazine, known as "The Manor," he mentioned precisely such eventuality.

Under the leadership of Senator Watson and Joseph Simmons, the new Imperial Wizard, an executive meeting held on Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Georgia, resulted in a petition signed by 34 prominent citizens of the State of Georgia, subsequent to which an official State Charter was granted by the Sovereign State of Georgia to the Knights of the Klu Klux Klan, on December 4, 1915. While Europe was in flames, the Klan received a Charter. Any chartered organization, however, needs funds to operate on, and the Klan was no exception. The Imperial Wizard tried a variety of public relations schemes without success. He styled himself first as "doctor," then as "professor," then as "general," and finally settled for "colonel." These schemes helped a little, but not much. Simmons further attempted to straighten his finances by intensifying night raids, whipping black people, distributing literature, and petitioning legislators. However, these activities, though they helped advertise the Klan, cost more money than they brought in. By the summer of 1916, one of his subordinate officers, J. B. Frost, suddenly developed an idea and insisted that the Klu Klux Klan could become a financial gold mine, if only the Imperial Wizard would permit him to handle all Klan's finances. As Simmons subsequently testified before a Congressional Committee, Frost guaranteed a cool one million dollars to the Imperial Wizard personally, as well as to himself and the organization, if his plans were carried out. According to the testimony of Simmons, Frost further stated that, if Simmons, as Imperial Wizard, would appoint 6 particular men, recommended by Frost, to specified positions, Frost could guarantee "Thirty Thousand Dollars on your table in your room within twenty-four hours." It finally transpired that Simmons, though he was very much an Imperial Wizard, was not very much of a financial wizard. To cite the testimony of Simmons himself, Frost finally embezzled all of the accumulated funds in the summer of 1916 and then took off. To quote Simmons, "the conduct of that man left me penniless, with large accumulated debts agains the order. I was forced to mortgage my home with which to carry on the fight."

Until 1920, Simmons was left very much on his own, with an empty treasury and a membership that was rapidly dwindling away. By 1920, however, he was discovered by an organization known as "Southern Publicity Association" of Atlanta, headed by a male and a female: Mr. Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler. As it subsequently transpired in the Congressional hearings of October 11, 1921, before the House Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, The Southern Publicity Association had been retained by several firms and non-profit associations, simultaneously and in succession, finally deciding upon the Klan as the potential gold mine of the Twentieth Century. Simmons, in financial desperation, agreed to let the Southern Publicity Association do with the Klan as it pleased, provided it guaranteed money. At the insistence of Clarke and Tyler, Klan policies were entirely overhauled. Instead of a small and dedicated band of idealists, the Klan was transformed into a mass organization, complete with a new series of mysterious titles, official passwords, and an

array of paraphronalia designed to appeal to joiners of secret societies. The traditional theme of white supremacy was increasingly replaced by speeches on Klan fellowship and Americanism, yet cross burnings became the order of the day. The public relations activities of the Klan during this period included daytime and nighttime parades complete with marching bands, variety shows and other theatrical performances. Counting largerly on American popular affinity for the lure of secret societies and the trappings of fraternal organizations, a rapidly-increasing new Klan membership was very much on its way. Keeping in style with the short skirt and the newly-accepted status of women, which became fashionable during the 20's, a Ladies' Auxiliary was quickly organized and plans were in the offing to develop even a Little League Klan. The "naturalization" fee for all recruits was fixed at ten dollars, out of which four dollars was paid to the Kleagle who recruited the member, one dollar went to the King Kleagle in whose territory the recruiting was done, fifty cents went to the District Grand Goblin, and four dollars and fifty cents became the property of the Imperial Palace of Simmons. At that point, a dollar and a -half was earmarked for the Klan treasury itself, while the remaining three dollars went into the coffers of the Southern Publicity Association. It was the Southern Publicity Association's idea to increase membership by paying each recruiting Kleagle a four-dollar fee for each new recruit, and soon a complete army of Kleagles found it expedient to quit their regular occupations and go to work for the Klan full-time. Each new recruit meant, further, a net one dollar and fifty cents for the Klan treasury, and of course three dollars for the Southern Publicity Association. Profits were further realized from the sale of caps and gowns. Klan hoods originally cost, at retail, $1.25; but Clarke and Tyler made it a Klan law that every Klansman be compelled to buy his garments only from the Klan warehouse in Atlanta, and at the price of $6.50 a piece. Higher officials of the Klan wore distinctive red garments, the Grand Dragons wore green garments, while white remained the usual color for the regular rank and file, and custom-tailored hoods were sold for $1.50 more.

In accordance with the United States Post Office Department Inspector O. B Williamson, by September 24, 1921, the gross receipts of the Klu Klux Klan were no less than $860,393.50; yet, according to the findings of the congressional investigating committee headed by representative Galavan of Massachussetts, the total Klan receipts from 1915 to 1921 exceeded the figure of 8 million dollars. Meanwhile, Clarke, who had appointed himself Imperial Kleagle, has established Klaverns in over 45 states, many of them Northern. At that point of strength, the principal Klan theme reappeared and the vilification commenced anew. Gone was the emphasis on mere fraternal fellowship; now, the Jews were supposed to take over the Christian business community, to seduce as many Christian women as possible, to turn the Negroes loose and have them take over the United States. Catholics were supposed to have designs over the presidency and the other political establishments, while an additional danger was looming on the horizon on the part of the "liberals" and people out of sympathy with the Klan. Plans on the drawing boards were supposed to ensure that every Klansman would be compelled to buy nothing except from another Klansman, and posters were already beginning to appear, "Buy Gentile." The Publicity Agency, at first, being interested merely in financial gain, did not particularly encourage Klan violence, which was apt to divert the attention of members toward financially unproductive activities; moreover, atrocities committed by Klan organizations or individuals would be easily identifiable as Klan-inspired before the public press. However, some of the goals of the Klan could not be attained by other than violent means, and therefore there was no hesitation to employ violent means when deemed necessary in the pursuit of Klan policy.

In fact, the period of 1921 to 1925 represented the Golden Age of the Ku Klux Klan, at the summit of its political and financial power. Klan-engineered violence increased in fact, so much that Representive Peter F. Tate introduced a resolution for a full scale investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. The resolution, of course, died on the floor, as the Klan was, at that time, the single most politically-powerful organization in the country. In accordance with releases of the Imperial Wizard Simmons himself, the Klan was accepting new recruits at the rate of 35 hundred per day. The Klan was further supposed to have realized a net $60,425,000 in income from initiation fees and the sale of robes and hoods alone, to speak nothing of contributions. By the end of 1922, the total Klan membership exceeded the five million mark. Active Klaverns were established even in the territory of Alaska and the Panama Canal Zone, to speak nothing of full strength in all the 48 states in the Union. Since voters plus money means political power in any community, the United States being no exception, the Ku Klux Klan gained actual control of the legislatures of at least 5 states, having managed to appoint Klansmen to the office of governor in at least three of them. The Klan staged a March on Washington with a strength of several thousand members, male and female. The Klan gross income rose to an excess of 25 million dollars per year, and the total Klan membership showed a figure of 8,940,871 members; namely, over one out of every 8 Americans between the ages of 21 and 65 during that period was a member of the Klan. Considering that many Americans in this group were Jewish, Negro, Catholic or foreign born, and therefore inadmissible to the Klan, the above figure must be statistically corrected so as to show that, throughout the United States, out of every three eligible American males, at least one was a member of the Klan.

Klan activities during that period concentrated upon a complete take-over of the National Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for the office of president of the Unites States. At national, state and local levels the Ku Klux Klan soon became the most single feared and powerful force in politics. In Indiana, in the elections of 1922, the Klan not only managed to elect their own picked candidate for governor, but also to gain complete control over the Republican Party administration in that state. At first, the Klan threatened political weight at local levels, reinforced by demonstrations of force, and soon all candidates for the office of mayor, city council, and the various boards learned very well that they either submit to Klan directives or be defeated at the polls, or worse. The Klan was subsequently shown to control a full seventy-five percent of all the municipalities in Indiana-and the entire state judiciary was solidly under Klan control, including judges and juries. By 1922, after the Klan had gained complete and unqualified control of the Indiana Republican Party Convention, the Klan named all the candidates for office, its entire slate scoring a landslide victory. The Klan headquarters in Atlanta boasted that they had taken control of everything in Indiana, from the mayors up, but the exact story repeated itself in Maine and in Colorado. As in Indiana, the governors of those states were Klan-appointed candidates. In Alabama and Georgia, state and federal elections were greatly controlled by the Klan. In Georgia, the discredited Thomas E. Watson managed to get himself re-elected without effort and, in Alabama, public prosecutor and Klansman Hugo Black became United States Senator due to what the papers called "a walk-away victory." Hugo Black had pleased the Klan so much that he was granted life membership in the Ku Klux Klan, and the minutes of a Konklave in Birmingham, dated September 2, 1926, so testify. At that Konklave, Hugo Black and Dick Graves, later Governor of Alabama, replied with fiery speeches on behalf of the Klan ideology.

Armed with this new political strength, acts of Klan terrorism intensified and became increasingly difficult to control. The governors of Georgia,

Louisiana, Kansas and other states soon admitted that they were entirely powerless where the Klan was concerned. Klansmen were often caught by local police in the act of committing atrocities; and yet, despite the most conclusive evidence, Klansmen were--and still are--acquitted. In particular, not a few judges and juries, throughout the South, seem to have placed themselves completely under the control of the Klan.

During this period, gala Klan ceremonies open to the general public became common, including variety shows and costume parades. Other ceremonies were restricted to a more selective and discriminating type of audience. In particular, the public castration of at least one Negro reappeared, once more, as an almost indispensable requirement in Klan naturalization ceremonies. By the end of 1924, the Klan claimed a membership exceeding 8 million and gross earnings exceeding one hundred million dollars. The Klan leadership felt now sufficiently strong to tighten discipline by instituting party purges--not unlike those in the Soviet Union during the 1930's--in order to weed out nonconformists, recalcitrants and independent thinkers. By 1923, moreover, the list of party enemies included the Imperial Wizard himself. He was formally and summarily expelled from the Klan, very much in the same fashion as Nikita Khrushchev was subsequently expelled by the plenum of the Central Committee of his party. The proceedings in federal court suggested, however, that Simmons sold his interest in the Klan for the neat sum of one hundred and forty six thousand dollars, although he himself admitted having received "only" $90,000 after having been ousted from power by "selfish and unscrupulous men." It is, of course, a matter of record that the new Imperial Wizard, H. W. Evans, spent Klan money as soon as he received it, and emptied, later, the entire Klan treasury, for his own personal conveniences. Using Klan funds which were earmarked for the Pennsylvania Realm, he erected a large mansion for himself in Atlanta - and used other Klan revenues for similar purposeful ends. Eventually, an embezzlement suit was filed against him in Federal Court by a society of Pennsylvania Klansmen, who were claiming that funds in the custody of Evans but earmarked for the Pennsylvania Klaverns never managed to reach the Realm treasury. Evans' affinity for money can further be discerned in that the Klan March on Washington was his own idea, as was the take-over of the National Democratic Party Convention of 1924, with all financial and other benefits thereunto appertaining. Evans' political aim at the convention was twofold: to prevent the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, a Roman Catholic, and to defeat an attempt by the Maine delegation, headed by W. R. Pattangall, to insert a plank in the Democratic Party platform hostile to the Klan. Despite the personal appeal of Franklin D. Roosevelt on behalf of Smith and the concurrence of a majority of delegates in support of the plank, the Klan managed effectively to block Alfred Smith and discard the plank; and immediately on the morrow of this total victory at the Democratic National Convention, Evans openly proclaimed from Atlanta that it wouldn't be long now before the entire United States of America would be ruled by the Ku Klux Klan. Detailed plans were in the offing on this, too.

Precisely to block such possibility, the Executive Committee of the Council of Orthodox Rabbis of America joined forces with the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Simon Glazer opened the attack on Evans by challenging him to a radio debate. Evans ignored the offer, but Rabbi Glazer did not ignore him. With an interracial and interdenominational group of political leaders, scientists, educators and businessmen, they formed the National Vigilance Association, whose declared purpose was to prevent the Ku Klux Klan from obtaining control of the United States of America. President Calvin Coolidge responded immediately by joining forces with Rabbi Glazer in a joint declaration openly condemning the Klan and promising to use all presidential powers to prevent further acts of Klan

terrorism. The American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers' Union joined the anti-Klan ranks by warning that any worker found to be a Klansman would immediately lose all union privileges and membership. Finally, even the American Legion joined the ranks--and offered a reward of $3000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any Klansman involved in terrorism. In New York, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, and Texas, and even Alabama, anti-Klan laws were passed, under pressure, prohibiting masked faces on public property and requiring all organizations other than labor unions to disclose their membership lists. In Oregon, the state legislature was solidly Klan-controlled and refused to pass such laws; accordingly, laws that had been passed by it in favor of the Klan were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In Alabama, Attorney-General James McCall, a solid Klansman, found it politically expedient to resign his own Klan membership and immediately to turn against his former comrades.

The climax was reached in the Pennsylvania law suit where the Pennsylvania Realm membership sought to enjoin the Imperial Headquarters from misusing further Klan funds and to seek a writ of mandamus for the return of fifteen million dollars in Klan funds which were supposed to have been earmarked for the Pennsylvania Realm. In a counter-suit, the Imperial Headquarters petitioned to enjoin the Pennsylvanians from calling themselves Klansmen and demanded one hundred thousand dollars in damages, alleged to have represented funds collected by the Pennsylvanians while using the name Ku Klux Klan in an unauthorized manner. Changes and countercharges named by name all those involved in hangings, arsons and sexual mutilations, sparing no one. The case was scheduled for trial on April 9, 1928, before Federal Judge W. H. Thompson, who flatly dismissed both suits. The judge found that Klansmen, by virtue of their own unlawful practices ipso facto disqualified themselves from bringing a suit before a lawful court. The trial did produce, however, a voluminous array of eye-witness testimony to political corruption and power-grabs, rapes, murders, tortures, embezzlement, extortion and other illegal activities, exposing Klansmen by name. Now the Klan was on the run--and, already in 1926, as a direct result of Rabbi Glazer's activities, no less than six million Klansmen left the organization. By the end of the Pennsylvania trial, membership had diminished to an exact 82,602. Considering that, barely five years previously, Klan membership had approached the ten-million mark, the results were striking indeed. Public figures, who barely a few years previously not only supported the Klan, but were in its actual pay, now found it feasible not only to disassociate themselves from the Klan, but actually to condemn it aloud; when the Alabama Senator J. Thomas Heflin, a die-hard Klansman, wouldn't condemn the Klan, he himself was publicly condemned on the Senate floor by a fellow Southerner, Senator Bruce Robinson from Arkansas. By 1930, Klan membership diminished to 34,694 and mop-up operations in all the states of the Union became the order of the day. By then, Evans had found it expedient to change his own name and drop the name Ku Klux Klan altogether--and so, the Klansmen who still stayed with him suddenly became the "Knights of the Great Forest."

Following the decline and fall of the Imperial Wizard, Evans went into the asphalt business and was hauled into Federal Court in Atlanta for overcharging the State of Georgia to the tune of one third-of-a-million dollars. At that point, he withdrew entirely from the organization and was heard from no more.

The renaissance of the Klan came about through the efforts of one James A. Colescott, a former lieutenant of Evans, who, upon inheriting the leadership, commenced at once to look about for supposedly respected props who might support the Klan and revive its positive image. On Colescott's order, the Klan abandoned its attack on Catholics and concentrated exclusively on defending white womanhood

from Negroes and "Jew-communists." At once, it found a sympathetic echo in the House Committee on Un-American Activities, whose different chairmen proclaimed time and again that the Ku Klux Klan was a 100% American organization and therefore not subversive to the United States. While the entire force of the Un-American Activities Committee was directed exclusively against the American Left, the American Right remained untouched--and, under the protective wing of the Committee, the Klan was soon back in business again. Yet, in spite of the new renaissance and the patriotic image, not all was well with the Klan. The Klan remained divided by factionalism. Grand Dragons, having learned the lesson of Evans, formed independent units of their own and helped themselves freely to their treasuries. In Alabama, for example, a roofing contractor named William H. Morris established the "FederatedKu Klux Klans, Inc." and appointed himself Imperial Wizard. Along the North-Florida-East-Alabama area, a self-styled parson, Jack Johnson, organized the "Original Southern Klans, Inc.," a rival organization. In Central Florida, the "Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan" appeared on the scene of politics, under a leader known as "His Imperial Majesty, Samuel, II." Even New York had its own Klan, organized by an individual known as "Chief of Staff of the Invisible Planet, Knights of the Air." In MOntgomery, there were the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of America, headed by a self-styled "Doctor" Spinks, while in Georgia the "Association of Georgia Klans" broke away from Colescott's "empire" under the leadership of Dr. Samuel Green.

Only in November, 1948, the various Klans united temporarily in a coordinated effort to defeat "that son-of-a-bitch-of-a-nigger-lover" in his race for the White House. Since Klansmen were equally opposed to Dewey, who had earlier voiced the opinion that Negroes were human beings, the Klan threw its unqualified support to the Dixiecrat candidate Strom Thurmond, who ended up, however, at the bottom of the political heap. By this time, most of the renascent Klan treasuries were empty and Klansmen were trying to evade law suits, tax collectors and newspaper reporters, even in the South. Although this entire frustration brought about intensified acts of terrorism, the various Klan organizations between 1940 and 1950 never managed to exert any really significant influence.

From 1950 to 1960, however, the Klan disappeared almost entirely as one organized unit, having become no longer one group but, rather, a movement, or a state of mind. Its national treasury was completely bankrupt and its membership scattered throughout dozens of independent units, dwindled considerably. Nonetheless, the 1950's brought about a militant revival of various atrocities in large numbers, throughout the country. No longer were atrocities limited to Jews who had offendedthe Klan, or to Negroes suspected of preaching racial equality, but also against individuals who had no connections whatsoever with the Klan program. Thus, in retaliation against the Brown decision of the United State Supreme Court in 1954, Klansmen beat to death Negroes who had just happened to have fallen into their hands. Southern officialdom was at first silent; but then, His Excellency the Governor of Arkansas proclaimed in Little Rock, "If it is true that the Klan is reorganizing, then it is a direct result of the improper use of federal power." Given the green light by the eminent Governor, the Klan was able to reappear. According to Faubus himself, there existed, by the Summer of 1959, at least three different operating Klan networks, in his own state alone. These included the "United States Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," led by one A. C. Hightower; the "Original Ku Klux Klan," headed by a committee from Dallas, Texas; and the "Association of Arkansas Klans," whose spiritual leader was you-guess-who.... In Birmingham, however, after a Klan unit made the mistake of castrating Judge Aaron, Klan leader Joe Pritchett was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. However, this unexpected development did not prevent the Klan from intensifying its activities in Alabama. Possibly for the first time, too,

Klansmen commenced torturing Negro women for "running around with white men." The new pattern of torture now included hanging the victim by the heels and carving the initials "KKK" into the chest and stomach; and Southern police officials insisted that such wounds were self-inflicted. The Klan did suffer a defeat, however, in North Carolina, where a group of Lumbee Indians seized an entire Klan unit by using Indian traditional methods of surprise warfare, dragged them all before a Lumbee Indian judge--and the entire Klan organization in North Carolina ran for cover fast. Imperial Wizard Colescott expired soon afterwards. Unlike the Lumbee Indians, however, Southern civil rights organizations have been quite averse to methods of direct action in the manner of the Lumbee Indians and, accordingly, actually helped the Klan to regroup its forces, however indirectly and without intention to do so.

With the possible exception of SNCC, existing civil rights organizations have generally been avoiding--and sometime preventing--all action considered excessively risky, unorthodox or militant, not solely that which might have led to violence; and if we are honest with ourselves, we should admit that even within the confines of the academic community arbitrary restrictions have been imposed on civil rights activities, especially the unconventional variety, very much in violation of basic academic freedom and AAUP regulations.

By contrast, the Lumbee Indian routing of the North Carolina Klan put a complete stop to all anti-Indian activities of the Klan in North Carolina.

Hesitation in direct action brings forth aid to the adversary. By 1958, George C. Wallace, then a Circuit Court Judge, had openly threatened to jail any FBI agent who came into his district investigating Civil Rights. In the November general elections that year, his landslide victory was so intense that politically hardened reporters defined it as "the closest thing to election by acclamation that was ever existed." Recently, too, we have all witnessed the scene at San Francisco's Cow Palace, where not only no plank condemning the Ku Klux Klan by name could be officially adopted, but where, also, the candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States openly requested the support of all "patriotic" organizations, not excluding the Ku Klux Klan. Present acts of violence in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi did serve, however, to degrade the image of the Klan to the extent that it is now doubtful whether the story of Cow Palace could easily repeat itself in the foreseeable future.

The Ku Klux Klan, today, seems very much to be a name devoid to content. The content depends upon which particular Klan one is talking about. Imperial Wizard Shelton, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, has been trying hard to regroup the forces of various Klans by proclaiming himself Imperial Wizard of all, a status which many Klansmen refuse to recognize. While Shelton has been trying to sweeten the image of the Klan by minimizing atrocities, emphasizing patriotism and Christianity, at least toward the outside, other Klan units--in particular the White Knights of Mississippi--are/ continuing active terror and secrecy. Not only the Klans themselves are divided, however, for there also exist serious interorganizational rivalries with other super-patriotic societies of the extreme right wing. Thus, Klansmen may temporarily cooperate with Birchers and Nazis, yet they resent the Birchers' relative mildness on race and religion as well as the Nazi opposition to Christianity, especially the fundamentalist variety. The White Citizens' Councils, conversely, fail to be openly anti-semitic. It is to be noted, however, that the Klan had also cooperated with Father Coughlin's group, although Coughlin was a Catholic and his organization was not necessarily amenable to the Klan. On the other side of the superpatriotic spectrum, the John Birch Society and the White Citizens' Councils seem able to command more snob appeal than the Klan, whose rites and activities

seem now to attract particularly the less-educated and the less-wealthy type of membership. Finally, the Klan must further compete with some minority-group organizations who oppose other minorities. The Black Muslims are one case in point, but there are such white minority organizations also. Thus, Leander Perez, an influential political figure in Louisiana and president of the Plaquemines' Parish Council - a predominantly Catholic organization--has publicly threatened to confine any civil rights worker found within his jurisdiction to a specially erected concentration camp, complete with electrified barbed-wire fences, explaining, "I do resent any God-damned Jew trying to destroy our country and our rights and this is what they are doing and they are using the niggers for it."

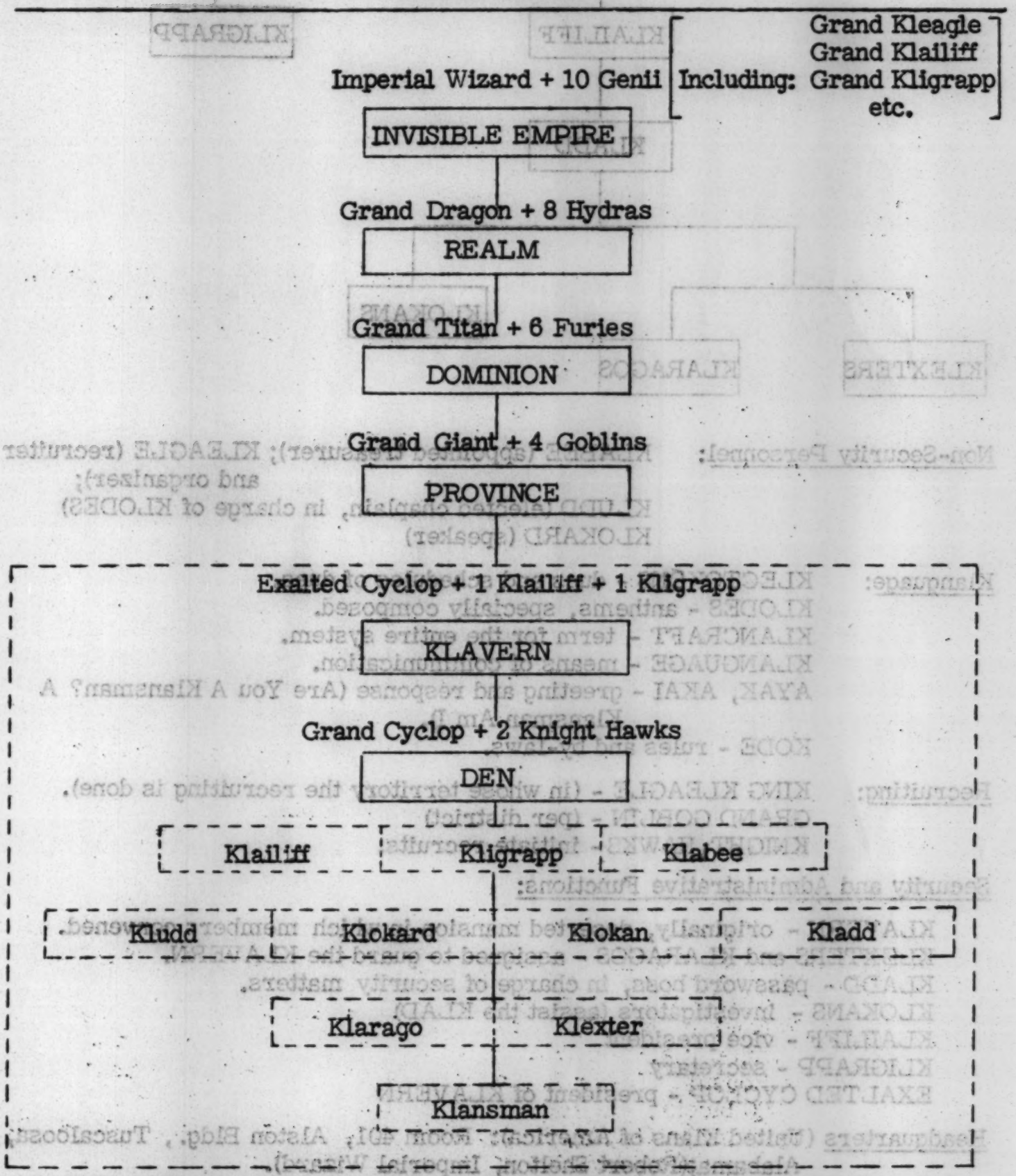
When Civil Rights worker Bob Zellner managed, in disguise, to obtain an interview with Tuscaloosa Imperial Wizard Shelton at the filling station which Shelton operates across the street from the University of Alabama, Shelton made very similar remarks, but admitted the competition since the Klan is divided both against itself and in relation to other organizations throughout the political spectrum of the extreme right wing in matters of finance and membership as well as ideology, it may be safely deduced that there no longer exists a Ku Klux Klan per se, in the shape of one integrated organization. To those acquainted with the politics and operations of illegal organizations generally, the Klan presents a familiar pattern. Any secretly-operating group divided against itself is liable to run not merely the risk of instabilities orginating internally, but also infiltration by outsiders. The threatening figure of the agent provocateur, namely the one who deliberately joins an illegal movement in order to inform on members and their secrets, looms largely in the background of every Klan unit in the country. Precedents of such nature have repeatedly occurred all over the globe, infiltrational success varying directly with organizational rivalry and inversely with administrative centralism and the functional educational level of the general membership. The Irish underground suffered severely from leaks; the Polish underground, at one time, practically existed the auspices of the government-of-the-day; and a far better example is afforded by Zubatovism in Tsarist Russia, whereby labor unions operating undercover were actually led by secret agents of the political police itself! Finally, those of us active in the present civil rights movement have, on occasion, painfully learned that civil rights organizations are not particularly immune from infiltration either.

The Ku Klux Klan is no exception. Recent events have amply indicated that Klansmen can be brought, Konklaves can be infiltrated and Klansmen will inform on one another for reasons of cash. In addition, publicly-displayed personal rivalries, such as the current accusations and counter-accusations between James Venable, of the National Association of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and Grand Dragon Calvin Craig, of Shelton's organization, concerning, ostensibly, alleged breach of Klan rules in a "naturalization" ceremony, is liable to run the gamut of all other matters, easily reminiscent of the Pennsylvania issue in the 1920's. Such disclosures are helpful, of course, to federal and other investigative agencies interested in the Klan; and I have here in my hand a letter from the distinguished Representative Edmund E. Willis, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 5, 1965, seeking my personal assistance in his proposed investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. Particularly, Congressman Willis is asking for a copy of this very speech. Concerning the role of this committee in such investigations, of course, there exists a school of thought postulating that the Committee merely desires to modify its own public image by investigating the Klan. Without going into value-judgments and remaining instead true to facts, the fact still remains that Klan organizations are now publicly being regarded as Un-American even by the Committee on Un-American Activities itself.

There seems, accordingly, little doubt that, within the very foreseeable future, the various Klans in this country may eventually gravitate toward their natural place where they rightfully belong: in the garbage can of American History.

**Ben-Zion Wardy**
**Department of Political Science**
**Tuskegee Institute, Alabama**

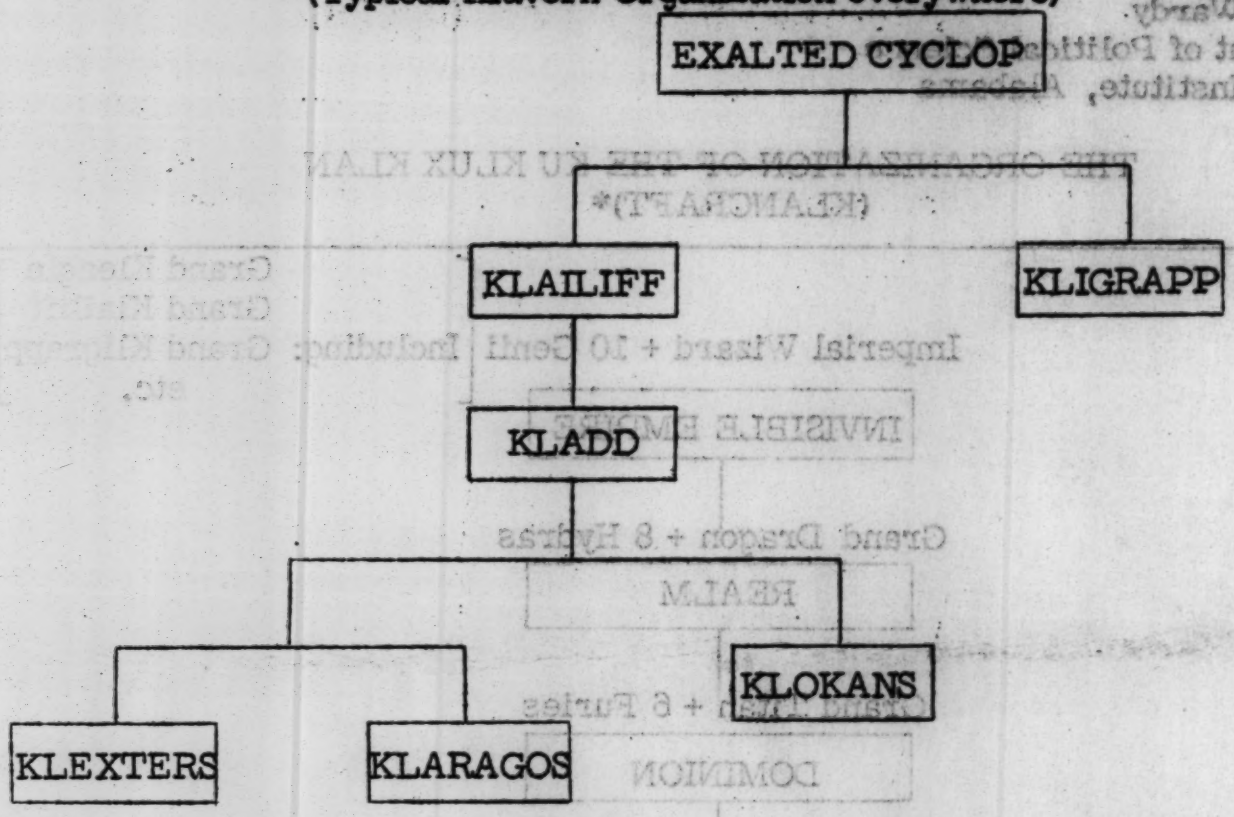
# THE ORGANIZATION OF THE KU KLUX KLAN (KLANCRAFT)*




*NOTE: This is merely a general sketch, based primarily upon evaluation of intelligence reports, documents and other contacts. There is conflicting information regarding sub-units within the different levels of organization and rival factions.

## TUSKEGEE-NOTASULGA KLAVERN ORGANIZATION (Security Arrangements)

(Typical Klavern Organization everywhere)




Non-Security Personnel: KLABEE (appointed treasurer); KLEAGLE (recruiter and organizer); KLUDD (elected chaplain, in charge of KLODES) KLOKARD (speaker)

Klanguage: KLECTOKENS - dues and schedules of dues.
KLODES - anthems, specially composed.
KLANCRAFT - term for the entire system.
KLANGUAGE - means of communication.
AYAK, AKAI - greeting and response (Are You A Klansman? A Klansman Am I).
KODE - rules and by-laws.

Recruiting: KING KLEAGLE - (in whose territory the recruiting is done).
GRAND GOBLIN - (per district)
KNIGHT HAWKS - initiate recruits.

Security and Administrative Functions:

KLAVERN - originally, deserted mansion in which members convened.
KLEXTERS and KLARAGOS - assigned to guard the KLAVERN.
KLADD - password boss, in charge of security matters.
KLOKANS - investigators (assist the KLAD)
KLAILIFF - vice president
KLIGRAPP - secretary
EXALTED CYCLOP - president of KLAVERN

Headquarters (United Klans of America): Room 401, Alston Bldg., Tuscaloosa, Alabama;(Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard).

Supply Depot (Former Atlanta Office): 278 E. Pace's Ferry Rd., Box 1204, Atlanta, Ga.; now Post Office Box 10753, Atlanta, Georgia.
(In Houston, Texas: in a building on Main St. between the 3200 and 3300 block). In South Carolina; P. O. Box 4144, Spartanburg, S. C.
(In Neshoba County, Mississippi, Klan literature and information on meetings is freely available at the courthouse.)

You have been patronized by
a member of
The Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan

# MICHAEL HARRINGTON

## *The Case Against HUAC*

THE House Un-American Activities Committee is a lazy, indolent and preposterous institution which promotes circuses and subverts democratic freedoms. Its brilliantly staged fiasco in Chicago last week once again demonstrates that it should be opposed in the name of economy in government as well as on grounds of constitutional principle.

The fundamental case against HUAC is clear enough. Its mandate directs it to investigate Un-American propaganda in the United States. Under the Bill of Rights, all forms of political advocacy, including propaganda, are placed beyond the reach of government and cannot be abridged even by the HUAC. The only exception we have made to this rule is that, under circumstances of clear and present danger, speech can be restricted when it becomes a signal for criminal action rather than an argument.

The committee usually tries to get around this problem posed by its corrupt mandate by saying that it is really concerned with espionage, treason and insurrection. However, these activities have been against the law for some time, the police and not the Congress are supposed to watch out for them, and, in any case, if you can find a man to subpoena him he is certainly not a practicing spy, traitor or insurrectionist. So the committee's real function remains that of invading freedoms of speech, assembly, press, etc.

The American tradition demands the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee. But, as Chicago makes clear, so do aesthetics, common sense—and even cound fiscal management.

The committee did not come to Chicago to seek information in order to frame a new law. The HUAC hardly ever holds working hearings on legislation where witnesses are called to present various points of view. That is because the Un-Americans hardly ever report bills to Congress as a committee (the HUAC has a long, ingenious list of its legislative accomplishments, but practically none of the items on it emerged out of its hearings).

BUT perhaps the HUAC was in Chicago to expose dangerous enemies? Not exactly. In this hearing, as in almost all the others, the chief witnesses were paid hands from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If they knew of anything criminal, they presumably told Mr. J. Edgar Hoover about it long ago. Indeed, from the point of view of the Federal government, the main identities revealed in Chicago last week were those of the undercover agents or informers of the FBI who appeared in public.

And yet, isn't there still a justification for Chicago in that the HUAC educated the public about communism? On this count, one need only rely on the unwittingly hilarious summation of Rep. Edwin E. Willis, chairman of the committee. As one reporter put it, Willis proclaimed that "testimony had shown Communist activity in peace, housing, youth, civil rights and political action organizations." Was it really necessary to transport a Congressional committee and its staff a third of the way across the continent, ring a building with police and impugn the reputation of citizens to come up with such a banality?

But then the real work of the committee is to produce headlines about itself. This was most clearly revealed in the San Francisco hearings of a few years back (they were immortalized in the film fantasy, "Operation Abolition"). One witness, a known Communist, defied the committee. He was ordered bodily ejected from the hearing room. Then the committee had him brought back. Why? Did they think that their kicking him out had made him into a friendly witness? Of course not. They hoped that he would cause another commotion, and he did. For the HUAC, it is not the law, not the exposure, nor education but the circus which is the thing.

So the only hard news out of Chicago last week was about the demonstrators. And the real business of the HUAC is thus to incite attacks upon itself, to describe them as luridly as possible and to use them as a justification for the squandering of more hundreds of thousands of dollars. And the committee is quite willing to ruin reputations in the pursuit of this extraordinary public disservice.

The most basic argument against HUAC is that it has no Constitutional right to exist. But even for those who are unimpressed by this civil libertarian reasoning, the HUAC is, from the point of view of Left, Right and Center, a boondoggle. In the name of principle and of cash and carry, it should be abolished.

N.Y. Herald Trib.
5/30/65

# NOTICE!

## To WHITE CITIZENS of RANKIN COUNTY

# COMMUNIST LED MARCH

## FRIDAY, MAY 28th -- SAT., MAY 29th

## *Instructions*

1. Let Local Law Officers Handle Marchers on Public Property!
2. Post Your Own Property with "No Trespassing" Signs.
3. Do Not Let Communists Trick You Into Action Unless They Are on Your Private Property!
4. Prepare to Protect Your Own Property with Your Own Arms! (SHOTGUNS WITH BUCKSHOT EXCELLENT!)
5. If Communist Marchers Enter Your Private Property Do the Following:
   - A. Ask law enforcement officers to arrest them and you file charges. or,
   - B. Put them under Citizens Arrest yourself and hold until officers come. Or,
   - C. Shoot them if you have to if they molest or trespass your property.

(Courtesy Committee for Constitutional Rights)

ADVERTISEMENT APPEARING IN THE "MERIDIAN STAR" (MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI)

# WORLD FAMOUS NESHOBA COUNTY SHERIFF SAYS, "CIVIL RIGHTS GOT HIM DOWN IN THE BACK"

**LARENCE RAINEY FROM PHILADELPHIA, MISS., THE SHERIFF OF NESHOBA CO. said** "long hours and hard work keeping "law and order" in his county has caused him to get down-in-the-back. Since the civil-rights ordeal has become an issue in his territory, the Sheriff has put in an average of 12 to 18 hours daily serving his county, and most of this in a patrol-car going from one side of the county to the other keeping the peace. **AFTER HAVING GOT DOWN IN HIS BACK** . . . the "world famous 'tobacco chewing' Sheriff" was faced with a problem of keeping going. It was at this point that he consulted his long time friend, Dr. Jim Barfoot, and told him of his 'secret' problem. After a complete Chiropractic examination and Chiropractic adjustments the Sheriff says, "he is fit-as-a-fiddle and back in the saddle again", and looking forward to the time when all is well and when 8 hours will be a normal peaceful day.

DR. JIM *Barfoot*

## CHIROPRACTIC CLINIC

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**1415 - 24th Ave. Meridian, Mississippi**

PUBLISHED BY THE ORIGINAL LOUISIANA KU KLUX KLAN

# THE QUESTION
# WHO BOUGHT JESSE CUTRER?

**Was it CORE? Was it LBJ?**

**In the beginning of the Racial troubles in Bogalusa, the Mayor assured the people that he COULD & WOULD handle this invasion of trouble makers. When the problem began the Mayor said that he would not give a Parade Permit. Cutrer did give the Parade Permit. The people of Bogalusa respected the Mayor's judgement. The tax-paying people gave up their streets and humbled themselves. The people were ORDERED off THEIR own streets, by a Police Force, whom the people pay. This was done by direct order of the Bogalusa Mayor, the man that was trusted. NO VIOLENCE ERUPTED. The people did EVERYTHING in their power to see that the Mayor and his Council were not interfered with in their efforts to save the city from this DEGRADATION. As the people tried to preserve our Southern way of Life, the Mayor and Council were slowly selling the people out at every turn. The Mayor has repeatly GIVEN in. James Farmer did not have the support of the local Negroes. Mayor Cutrer is not giving the city of Bogalusa to the negro citizens of Bogalusa. No. He is giving the city to James Farmer and a handful of Negro Teenagers. NO PRESSURE was put on James Farmer and Dick Gregory to keep them out of Bogalusa. Not by the Mayor, the State Representative, the State Senator, or Congressman Morrison. This was not so when the WHITE CONSERVATIVES wanted to stage a Rally. Pressure was exerted from all levels, even the invited guest speakers were "leaned on".**

**The Governor, the Congressman, Jimmy Morrison, or his com-rats, Suksty Rayborn, and Buster Sheridan. John McKeithen asked for our vote and promised to serve the PEOPLE. We now ask, Big John, isn't this TRUE? What is happening under your administration?**

**Here is the list of elected officals who COULD & AND SHOULD have helped the People of Bogalusa. All these should be tarred and feathered.**

MAYOR JESSIE CUTRER
REPRESENTATIVE SHERIDAN
SENATOR SIXTY RAYBORN
SHERIFF DORMAN CROWE
CONGRESSMAN JIMMY MORRISON
GOVERNOR JOHN MCKEITHEN
SENATOR RUSSELL LONG

**Now the QUESTION. Why have these men, elected by the WHITE people turned their back on us in our time of need?**

**Is Communism so close? Who bought them? Who bought their HONOR and FOR HOW MUCH?**

**MAYBE SOME OF THESE PEOPLE:**

1. **Rowan Burris-Homosexual; he is free on bond at the present time, charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.**
2. **Robert Hicks-Official of the Negro Voters League.**
3. **A. Z. Young-Official of the Negro Voters League.**
4. **Michael Jones-Local Program Director for CORE.**
5. **Robert Taylor-Official of the Negro Voters League.**
6. **Victor Bussie-State President of ALF-CIO, Chairman for the committee of OUTSIDERS imported into Bogalusa by Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer, Jr., to solve our LOCAL problems.**
7. **Camel Gravel-Member of this IMPORTED MEDIATION BOARD.**
8. **Bascom D. Talley, Jr.,-Local representative for LBJ's federal compliance agency, "The Community Relations Service."**
9. **Ronnie Moore-State Field Representative for CORE.**
10. **Dick Gregory-Negro Comedian.**
11. **James Farmer-National Director for CORE.**

Farmer

# THE KU KLUX KLAN

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Trend Analyses Division

June, 1965

Spring, 1965

# KU KLUX KLAN

## Preface

In a dramatic March 26th afternoon television appearance President Lyndon B. Johnson announced the arrest of four Klansmen in connection with the shooting of Detroit housewife Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker and participant in the historic Selma to Montgomery Alabama protest march. Simultaneously, in manner and tone described by one commentator as "sorrowfully solemn," and with "controlled indignation," he denounced the Ku Klux Klan.

During the course of his report to the Nation the President warned members of that order to get out "before it is too late;" suggested a Congressional investigation of this "hooded society of bigots;" and promised to offer legislation to bring the Ku Klux Klan "under effective control of law."

There is ample evidence that even prior to the President's public declaration of a "get tough" policy towards the Klan, various Federal agencies, notably the F.B.I., had been deeply probing all facets of activities in which the various Klans had been, and are engaged. The House Un-American Activities Committee had, a month previously, announced that it was undertaking a preliminary inquiry before deciding whether to investigate the Ku Klux Klan.

In the wake of the President's angry mood and the Nation's outrage over the cold-blooded murder of civil rights worker Viola Liuzzo, the office of the United States Attorney General is currently seeking to develop and submit to the Congress legislation to control the Klan. Thought is also being given to a recommendation that recently came forth from the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee on Investigations which would make it a Federal crime to belong to such criminal societies as the Mafia in the hope that the Committee's recommendation might be broadened so as to have the proposed law include Klan activities.

The House-Un American Activities Committee is proceeding with its own investigation in the anticipation that its findings will enable the Committee to recommend anti-Klan legislation.

Observers of the Washington scene state that it is impossible at this point to predict what form the anti-Klan legislation will take. They point out it will be difficult to draft legislation that does not impinge on the Constitutionally protected rights of free assembly and association, but it does appear that the various Federal agencies concerned with the problem are thinking in terms of legislation that would make it a Federal crime to belong to a society that advocates crime and violence.

We have been confidentially and informatively advised that Congressional investigators have to date encountered no difficulties in linking individual Klansmen to countless acts of terror, violence and intimidation, but have run into a serious snag in securing firm evidence that such acts were undertaken in pursuance of Klan directives or orders.

* * *

Introduction

It is hoped that the following brief report on the current Klan will be informative and helpful as background information.

The Ku Klux Klan* was revived in its present amorphous state after World War II. It gathered momentum after the Supreme Court's May, 1954 decision which outlawed public school segregation. Its growth and activity accelerated perceptively after passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. However, the Klan did not emerge as a single, monolithic organization, but as a host of splinter groups competing with each other.

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* On April 29, 1953 the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450 (established security requirements for Government employment) listed the KKK, Associated Klans of America, Association of Georgia Klans and the Original Southern Klans, Inc. as "organizations which have adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the U.S."

Along with its image of terrorism the Klan has assumed the mantle of "patriotism." It now uses fighting Communism as a smokescreen to achieve its goal of maintaining segregation and, in many ways, has embraced the philosophy of the radical right.

Who Joins The Klan?

The composition of Klan membership and support indicates a predisposition towards violence. Many news and other sources have reported, during the past year, that the Klan's membership is composed, to a great extent, of those at the very bottom of the social ladder, of fanatics with limited education who have spent most of their lives in rural areas or small towns in the South. For the most part, they are laborers, small farmers, service station attendants, salesmen and others with small businesses. Hoodlums and sadists are also said, by authoritative sources, to be members of the various Klan groups. The New York World Telegram of March 13, 1965 stated that the Klan has even tried to recruit members from a county prison.

A former Grand Dragon of the Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Bill Hendrix, when interviewed by a reporter for the N.Y. Journal American (6/5/64) emphasized he dissolved his Klan because of "criminal elements" within it and declared that these "elements are taking over Shelton's Klan* right now." "There is no way of keeping them out. You can't watch every member all the time."

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* United Klans of America,Inc.

A former Mississippi Klan leader, J. Emmet Thornhill, who was affiliated with the United Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, said when interviewed as to why he quit the Klan, that he deplored the hoodlum tactics of Pike County (Miss.) segregationists and racists because such an element has begun to dominate the local Klan.

* * *

During the last few years there has been a tendency by the mass media to overestimate Klan strength, thereby giving them an aura of success. Klan leaders such as Robert Shelton have used these news stories of Klan success for fund-raising and to persuade people to join by intimating that a mass uprising is taking place in the South and they had better join the Klan or else!

Organization and Membership

The Klan consists of approximately 14 independent groups of varying sizes. Total Klan membership is secret, but estimates in the past five years range from 35,000 to 65,000. Recent authoritative reports indicate that the total "hard core" membership is approximately 10,000. These same sources do point out, however, that some 50,000 others may work with the Klan, and an indeterminable number of people sympathize with Klan aims and activities.

Membership of individual Klan units generally range from 10 to 100 and many have been formed without any charter from state or other Klan organizations.

United Klans of America, Inc.

Of the four largest Klans, Robert Shelton's United Klans of America,Inc., with headquarters in Alabama, is the most significant. It has the largest membership, and an Imperial Wizard with a flair for public relations. It has made hugh strides in Alabama and attempts to organize outside its own state have met with some success.

A relatively new group, this Klan was born in February, 1963 when the then-dominant U.S. Klans was badly split by an internal struggle for leadership. Calvin Craig, the Grand Dragon of Georgia, first sought unsuccessfully to oust Imperial Wizard Robert "Wild Bill" Davidson and then left the U.S. Klans to organize a competing group, the United Klans of America. Within a short time Robert Shelton, leader of the then-unaffiliated Alabama Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, joined Craig and brought his membership with him. Shelton also seems to have had some success in bringing together other fragmented Klan groups.

Robert Shelton is a native of Tuscaloosa, where his grandfather was a farmer and his father is now a retired merchant. He graduated from high school, took some cor-

respondence college courses and worked at a local rubber company.* At 36, the most vocal of all Klan leaders, Shelton is a short man with quiet demeanor and a great voice. He gives the impression of being a sober, thoughtful individual and is completely dedicated to the Klan. He has no hobbies, does not indulge in sports and has no other interests.

During the past two years Shelton has been trying to do a "public relations" job for the United Klans. He tried to change its public image from that of instigators of violence to promoters of patriotism. Repeatedly, he has issued statements concerning the United Klans "non-violent" look. Nevertheless, contradictory statements made by him and others in the Klan during the past two years have slipped out. For example, the Atlanta Constitution (2/8/65) quoted Shelton: "The Klan is taking its gloves off in a 'direct action' attack against integrationists in Georgia..." U.S. News and World Report (October 19, 1964) reports him as saying the Klan will "take all measures necessary to preserve Alabama customs" and "I think there is going to be a lot of bloodshed."

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* He served three years in the Army in Berlin, during the airlift, at the time of desegregation in the armed services. He is married and the father of three children.

It is the United Klans contention that "the Civil Rights movement is Communist infiltrated, oriented and led." Furthermore, it maintains that: "Communism is being taught in the public schools and colleges; Communists have key positions in some of the labor unions; Communists have infiltrated key government positions; Communist ideas are being fed through T.V. and motion pictures; and that some preachers are including Communist ideas in their sermons."

"The thing we've got to do," Imperial Wizard Robert M. Shelton has said, "is shock people into reality."

As part of that program to "shock people into reality" members of the United Klans have been involved in a number of acts of violence during the recent past, the latest of which was the murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo.

National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

On April 10, 1964 the Atlanta Journal reported that a small Atlanta Klan group had operated under four different names: The National Knights of the Ku Klux Klans,Inc., Defensive Legion of Registered Americans, Committee of One Million Caucasions to March on Congress, Christian Voters and Buyers League.

James Venable, an attorney who heads this Klan, has defended professionally not only members of the Ku Klux Klan but also members of the black supremist Black Muslims.

Venable has a long history as an extreme racist. Allied with Venable in his Georgia-based Klan are veteran Klansman William Hugh Morris of Buchanan and Robert Hodges of Columbia, South Carolina. Venable and Morris were scheduled speakers at a proposed Memorial Day weekend rally in Southern Ohio.

White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan - Mississippi

Although there are many splinter groups in Mississippi the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is regarded as the largest and most powerful organization in the state. During the past decade the White Citizens Councils in Mississippi were so effective in their economic boycotts and other drastic measures against moderates and pro-integrationists that there was no necessity for other segregationist groups in that State.

However, when Byron de la Beckwith was arrested for the murder of NAACP leader Medgar Evers, the Klan became more aggressive. On April 10, 1964, during de la Beckwith's second trial, 10 crosses were burned in the Jackson area. On April 11, many individuals linked to the Klan appeared as spectators at the trial, and a rash of cross burnings, generally attributed to the Klan, also occurred in Natchez, and in the Mississippi Delta in the vicinity of de la Beckwith's Greenwood residence.

With the announcement by civil-rights groups last year that a massive effort would be made to register Negro voters throughout the South, and particularly in Mississippi, the Mississippi Klan began to grow.

Although Robert Shelton takes credit for organizing a number of Klaverns in that State, much of the local recruiting literature was signed by the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi, a group which denies affiliation with any outside organization. Led by Sam Bowers of McGee, Mississippi, the Klan is believed responsible for cross burnings in 64 of the State's 84 counties last year.

The White Knights of the KKK is more secretive and more inclined towards violence than most other Klan organizations. Prior to a crackdown by State authorities many of its sympathizers and some of its members were members of local law enforcement agencies. Six alleged members of the White Knights were among the twenty one men taken into custody by the F.B.I. in December, 1964 in connection with the murder of civil rights workers James Chaney, Michael Schwerner and Andrew Goodman.

Recruiting posters displayed at county courthouses by the White Knights of the KKK emphasized that the Klan did not accept "Jews, Papists, Mongols, Turks, Tarters, Orientals and Negroes."

Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan - Louisiana
Knights of the Old Original Ku Klux Klan - Louisiana

During the past year the Louisiana Klan has grown at a rapid rate, but it remains a group of competing organizations rather than a monolithic body.

The Original Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a major Klan group in Louisiana. It is particularly active near the Mississippi border in Bogalusa, a city of 22,000 which has been dubbed the "Klan capital." Many die-hard segregationists see the Klan's terroristic tactics in this city as a final effort to preserve white supremacy. And, in the State of Louisiana, the Klan's methods are being increasingly directed against "moderate whites" as well as Negroes. Its emphasis on arms and ammunition is particularly disturbing. Many units in the State are known to be "armed to the teeth."

The history of violence in Louisiana leaves no doubt that Klan mobs have been on a rampage in that State.

During 1964, at least three white men in the Bogalusa area were flogged. In April of that year, three men in black hoods abducted Jerry J. Varnado, a 26-year-old mill worker, accused him of failing to support his child, took him to a wooded area, struck him with a pistol and whipped him.

A student from Tulane University who had participated in sit-ins in New Orleans was flogged so severely he required surgery. A short time later his father moved the family to another State.

A banjo player accused of participating in a hootenanny with Negroes was also beaten.

Cross burnings continue unabated, as on a weekend in mid January, 1964 when more than 150 were ignited in the Southeast section of Louisiana alone.

And a Bogalusa City ordinance which prohibits the wearing of masks in public except for special occasions such as mardi gras or during religious ceremonies is easily circumvented by Klan officials claiming that their meetings are religous observances.

Bogalusa is also an illustration of what happens when a small group of whites attempt to inject moderation into a smoldering racial atmosphere. When a group of six citizens including three ministers, an attorney, a radio station owner and a newspaper publisher invited former Arkansas Congressman Brooks Hays to speak in Bogalusa on how the town could accomplish peaceful compliance with the Civil Rights Act, the Klan immediately went into action. The Wall Street Journal, on April 1, 1965, wrote:

> The Klan hastily went into action, burning crosses around the town at night and openly

> distributing literature which branded the six as 'integrationists' who want white children to 'sit by filthy, runny nosed ragged, ugly little niggers,' in Bogalusa's still integrated schools.

The local Klan also served notice that it had members in "every conceivable business in this area" and warned that persons who attended the Hays meeting "would be dealt with accordingly." The meeting was called off when Bogalusa's civic leaders declined to support it.

Harassment of these individuals nevertheless continues in the form of intermittent phone threats on their lives, damaged automobiles, rocks tossed through their windows and tacks strewn under the tires of their automobiles. Gun shots fired at the transmitting station owned by one of the six prompted the station's engineer to quit. Advertisers on this radio station (W.B.O.X.) have also been harassed and threatened with economic boycott to such an extent that 70 out of 75 sponsors withdrew their commercials.

Similar situations, if less flagrant, are found in other Southern communities. There are active Klan organizations in Florida, the Carolinas and other Southern areas.

Attempts purportedly have been made to organize Klans in Northern and Western communities. The N.Y. World Telegram on March 10, 1965 reported: "They're nurturing re-

vivals in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, West Virginia, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and California."

It should be pointed out that with the exception of Ohio, there is no available evidence to prove that the Klan has gained a foothold in these states.

Klan Violence

One of the most disturbing aspects of Klan activity has been its predilection for violence. Evidence of Klan arms caches has been produced on numerous occasions during the past few years. The following public reports are representative.

From the N.Y. Times of October 2, 1964, "...three white men were arrested in connection with the recent bombings of two Negro homes in McComb, Miss."

"...Authorities took from one of the suspects a store of arms, ammunition and two membership cards, one in the KKK and the other in Americans for the Preservation of the White Race."

From the Cincinnati Post Times Star of August 7, 1964 "When police arrested /Klansmen/ Clarence Brandenburg of Cincinnati, there were several charges against him. One of these was that he advocated violence and unlawful methods

of terrorism as a means of accomplishing political reforms. At this time police confiscated a .32 caliber rifle, a 16-gauge shotgun and a .32 caliber pistol, all of them loaded..."

From the N.Y. Telegram and Sun of March 13, 1965, "When the F.B.I. arrested suspects for questioning about a cross burning incident in Griffin, Ga., last year, they uncovered an arsenal of 5 machine guns, 7 shotguns, rifles, pistols and ammunition..."

"...In Mississippi, investigators reported Klansmen drew slips of paper from a hat to decide who would hurl a dynamite charge. One Klansman still had the slip when arrested."

It has nevertheless been extremely difficult to positively identify the Klan as the entity guilty of planning and executing the Southern bombings, murders, cross-burnings and harassments. Federal authorities are inclined to believe that within some Klans, notably Mississippi's White Knights of the KKK, there exists action groups. These units reportedly are growing and either with or without the authorization of the local Klan hierarchy committed to perform acts of terrorism and violence. Their existence allegedly is kept secret from the membership at large. Their composition consists of cadres of three to ten Klans-

men in a Klavern, and it is these units which bear such colorful names as "The Terrors," "Holy Terrors," "Execution Squad," "Secret Six" and "Knock-off Squads." They are believed to be responsible for the violence and lawlessness generally attributed to the Klan at large. It should be noted, however, that in several instances the Klan has posted bail for those arrested and that known Klan lawyers have appeared to represent the accused.

Klan Finances

The secrecy maintained by various Klans concerning some phases of their activity, size of membership, growth of Klaverns, etc. also extends to its accounting of funds. The Klans do not make public the amounts of monies collected or reveal how they are spent, and under whose names bank accounts are maintained. Individual leaders make no disclosures as to salaries and expense accounts.

Sources of Klan funds generally include initiation fees, which vary from $10 to $15 depending on the particular Klan involved and whether the initiate is employed or unemployed. Annual dues vary with the Klan and range from $2 to $5 to $12. At rallies and meetings a collection basket is usually passed around and members are expected to contribute.

Still another source for raising funds is the sale of Klan uniforms for $15 -- which cost approximately $5 --

thereby earning a tidy profit for the organization. Special arm patches, badges and buttons are extra and they too bring a profit.

Collections are made from time to time for such special purposes as the recent purchase of a $6,000 Cadillac for Grand Dragon J. Robert Jones of the United Klans of North Carolina. Other Klans assess members $1 when a Klansman dies, the money allegedly going to a widow's benevolent fund. Usually no accounting is given as to the status of the fund or when each Klansman is taxed $1 for a legal defense fund when one of the members gets in trouble with the law.

The Klan and Other Hate Organizations

A Ku Klux Klan flirtation with Nazis goes back some 25 years. Prior to World War II the Klan maintained a friendly relationship with the German-American Bund. During the late thirties and in 1940 the Bund permitted the Klan to hold rallies at its Camp Nordland in Andover, N.J. At one such rally, held August 18, 1940, Bundist August Klaprott's introductory remarks were friendly to the Klan, and a principal speaker was the then Grand Dragon of the New Jersey Realm of the Ku Klux Klan.

Currently, there is evidence of a similar warm relationship with George Lincoln Rockwell, fuehrer of the Amer-

ican Nazi Party. In the May, 1964 issue of a newsletter to his membership it was revealed that he had spoken at a Klan meeting in Jacksonville, Florida. Additionally, an abortive "March on Washington," scheduled to occur on July 4, 1964, under the auspices of the "One Million Caucasions to March on Washington" was in fact a joint venture of Rockwell's American Nazi Party and James Venable's National Knights of the KKK, Inc.

In the latter part of 1964, a Cincinnati TV repairman, Clarence Bradenberg, an admitted member of the same National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, when questioned by police authorities in connection with his arrest on charges of "advocating violence and unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing political reform," revealed that he was "an associate member" of the American Nazi Party. One Jerald T. Walraven, who in the early part of 1965 attempted to organize a Klan in Houston, Texas also acted as chauffeur and bodyguard for Rockwell when the Nazi leader visited that City.

A marked inter-relationship exists between the Klan and the National States Rights Party. Both groups embrace a philosophy of hatred towards minority groups. Leaders belong to, or work with, both organizations and attorneys such as J.B. Stoner and Matt Murphy defend individuals arrested

in both organizations. Both men have further shown their sympathies by participating in and speaking to both groups.

J.B. Stoner is counsel for the National States Rights Party and was its nominee for Vice President last year. He is also counsel to several Klan groups. During the late 40's, at the age of 18, he became a "Kleagle" when he organized the Klan in Tennessee. Frequently, dressed in various Klan regalia, Stoner has harangued at cross-burnings and other Klan functions.

Rev. Charles Conley (Connie) Lynch, a 52-year-old self- proclaimed evangelist and California organizer for the National States Rights Party, has in company with J.B. Stoner travelled across the country seeking to gain recruits for the Klan.

The close relationship between the Klan and the National States Rights Party is further demonstrated by the organizational activity of a 56-year-old Birmingham attorney, Matt H. Murphy, Jr., who handles some legal matters for both the Klan and the N.S.R.P. On occasion he has also worked with J.B. Stoner. Murphy has not only appeared at meetings and spoken before both groups, but he has also served as chairman at such affairs.

During October, 1964, at a weekend meeting of the United Klans of Birmingham, Alabama, to which came more

than 500 pe rsons including delegates and Grand Dragons from Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Murphy and Imperial Wizard Robert Shelton were featured speakers.

In May, 1965 Murphy achieved Nationwide notoriety for his defense of the Klansmen accused of the murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo. During the course of the Liuzzo trial Murphy gratuitously injected anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-Catholic remarks.

The Klan and the John Birch Society

Although spokesmen for the John Birch Society have vehemently denied any connection with the Klan, it would appear that their common belief that the American Negroes struggle for justice and equality,is all part of a Communist plot,brought about a regional cooperation. Calvin Craig, Georgia Grand Dragon of the United Klans, in an interview with the Atlanta Constitution, which appeared on April 5, 1965, declared that the United Klans is allied with the John Birch Society - a statement repeated by Imperial Wizard Shelton when interviewed by a N.Y. Times reporter later that month. "We work closely with the John Birch Society and similar groups" said Shelton. Oddly enough there is a persistent report to the effect that James Venable broke with former allies Shelton and Craig

over his objections to the Klans active association with the John Birch Society because the latter has some Negro members.

Political

Although the Ku Klux Klan does not have the membership, status or respectability it had in the 20's, it nevertheless does have some political influence today, primarily, in small communities.

It is worth noting that Alabama's Attorney General Richard Flowers was quoted by the Associated Press on May 19, 1965 as having said that members of the order "definitely are a political force in certain areas of the state" ..."They are well organized and they are the type of people who will work night and day. They not only will work for the candidates they like, but they are even more effective against those they don't like."

Despite its spotty political strength in Alabama, a surprisingly strong race made by Calvin Craig for a Democratic State Senate nomination in Georgia in the Summer of 1964, the Klan is not likely to have any meaningful political impact on the national picture in the forseeable future.

* * *

Conclusion

It is difficult to generalize about the Ku Klux Klan, because as has been noted, there are many Klan organizations, each with its own policies and its own Imperial Wizard.

However, most Klan organizations have certain basic views. They are anti-Negro, anti-Jewish as well as anti-Catholic. They preach, essentially, that Jews and Catholics are allied with Negroes in a massive conspiracy against white Protestants.

The relentless pursuit by Federal investigators and an aroused public opinion will, in all probability, stunt the recent Klan growth. Indeed, it is anticipated that many current members will quit the ranks of the hooded order when the findings of the probers, about the true nature of the Klan and the machinations of its leaders, become a matter of public knowledge.

However widespread the condemnation and rejection of the Klan and what it symbolizes, by the overwhelming majority of Southerners, it must be borne in mind that even a furtive handful of terrorists are capable of inflicting harm and anguish. The Klan's capacity for evil cannot be gauged solely by its numerical strength.

A hard core of adherents, addicted to violence and terror as a way of halting the forward march of the Negro in the South, will in all likelihood tenaciously cling to the Klan as a vehicle through which their hostilities may be channeled. If need be, the Klan will go underground and from there go forth to kill, to maim and to harass until finally the violators are brought to justice.

While the zenith of present day Klan strength may already have been reached, and an inevitable decline will follow, we cannot yet foresee the time when we can discount the Klan completely as a divisive, disruptive force with a capacity to engender violence.

Appendix

I. Klan Membership

A breakdown of the 10,000 figure reveals:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| United Klans of America, Inc. | about | 5,000 members |
| Mississippi White Knights | " | 2,000 " |
| Original Knights of the KKK, (La.) | " | 1,000 " |
| United Florida KKK | less than | 1,000 " |
| Association of South Carolina Klans | " " | 500 " |

Splinter groups make up the remaining membership.

An estimated breakdown by states:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mississippi | 3,000 |
| Louisiana | 3,000 |
| Alabama | 1,000 |
| Georgia | less than 1,000 |
| South Carolina | " " 1,000 |
| North Carolina | " " 1,000 |
| Other states | The remainder |

II. Major Klan Organizations

1. United Klans of America, Inc.
   Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
2. United Knights of North Carolina
3. National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (Ga.)

4. Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy (Ala.)
5. White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi
6. "White Caps" of Mississippi
7. United Florida Ku Klux Klan
8. Association of Georgia Klans
9. Association of South Carolina Klans
10. Association of Arkansas Klans
11. Improved Order of U.S. Klans
12. Original Knights of the KKK, Louisiana
13. Knights of the Old Original KKK, Louisiana
14. Knights of the Golden Eagle
15. Texas Klan
16. Razorback Klan, Arkansas
17. Oklahoma Klan

Wiley

9330 Glasgow Place
Los Angeles, California 90045
September 26, 1965

"C. B. S. Reports" Program
News Department
Television Network Division
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Subject: Program on the Ku Klux Klan, 9-21-65

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your program "K. K. K. - The Invisible Empire", C. B. S. Reports, 10 - 11 P. M., Channel 2, 9-21-65. Your courage and enterprise are appreciated.

Unfortunately the program editorialized and favored an investigation by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives.

This approach is opposed by most civil rights groups. They fear an even greater danger caused by the H. U. A. C.'s undemocratic processes. Already other "un-American" groups have harassed civil rights efforts.

In April, the S. C. L. C. stated: "The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities ivestigating Klan-like groups." A more detailed list of distinguished opponents to such an "investigation" is noted in the enclosed editorial "Shooting at the Klan but Wounding the Negro", Christian Century, 9-22-65, page 1149.

Your permitting opposing editorial views, in accordance with the F.C. C. doctrine of fairness, would be appreciated.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,
J. E. Sherman
J. E. Sherman

Enclosure

Copy to: United Civil Rights Committee
8501 South San Pedro Street
Los Angeles, California

Congress of Racial
Equality, 38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Editor
Christian Century
407 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

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October 1, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Jim:

I have not forgotten our conversation nor the contents of your letter. I have taken some preliminary steps to see if we can get some additional help regarding the electronic equipment. The help is slow in coming, but I have not given up.

Enclosed you will find my check for $ 750.00, increasing my contribution by $ 150.00.

Somehow some of the so called "Liberals" have a poor image of C O R E. They associate every riot beginning with Harlem last year, with C O R E. Having them hear the real facts has been slow and painful. I hope to have better news in the future.

My own Candidate for the Nobel Prize is James Farmer.

Sincerely yours,

Joe Kellman

JOE KELLMAN

JK:srp
enc.

# Rights Blocs Fear Easing of Enforcment by U.S.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

your recommendations."

Several unimpeachable sources, however, said the shift of authority was not Mr. Humphrey's idea at all. The only question was how much notice he had been given before it was announced.

LeRoy Collins, Under Secretary of Commerce and former director of the Community Relations Service, was told of the change 30 minutes before it was announced. The former Florida Governor has been a chief advocate of consolidation of civil rights agencies but was reported to have been angered by the form it took.

The plan aroused immediate dismay and opposition within the Community Relations Service, which may be reduced under the new arrangement. There is also concern among private civil rights groups that the move may mean less aggressive enforcement.

At the center of the controversy is Wiley A. Branton, a Negro lawyer, whom Mr. Humphrey brought to Washington last May as director of the President's Council on Equal Opportunity. The agency had been created by Executive order earlier in the year to coordinate enforcement of civil rights laws and spur the various agencies to achieve enforcement.

After having decided to abolish the President's Council, the Administration decided to send Mr. Branton to the Justice Department as a special assistant to Mr. Katzenbach to deal primarily with voter registration problems.

Mr. Branton, who is from Arkansas, was a civil rights lawyer in Pine Bluff. From 1962 through 1964, he was director of the Southern Regional Council's voter education project in Atlanta, which brought about the registration of several hundred thousand Negroes in the South. He is considered the foremost authority on voter registration problems in the South.

Like Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Branton is an activist who has the support of civil rights organizations. He has publicly stated that the Justice Department could have done more in voter registration and favors projects to urge people to vote, "just as it urges them to use fertilizer or take advantage of Federal programs."

In an interview with United Press International shortly after Mr. Branton's appointment had been announced, Mr. Katzenbach was asked:

"A new appointee of the Justice Department has announced plans to induce Southern Negroes to register. Will there be such an undertaking by the Justice Department?"

Mr. Katzenbach replied:

"We're interested in everybody registering who is entitled to register. As the President said when he signed the voting act, now is the time to take advantage of this opportunity to register to vote and to exercise the responsibility of franchise. I think we can count on and rely on various citizens organizations to encourage people to do that and organize people to do that—that's what they're doing—and I doubt that we would be involved in that aspect."

Mr. Katzenbach has come under increasing criticism by civil rights groups for his enforcement of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. They contend he should appoint more Federal examiners, but the Attorney General says he has moved as Congress intended.

Mr. Branton, who was surprised by the shake-up, is reported to be willing to try the Justice Department job and see if he is permitted to put some of his ideas into effect. He is expected to continue his coordinating role under Mr. Katzenbach.

Administration sources, asked why Mr. Branton had been placed under a man whose procedures he disagreed with, insisted that the possible diversity in the Justice Department was intentional.

They insisted, too, that Mr. Humphrey had not been stripped of his authority in civil rights and would continue in his advisory role to the President.

The memorandum reported to have been drafted by Mr. Humphrey said the coordinating function—particularly in regard to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which bans discrimination in any federally assisted program—should be shifted to the Justice Department because enforcement had moved to the stage where hearings for noncompliance and possible judicial action were involved.

Almost everyone agreed there was a need for consolidation of agencies that had sprouted with the enactment of civil rights laws. There had been interagency bickering and overlapping of authority. President Johnson was said to have been eager to weed out unattached agencies and place primary responsibility for enforcement with the departments.

When the consolidation was announced, Mr. Katzenbach told reporters he conceived of his role as coordinator as one who would field various problems and distribute them to the departments.

"Most disputes," he said, "focus on particular problems."

### Curtailment Likely

No one seems to know what will happen to the Community Relations Service, other than that it is likely to be greatly curtailed. The consolidation plan calls for it to be placed in the Justice Department, where the traditional view has been that a conciliation agency should be small and used for emergencies only.

Staff members of the service are appalled at "being placed under a bunch of lawyers." They have come more and more to conceive of their role as one of taking preventative measures rather than putting out fires. When the consolidation was announced, the service was seeking a supplemental appropriation to add more staff and open regional offices.

The service was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964, chiefly to bring voluntary compliance with the section on integration of public accommodations. Everyone agrees it has had success in settling racial disputes.

By being under the Commerce Department, the service has been able to negotiate with Southern segregationists, who are suspicious of other departments more closely identified with civil rights. The department also has a high percentage of Southerners.

On the other hand, civil rights advocates harshly critical of the Justice Department have praised the work of the Community Relations Service.

There has been some friction between the Community Relations Service and the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

### Action Due Next Year

Placing the service under the Justice Department will require Congressional action, which is planned for next year. Calvin Kytle, the acting director, would like the service to be part of the new Department of Urban Affairs, but this idea has been rejected as premature.

The consolidation left standing one agency of the kind the President said he wanted abolished but which was not mentioned in the announcement—the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing, headed by David L. Lawrence, former Governor of Pennsylvania.

This committee is charged with administering an Executive order issued by President Kennedy on Nov. 20, 1962, banning racial discrimination in housing constructed under mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

The Administration has been under pressure by civil rights advocates to expand this order to include conventional mortgage lenders, as the committee has recommended.

"To have abolished this committee at this time would have stirred up things considerably," one official said.

## CABOT AWARDS FETE SLATED THURSDAY

Four Western Hemisphere journalists will receive Maria Moors Cabot prizes at Columbia University Thursday.

The recipients of gold medals for 1965 will be:

Gesford F. Fine, Latin-American editor for United Press International.

Roberto Marinho, director of the newspaper O Globo of Rio de Janeiro.

Paul Sanders, Latin-American editor for The Associated Press.

Victoria Ocampo, founder and editor of Sur, of Buenos Aires, a literary magazine.

The Cabot Prizes are awarded annually for "distinguished journalistic contributions to the advancement of international friendship and understanding in the Americas." They will be presented by Dr. Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University, at a convocation at 9 P.M. Thursday in the rotunda of Low Memorial Library on the university campus.

The convocation address will be delivered by Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, editor of La Prensa of Buenos Aires.

The Maria Moors Cabot Prizes, first awarded in 1939, were established by the late Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot of Boston, as a memorial to his wife.

Water conservation is your concern. During the present emergency, please save water.

BRIGHT NOTION . . .
LEAF THROUGH
GIMBELS
NOTIONS SUPPLEMENT
SECTION 12
IN TODAY'S TIMES

# 2D LIUZZO TRIAL WILL OPEN TODAY

## Prosecution Will Challenge Jury System in South

By ROY REED
Special to The New York Times

HAYNEVILLE, Ala., Oct. 17 —The main drama in the second Liuzzo trial, as it is called here, will be a moderate prosecutor's challenge of the jury system as it operates in much of the Deep South, particularly in Lowndes County, Ala.

The State Attorney General, Richard M. Flowers, has taken over prosecution of the case as permitted under Alabama law and expects to use the trial to expose the inequity of the jury selection system in a typical Black Belt county. He is expected to show how a jury is kept white even when Negroes outnumber whites, 4 to 1, as they do in Lowndes.

The trial will begin at 9 A.M. (Central standard time) tomorrow in the airy, old second floor courtroom that already has seen two notable Deep South cases this year.

Although the trial will be a rerun of one of those earlier trials, the cast will be significantly altered.

**Defendant the Same**

The defendant is the same—Collie Leroy Wilkins Jr., 21 years old, of Fairview, Ala., a Ku Klux Klansman, an automobile mechanic, his body seeming too pudgy and his eyes too hard for a person just old enough to be a college senior.

Mr. Wilkins and two other Klansmen—Eugene Thomas, 42, and William Orville Eaton, 41, are charged with having murdered Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a white civil rights worker from Detroit, as she and a young Negro man drove along United States highway 80 near here March 25 after the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

The star witness will be the same—Gary Thomas Rowe Jr., a paid informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who testified at Mr. Wilkins's first trial in May that he had seen the murder. Mr. Rowe's whereabouts are not known. He is under F.B.I. protection.

The defense counsel has changed. Matt H. Murphy Jr., the flamboyant Imperial Klonsel of the United Klans of America, Inc., who defended Mr. Wilkins mainly by a forthright appeal to racist sentiment, died in an automobile accident Aug. 20. He has been replaced by Arthur Hanes, a former mayor of Mirmingham, who has said he will "stick to the facts."

The prosecution has also changed. Mr. Flowers and two of his assistants have replaced the local officials—the circuit solicitor, Arthur E. Gamble, and the county solicitor, Carlton L. Perdue, who represented the state in the first Wilkins trial.

**Mistrial Declared**

The all-white jury in Mr. Wilkins's first trial was selected from a venire of 99 white men and one Negro. He was not tried for first-degree murder, with which he is now charged. Two jurors held out against even a manslaughter conviction, and, with the jury deadlocked, a mistrial was declared.

Three weeks ago, Lowndes County had another civil rights murder trial. An all-white jury acquitted Thomas L. Coleman, a prominent resident of Hayneville, who shot to death Jonathan Daniels, a white Episcopal seminarian from Keene, N. H. Mr. Daniels was in Hayneville helping Negroes in a voter [illegible]tion campaign.

# *Klan Inquiry Opening Tomorrow In House Likely to Run 13 Weeks*

### *Chairman of the Committee, Dominated by Southerners, Pledges Full Investigation*

By JOHN HERBERS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — The House Committee on Un-American Activities will set out Tuesday to make visible to the world the "invisible empire" of the Ku Klux Klan, now in its second revival 100 years after its founding.

Public hearings that may last as long as 13 weeks — will get under way in the large caucus room of the Cannon House Office Building. No one knows what will be accomplished other than that Americans will get a close look at a macabre world of violence and mystic hocus-pocus.

The Johnson Administration is hopeful the investigation will provide the groundwork for new legislation against racial murders if the Supreme Court does not broaden the application of old, but ineffective, civil rights laws in the crim-

President Johnson requested a Congressional investigation of the Klan last spring after Alabama Klansmen had been arrested in the highway murder of Mrs. Viola Gregg Liuzzo, a Detroit white woman who was in the movement against barriers to Negro voting.

**Johnson Seeks Action**

The President also asked the Justice Department to draft legislation to enable the Federal Government to move against the Klan. Attorney General Nicholas deb. Katzenbach said recently that department action would depend on what was brought out by the committee investigation and one being conducted by Alabama's Attorney General, Richmond M. Flowers.

Mr. Katzenbach is also awaiting Supreme Court rulings on two cases that involve the dismissal of felony indictments by United States District judges brought under a conspiracy statute of 1870 that calls for a maximum punishment of 10 years' imprisonment and a $5,000 fine.

One case involves the murder of a Washington Negro, Lemuel Penn, in Georgia and the other the murder of three civil rights workers in Mississippi. In neither case was there a conviction in the state courts.

"If the Supreme Court should agree with the lower court which dismissed those indictments, then perhaps we'll have to work towards the enacting of [new] laws," Mr. Katzenbach said. "If the Supreme Court interprets them broadly, we may not need legislation in that area."

Mr. Flowers released a preliminary report on his Klan investigation during the weekend. Appearing on the Columbia Broadcasting System television program, Face the Nation, today in Washington, Mr. Flowers said he believed exposure of the Klan would be more effective than legislation in eradicating it.

The Un-American Activities Committee which is dominated by Southerners, has been the target of liberals for years.

Edwin E. Willis, Democrat of Louisiana, who is the committee chairman, has pledged a hard-hitting thorough investigation, however. A sparkplug behind the investigation is Representative Charles Longstreet Weltner of Atlanta, one of the new Southerners in Congress who has voted for civil rights legislation.

Don Appell, the committee's chief investigator, is said to have lined up more than 200 witnesses including Klansmen, former Klansmen and victims of alleged Klan violence.

The Klan which was founded in Pulaski, Tenn., in 1865, enjoyed a revival in the 1920's, and then after a decline became a force again after World War II.

United Press International

**Representative Edwin E. Willis, head of Un-American Activities Committee.**

# INTEGRATION PACE IN SCHOOLS SCORED

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

regional Director of the American Jewish Committee.

In Baker County, Ga., three Negro mothers—Mrs. Lucille Fountain, Mrs. Queen Span and Mrs. Kate Coe—complain of losing their jobs after having chosen predominantly white schools for their children. In Americus, Ga., civil rights organizations complain that although 87 students were accepted, all but about "15 or 18" dropped out because of "intimidation and harassment."

**Seeley's Ouster Urged**

One civil rights organization, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is urging the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to oust David S. Seeley, acting director of the Equal Education Opportunities Program, and to "seriously evaluate the work" of the Commissioner of Education, Francis Keppel.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said he was "pleased" by the lack of major violence in the South this fall but was "very disappointed" with the "widespread tokenism."

"I wasn't really disappointed with the progress in Mississippi considering that it is the most hostile state to desegregation," said Charles Evers, Mississippi field director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "but more will have to be done if we are to have anything more than token desegregation."

In two states, according to the Education Office's survey, less than 1 per cent of Negro students is in classes with white pupils. In Louisianna, 100 of the state's 1,400 schools admitted 1,600 Negroes to desegregated classes—less than half of 1 per cent of the total Negro school enrollment. In Mississippi, 100 of the state's 1,000 schools admitted 1,000 Negroes to desegregated classes.

**Other Statistics**

Arkansas admitted 6,100 Negroes, 6.4 per cent, to classes with whites in 400 of 900 schools. Georgia admitted 7,600, 2.4 per cent, in 500 schools, leaving 1,300 still segregated. In North Carolina 24,500 were accepted into classes with whites in 1,200 of 2,200 schools. In South Carolina, 3,500 Negroes, 1.5 per cent. were admitted to classes with whites in 400 of the state's 1,300 schools.

In Texas, 81,700 Negroes, 21.7 per cent, were in schools with whites in 2,000 of 4,100 schools. In Virginia, 26,300 Negroes, 14.1 per cent, were in 700 desegregated schools, leaving 900 segregated.

In Tennessee, 900 of 2,300 schools have desegregated, accepting 25,300 Negroes, 14.1 per cent. In Florida, 23,800 Negroes, 8.3 per cent, were in desegregated classes in 500 of 1,800 schools.

### Labor Threat Discounted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (UPI) —Senator George A. Smathers, Democrat of Florida, predicted today that organized labor would conthinue to back the Democrats despite Senate fai[illegible]ure to act this weth on Pr[illegible]dent Johnson's request t[illegible] state "right-to-w[illegible] made the weekly for [illegible]

### Woman Held in Killing

Special to The New York Times

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 17 —A 29-year-old woman was held on a manslaughter charge in District Court today, accused of the knife slaying of a man she said tried to assault her. She is Miss Catherine Robinson of 74 Overland Avenue, Amityville. The victim was Joseph M. Woodget.

Take a shower (8 to 10 gallons) instead of a bath (20 to 40 gallons).

KKK

From The Office Of
Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz
80 Centre Street
New York City
(COrlandt 7-0800, Ext. 7192)

# NEWS RELEASE

RELEASE A.M. NEWSPAPERS
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1965

In reply to inquiries from the press and the public, Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said today that he has alerted his staff throughout the state to the possibility that the Ku Klux Klan may attempt to revive its organizational activity in New York State.

The Attorney General noted that a judgment entered in 1946 in Supreme Court, New York County, ordered the dissolution of the Klan which then was incorporated in the state as the Knights and Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc.

"My office will be alert to any revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the State of New York and for this reason I have asked that any person with knowledge of any KKK activity bring the information to the attention of my office," Attorney General Lefkowitz said.

The Attorney General said he has named his Executive Assistant, Charles W. Stickle, a veteran of 12 years service in the FBI, to coordinate information which may be channeled into the Department of Law from the public.

He said Stickle, a resident of Baldwin, also will handle the Long Island phase of the inquiry. He also named other assistant attorneys general throughout the state who will be responsible for compiling KKK information. They include Mathew A. Tiffany, Buffalo; Richard A. Dutcher, Rochester; William S. Elder, Jr., Auburn; Sidney L. Grossman, Syracuse; Herbert H. Smith, Albany; Charles H. Lewis, Plattsburgh, and P. Hodges Combier, who worked on the 1946 investigation, New York City.

"Persons in the areas noted may communicate with any of these men on a strictly confidential basis if they feel they may have information of value to the inquiry," the Attorney General added.

The judgment in 1946 signed by Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Gavagan ordered the dissolution of the Knights and Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., following an action brought by the Attorney General's office. The papers indicate that the New York

-more-

unit of the Klan was originally incorporated here under the title of Alpha Pi Sigma, Inc., in 1923, and changed its name to the Knights and Women of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., in 1925. The dissolution judgment was based on findings that the Klan was engaged in acts not permitted by its corporate charter.

The Attorney General's office has been in communication with the House Committee on Un-American Activities which is making available to the office any information relating to activities of the Klan in New York State.

-30-

From:Charles W. Stickle, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
COrtlandt 7-9800, Extensions 7192, 7175 and 7187.

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

12-30-64

Clarence Mitchell + Joe Rauh presiding

about 50 people, about 40 white

NAACP appears to be only major C.R. gp. that actively participates in this "club-like" ~~group~~ group.
e.g. taking on lobbying assignments

SNCC, MFDP and perhaps to lesser extent SCLC + CORE were clearly peripheral members of the group (MFDP was non-member) resented the clubby air and particularly Mitchell's misuse of the chair e.g. expressing conservative opinions of NAACP at key points.

Procedures: Try to get consensus then take group position (Strong)
If no consensus but some agreement, use their offices to produce statement of position, backed by list of organizations

Feuntevoy (for King)

in 3a. Whereas the House in the Act. of Feb. 23, 1870, warned the state of Miss. that wholesale denial of the vote to her Negro citizens would result in loss of her representation in this body.

out 4 ..... district of Miss., their seats having already been challenged by major parts of notices of contest, is hereby challenged by the members offering this resolution on behalf of the Miss. F D P.

out ..... of this Resolution, without prejudice to the statutory proceedings under Title II of US Code, and be it further....

in ..... 260 days.....

and be it finally Resolved that this ~~resolution~~ challenge. is separate from ~~but~~ not in derogation ~~of the challenge of the~~ MFDP ~~,~~ voluntary rights flow from the challenge of the MFDP and US code Title II sec. 201 et. seq.

Accepted

1. SCLC
2. SNCC
3. IUE
4. AVC (Am. vet. com.)
5. Nat. Co Ch. Com. on Rel. + Race
6. CORE
7. CIC
8. Nat Co. Cath Women
9. ADA
10. Nat'l Assn of Colored Wo.

ADA Resolution

1. WHEREAS Article 1, Section 5, of the Constitution of the United States provides that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members"; and

2. WHEREAS the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution forbid the denial of the right of citizens to vote on account of race or color; and

3. WHEREAS between ninety and ninety-five percent of all Negroes 21 years of age and resident in the State of Mississippi are not registered to vote and did not vote in the November, 1964, election for members of Congress from Mississippi due in at least substantial measure to violence, terror, discriminatory testing, economic reprisal, and similar measures,

4. WHEREAS, relying upon the foregoing, the validity of the election of Messrs. Abernathy, Whitten, Williams, Walker and Colmer, respectively, from the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth District of Mississippi, is hereby challenged,

RESOLVED that the question of the right of Messrs. Abernathy, Whitten, Williams, Walker, and Colmer, to be seated in the 89th Congress shall be referred to the Committee on House Administration and said Committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses under oath in relation to the subject matter of this Resolution; and be it further

RESOLVED that in view of the prima facie case of widespread violations of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments resulting from the fact that between ninety and ninety-five percent of all Negroes 21 years of age and resident in the State of Mississippi are not registered to vote and did not vote in the November, 1964, election, Messrs. Abernathy, Whitten, Williams, Walker and Colmer shall not be sworn at this time and the question of their being sworn shall be held in abeyance until the Committee on House Administration shall report upon and the House shall decide the right of each of said Messrs. Abernathy, Whitten, Williams, Walker and Colmer to be seated in the 89th Congress; and be it finally

RESOLVED that the Committee on House Administration shall make its report to the House of Representatives not later than 260 days following adoption of this Resolution.

Can

# CORE Position

The challenge under Title II Sec. 201 US Code provides most sat. basis for ~~APPP~~ challenge to Miss. Cong. seating since:

1. Confrontation amenable to on-going dialogue over basic issues issues of democracy in Miss

2. To fail to support ~~a~~ this on legal ground that 3 Lodges have no standing ~~to~~ to challenge under Title II Sec. 201 ~~is to allow~~ since not candidates in actual election ~~ignores~~ the fact that Miss. officials illegally ~~&~~ and unconstitutionally prevented them from entering election

Refs Fourteenway
Stan Newman - of Ry

Support on-going statutory challenge

Reason: Every time in which

MFDP:

Ryan motion is priveledged ; must be recognized by chair (likely McCormack will rec.) will oppose swearing of Miss. (automatic); will try for rec. but McCormack will probably rec. a plant who will move for taking

AFL-CIO ( ) In against any challenge incl. Raw

Newman - Raw resolution is a new challenge on the motion of the congressment presenting it; not sure Ryan or his 17 were for that; very strong throughout

NAACP - not even too sure about Raw's; wont no assn. w/ the 3 ladies claim to the seats; hung-up on pass. direct action ~~was~~ in chamber

~~Fin~~ Union people incl. UAW very similar to NAACP hang-ups

Farentero tried (not to successfully) to invoke the presence of "dr. Lawd" as a unifying, compromising spirit

Raugh - very hung up on civ. lib. questions of substance

of 3 ladies claim to the seats - overcome principally by Newman and Wiley's sep'n of 5th challenge from content of challenge

Spike - Co. of Ch, Com. on Rel. + Race not opposed to challenge subject to qualif. on seating (whichever one incl. SNCC + MFDF favored).

Most of negroes in group old except Fauntleroy, SNCC, MFDP and CORE people; much mutual mistrust between SNCC + MFDP people on the one hand and ? from UAW on the other

L was disappointed in Mitchell as an infighter; he was snide and nasty (in a super-polite way) but not highly effective. Main strategy of conservatives was to stall MFDP issue to end of mtg, then kept pressing for adjournment and claiming too many people gone and no consensus. (Hill + several others)

Newman was superlative infighter; played Ryan's position very well

Clough, Higgs + Spike fashions the compromise that flew

Civ. Rts Com. will have Mtg. Jan. 28 on title VII

Civ Rights Com. has no spec. - orgs. should communicate concern to Pres.

Contact congressmen are supporting Ryan resolution

Why don't we have a TF worker based in MFDP off in Wash (or Jerome)

BARHITE & HOLZINGER, INC.
REAL ESTATE
MURRAY HILL 7-1743

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 1st, 1964

TO ALL TENANTS OF 38 PARK ROW:

Mr. Earl Champlin has been appointed Superintendent of 38 Park Row, and is in charge of maintenance and operations. Mr. Champlin has worked for this office for many years and we feel sure that your routine requests will be handled efficiently and courteously by Mr. Champlin.

Mr. Bernard Curtis is now in the employ of Barhite & Holzinger, Inc., in its management department, and will be in charge of renting and leasing under the supervision of the writer.

Very truly yours,

BARHITE & HOLZINGER, INC.

By: William E. Barhite

WEB:mrt

COPY

NOV 2 1965

CHickering 4-5686

GRANITE EQUIPMENT LEASING CORP.
225 West 34th Street
New York, N. Y. 10001

November 2, 1965

Mr. Edwin A. Day
Business Manager
Congress of Racial Equality Inc.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Re: Lease payment due October 12, 1965 = $102.96
Late Charge = 4.95
$107.91

Dear Mr. Day:

The above listed lease payment remains excessively past due and once again the lease is in default. Furthermore, your November rental payment will be due in ten (10) more days.

We fail to understand why every month there seems to be difficulty in our receiving your lease payments. These rentals are due on or before the 12th of every month and we must insist that these payments be made promptly.

In our recent phone conversation, you advised us that you were witholding payment due to a service problem you were having with the unit.

We call your attention to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the lease agreement, which states in substance that we are not liable for specific performance or maintenance of the equipment.

We must, therefore, advise you that unless your check for $107.91, to at least cover the October rental, is received on or before Monday, November 8, 1965, we will have no alternative but to accelerate the terms of your lease and make the remaining balance due and payable at once. This step will be taken in accordance with the provisions of the lease agreement.

Very truly yours,

GRANITE EQUIPMENT LEASING CORP.

A. Kamenoff

A. Kamenoff
Collection Manager

AK:aj
cc: James Farmer
38 Park Row

Mr. Farmer

MAR 2 5 1963 COPY

file

DIOCESE OF CALIFORNIA
1055 TAYLOR STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 8
TELEPHONE PROSPECT 6-6611

THE RT. REV. JAMES A. PIKE, J.S.D, S.T.D.
BISHOP

March 16, 1963

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

This is the first chance I have had to study your interesting letter as I have been on a trip East and I am dictating this away from the office.

I think this is a very brilliant approach to the whole problem, and the outline makes sense to me. I certainly hope that this approach can be pressed forward. If I can help in any way, let me know.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Bladeck & Elias
280 Broadway
New York 7, New York

cc: Mr. James Farmer
The Rev. John Morris

File
Legal Problem

**M e m o r a n d u m**

July 15, 1963

To: Jack Pemberton

From: Mel Wulf

Subject: Cooperating Attorneys and Civil Rights

The organization of a special group of attorneys is intended to serve five purposes:

1. Assist in research and brief writing for Southern attorneys;

2. Investigation in the field of status of prosecutions and in preparation for trials;

3. Assistance at trial;

4. Assistance to Southern attorneys in their non-civil rights work in order to assure their income (I am dubious of this);

5. A braintrust developing legal problems for the development and practice of strategy in litigation.

I think we should initiate this program with a small group of attorneys, perhaps six but no more than a dozen. They should preferably be older attorneys experienced in criminal practice and young attorneys less than 5 years out of law school of exceptional capacity.

The program could be initiated in two ways. We could first survey Southern civil rights attorneys, and the civil rights organizations so that we can measure exactly the need for assistance and at the same time solicit concrete projects. With this information available, we could then convene our group of attorneys. I prefer

this procedure because it will allow us to confront the volunteers with concrete projects rather than only a vague formulation of what it is we have convened them for. The alternative procedure would be to first convene the group, explain our purposes, and exchange ideas with them how they can best be put to use.

Although some preparatory lectures on the state of the law will undoubtedly be useful in any case, I would think that if we are successful in collecting the kind of lawyers who are either experienced in practice or young and extremely able, it would not be necessary to conduct a formal set of lectures since they will presumably be familiar with the problem as well as with many aspects of the law. In this regard, I would think that concrete projects at the first meeting would allow technical discussion to proceed to the point without unnecessary wandering through the entire field of civil rights law, interesting though it may be.

If we are to circulate the organizations to inform them of the availability of a special groups of attorneys organized for their assistance, the groups should include CORE, SNNC, SCLC, and the NAACP.

Because of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund's predominance, we should if possible organize this project on a cooperative basis with Jack Greenberg. The most important reason for this is so that the venture is entirely cooperative, not competitive. In addition, of course, his expertise in the area would be immensely useful.

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Prof. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. (D.C.)
Dr. Edward J. Sparling (Ill.)
Prof. George R. Stewart (Calif.)
Mrs. Dorothy Tilly (Ga.)
Jose Trias-Monge (Puerto Rico)
William L. White (Kans.)
Thornton Wilder (Conn.)
Aubrey Williams (Ala.)
Marion A. Wright (N.C.)
Dean Benjamin Youngdahl (Mo.)

# American Civil Liberties Union

**156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • ORegon 5-5990**

Ernest Angell, *Chairman, Board of Directors and the Corporation*
Ralph S. Brown, Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, *Vice-Chairmen*
Edward J. Ennis, Osmond K. Fraenkel, *General Counsel*
Dorothy Kenyon, *Secretary*
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Marie M. Runyon, *Membership Director*
Roger N. Baldwin, *International Work Adviser*
Leanne Golden, *Executive Assistant*
Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, *Assistant Director*
Colleen Katzowitz, *Membership Secretary*
Louise C. Floyd, *Administrative Assistant*

JUL 17 1963

July 16, 1963

Mr. James Farmer, Executive Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I've been wanting to solicit your advice, both as a Director of ACLU and as Executive Director of CORE, concerning a proposed stepping up of our utilization of a major ACLU resource -- our volunteer attorneys -- in the present circumstances.

I'm enclosing a copy of a memorandum Mel Wulf has prepared, reflecting tentative executive committee and staff views in our office, and a conversation we've had with Jack Greenberg. I solicit your criticisms and comment.

Would you call me at your convenience?

Very sincerely,

John de J. Pemberton, Jr.
Executive Director

cc: Mel Wulf

JP/lcf

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

July 22, 1963

JUL 23 1963

Mrs. Aola Johnson
2530 Louise Avenue
Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

We have received a copy of the letter you wrote to the Congress of Racial Equality.

Before we can consider your case, however, we must have some additional information.

1. What were the official name and number of your case in Federal Court?

2. Who were your atterneys at the trial? Who was the judge?

3. What reason did the company give for discharging you? And what reason did the union give for not contesting your discharge?

4. What reason did the Federal judge give for not allowing you to use the 1959 Labor-Management Act?

5. What is the full name of the local Union? Were you a member of the union?

6. Who exactly did you speak to at the NAACP, and what did they say? On what grounds did they refuse to help you? For what reason did your NAACP lawyer refuse to call to the stand the witnesses you wanted?

Please send us this information as soon as you can, and we will see then what we can do to help.

Sincerely yours,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel of CORE

CR:rp
cc: James Farmer

COPY

Rachlin

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

July 23rd, 1963

Paul Chevigny, Esq.
Hughes, Hubbard, Blair & Reed, Esqs.
1 Wall Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Paul:

May I take this opportunity to thank you for the generous use given to CORE of your time on so many criminal proceedings. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Cordially yours,

CARL RACHLIN

CR:rk
cc: James Farmer

COPY

File

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

October 14, 1963

Floyd Mc Kissick, Esq.
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Drayades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Friends:

With regard to exhausting state remedies before seeking habeas corpus in the federal courts, there is an adverse decision in the Fifth Circuit.

In re Brown v. Mayfield, 8 Race Relations Law Reporter 425, the court dismissed the appeals from a denial of the writ by the District Court in Jackson, Mississippi when there were possible state remedies available.

This is distinguishable from Fay v. Noia, 31 U. S. Law Week 4255 (March 1963) where the court said that the state remedies, which were once available, but are no longer available even though the petitioner has neglected to avail himself of such state remedies, are not a bar under U.S.C. Sec. 2254. Fay v. Noia does not stand for a general proposition that habeas corpus is available even though state remedies are available.

I have suggested that habeas corpus be filed in the Zev Aelony case on the ground the statute is unconstitutional as declared in Herndon v. Lowry, although it is a little unclear whether the court declared it unconstitutional, or merely unconstitutional on the particular facts.

Forgive this letter, but because of our last weekend talks, I took this liberty.

Regards,

CR/ds
cc: James Farmer
Gordon Carey
Richard Haley

CARL RACHLIN

COPY

N.Y.C
Dept. of B. Edgs

October 15, 1963

Schiffer & Cohen
Attorneys-at-Law
40 East 49th Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. George Schiffer

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

Enclosed is a copy of the letter which we retyped and mailed to Mr. Hirns.

No changes, or additions, seemed necessary.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon E. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GEC:dmb
Encl.

OCT 14 1963

LAW OFFICES
SCHIFFER & COHEN

BARRY LEE COHEN
GEORGE SCHIFFER

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
PLAZA 2-8060

October 11, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey,
CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Carey:

Enclosed is draft of a letter to Commissioner Birns. Please make all changes or corrections which you may judge necessary and have it typed on CORE's letterhead.

Sincerely yours,

George Schiffer

Encl.

October 11, 1963

The Honorable Harold Birns,
Commissioner Department of Housing
and Building,
20th Floor, Municipal Building,
New York 7, N. Y.

Dear Commissioner Birns:

This is first of all to thank you for the most pleasant and constructive meeting which we had last Thursday. We look forward to working with your Department to correct the intolerable conditions of slum dwellings and hope that this cooperative effort can be extended to include other city departments.

As you know, CORE groups are being constantly approached by tenants in slum areas who desire assistance in securing action toward the elimination of hazardous buildings, fire and health violations. In certain situations which CORE groups have already investigated, there emerges a pattern of transactions which is not consistent with ordinary and reasonable business practice. For example, buildings in unbelievable bad condition are sold and purchased for substantial prices between members of comparatively small group of landlords. We believe that this pattern coupled with the fact that a very substantial percentage of rents is paid in cash, suggests that an investigation by various tax authorities of these landlords would be worthwhile.

We therefore request that the matter be brought to the attention of city and state taxing authorities who will in turn, probably see fit to alert the Director of Internal Revenue.

We feel that investigations in the following areas might be fruitful.

1. The assessed valuation of the buildings may prove to bear no relation to the price paid in transfers between these landlords. Since

there is some possibility that the values found for these transitions are sufficient to provide a substantial contribution being at any rate to think the city is taking cognizance of reasonable rock outside tanks.

2. City gross receipt taxes.

3. State income taxes

In any of course, also concerned with establishing the true ownership of the buildings so as to establish whatever responsibilities for repairs.

We hope that, to the extent that they may possibly do so, the taxing authorities will furnish such information to you, or to us.

Very truly yours,

Gordon D. Henry

GDH:ehb
cc: Mr. Schiffer

Sorda - for your file
Bill

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

NO. 20,980

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS
FILED
OCT 22 1963
EDWARD W. WADSWORTH
CLERK

TOWN OF CLINTON and PARISH OF EAST FELICIANA,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY, et al.

Appellants.

---

Before TUTTLE, Chief Judge, BROWN and BELL, Circuit Judges.

BY THE COURT:

This matter came on for hearing on the motion of the Town of Clinton and Parish of East Feliciana to vacate the stay order issued by this Court on October 14, 1963. Upon argument of counsel the Court determined that the stay should not be vacated pending a determination by this Court on the merits of the contentions of the appellants in this Court as to the reviewability of the order of Remand by the District Court. The Court requested both parties to submit suggested language under which an appropriate stay could be made effective pending this appeal. No form of stay or suggestion having been submitted by either party, it is hereby ORDERED that the stay order dated October 14, 1963, be and the same is hereby continued in effect, the same to remain in effect until the further order of this Court.

This 22nd day of October, 1963.

/s/ ELBERT P. TUTTLE
Elbert P. Tuttle
Chief Judge

/s/ JOHN R. BROWN
John R. Brown
U. S. Circuit Judge

/s/ GRIFFIN B. BELL

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BELL AND BELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET

MURPHY W. BELL
BRUCE A. BELL

PHONE DI 8-3572
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Done and sent 10/31/63

October 26, 1963

CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
Attention: Gordon Carey

Re: Auto Transfee

Dear Gordon:

Please have these affidavits executed before New York Notary Public and remit immediately to me.

Note that you execute one personally and Lula F. Farmer execute one as Director of the Organization.

Very Truly Yours

MURPHY W. BELL

MWB/ps

29 October 1963

Mr. Eric Rosenfeld
294 Third Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Eric:

As I mentioned a week or so ago I have discussed the matter of hiring an attorney with Jim Farmer. As you can probably guess, Jim feels we are not in a position to do so at the present time. And, it may be quite some while before we take this step. I must say though that Rachlin, the attorneys in New Orleans, Farmer and I were all impressed favorably with your work as well as with your zeal and dedication. We will keep your letter on file as a kind of application for the job and if when we actually get around to considering counsel you can be assured that you will be one of those considered first. I think you know my personal feelings about this and I wish that CORE could see its way to hire a staff attorney almost immediately.

Incidently, it seems that the reason you didn't get payment on the twenty dollar expense bill was simply that the bill got lost somewhere on Haley's desk. The bill was sent by Rachlin to Haley with the recommendation that it be paid promptly. Haley has no recollection of receiving it. I spoke with Rachlin about this also. Why don't you simply drop me another bill and we can take care of it promptly. I'm rather embarassed, frankly, to ask you for a second bill, but we must have something in our records for the sake of the auditors.

Let me hear from you soon and I am sure that we will be running into one another at any rate.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey

Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:lp

No

SEP 9 1963

New York City
Sunday, Sep. 8, 1963

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer:

By way of introduction, I met you in the "lawyer's room" in the Donaldsonville jail on the day of the March on Washington. That day was part of a week I spent in Louisiana helping Collins, Douglas & Elie defend the Plaquemine and Clinton suits against CORE. Carl Rachlin had sent me down there.

My regular job is with a New York City law firm as a labor lawyer on the management side. I graduated from Harvard College in 1953 and from the University of Chicago Law School in 1959, where I was an Editor of the Law Review. I am honorably discharged from the Army, and worked for one year as counsellor and summer camp director at the Wiltwyck School for Boys, of which I am now on the Board of Directors. I am 31.

This letter is to ask you to consider hiring me as a full-time lawyer for CORE. I would like to discuss this matter with you in person, but, as a first step, let me briefly set down here why I am making this request.

I was won over to the idea of participating full-time in the fight for freedom which southern Negroes are waging by my observations and conversations during that week in Louisiana. They, and their objectives, struck the deepest chords in me. More than that, that week as avvolunteer lawyer suggested to me that, because of my interest and energy and what ability I have, I could be of material help in that fight, and that CORE could use a full-time lawyer, to work on the scene whenever and wherever trouble breaks out, to prepare legal offensives and defenses in the home office, and to write appellate briefs.

If you wish to meet, I can be reached as follows:

office - Poletti Freidin Prashker & Harnett
598 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.
MU 8-3200

home - 294 Third Ave.
New York 10, N.Y.
GR 7-8538

Sincerely,

Eric Rosenfeld

Eric Rosenfeld

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

October 31, 1963

Solomon Monshine, Esq.
225 Broadway
New York, New York

Re: Lillian Hendricks

Dear Mr. Monshine:

Thank you for agreeing to review the above matter presently the subject of a complaint before the State Commission for Human Rights. I would appreciate your meeting with Mrs. Hendricks and handling any appeal to the full commission deemed advisable.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN

CR:cr
cc: Gordon Carey

COPY

NOV 4 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS
SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

October 31, 1963

Ernest D. Jackson, Sr., Esq.
410 Broad Street
Jacksonville 2, Florida

Re: Callendar, O'Connor, Smith v. Florida
Your File No. 3650

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Mr. Haley has turned over to me your letter of October 25th concerning the above cases.

I have recommended to Mr. Haley that the $400.00 be sent to you for the records in the cases. Please forward them as quickly as possible so that we can have petitions for certiorari drafted. As soon as the drafts are made, I will go over them with you for final approval. What are the time limits on this?

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,

CR:cr
cc: Richard Haley
Gordon Carey

CARL RACHLIN

COPY

N.Y. Stat

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS
SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

October 31, 1963

Hon. Bernard Shapiro, Commissioner
State Welfare Dept.
State Office Building
Hartford 15, Conn.

Attention: Miss Blanche I. Neybart

Dear Sir: RE: CORE, Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.

Your letter addressed to Mr. James Farmer, National Director of CORE, was inadvertently delayed in transmittal to me as General Counsel of CORE.

Please send me all necessary forms you wish us to fill out and all necessary instructions.

Thank you for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,
VLADECK AND ELIAS

BY: CARL RACHLIN

CR/bs
cc: Mr. Gordon Carey
Mrs. Lula Farmer

COPY

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

NOV 20 1963

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

November 19, 1963

Mr. Chester Duncan
c/o CORE
2085 Sutter
San Francisco, California

Dear Chet:

I met with several persons last Sunday and Monday in San Francisco. Particularly I suggest you meet Earl Raab, head of the Jewish Community Council and Rene Heckler, American Jewish Committee. Both are anxious to meet with you. I gave you a "Grade A" build-up, to help you with your problems, including lawyers. I told them I want their help to set up a state-wide panel, with Wes Sweet as chairman.

I will be back on December 15th and 16th. My meeting with them was confidential at this time. Until we know exactly where and how we are going, I honestly believe that this should not be discussed with anyone other than Wes Sweet.

I hope you see Raab and Heckler soon. They are able men and come very well recommended to me. They can be a source of help in obtaining legal or other assistance. They can also open up avenues that often need opening.

Regards,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm
cc: James Farmer
Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
James McCain
Wester Sweet

COPY

November 19, 1963

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel, CORE
380 Broadway
New York City, New York

Dear Carl:

At a recent staff meeting several suggestions were made in regard to the relationship between our local chapters and attorneys. The first suggestion had to do with a follow-up on your recent communique to chapters. It was suggested that you sendkanother memo to the chapters asking that before they, under any circumstances, seek legal assistance from attorneys outside their own communities that they contact you. The reason for this should be obvious--so that we may know which attorneys our chapters may turn to in times of real trouble; and therefore, we may be able to avert their use of undesirables.

The second suggestion was that you send a memo to the various and sundry attorneys who work with us fairly regularly. It was suggested that you speâl out to them their relationship with the local chapter. Some of the attorneys are occasionally under the impression that National CORE is responsible for their bills when in fact the responsibility lies with the local chapter. Therefore, the suggestion is that you make crystal clear to them that we can accept no financial r responsibility for lawyers fees or expenses unless they have been cleared with the National Office in advance.

One other thing. As I recall, you were going to circularize the chapters with a request that they investigate the conditions for compliance with state laws and send the results in to you.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:lp

Rachlin

NOV 20 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
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WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

November 19, 1963

Mr. Chester Duncan
c/o CORE
2085 Sutter
San Francisco, California

Dear Chet:

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I will be back on December 15th and 16th. My meeting with them was confidential at this time. Until we know exactly where and how we are going, I honestly believe that this should not be discussed with anyone other than Wes Sweet.

I hope you see Raab and Meckler soon. They are able men and come very well recommended to me. They can be a source of help in obtaining legal or other assistance. They can also open up avenues that often need opening.

Regards,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm
cc: James Farmer ✓
Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
James McCain
Wester Sweet

COPY

Rach.

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

NOV 2 2 1963

WORTH 2-5105

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS
SHELDON ENGELHARD

November 20, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Marvin:

For some time you have asked me to send you a memorandum concerning some of our more important cases.

1. Our U. S. Supreme Court victories were very significant cases.

(a) Taylor v. Louisiana presages the decisions of the Jackson Freedom Rider cases since it was a freedom ride in Shreveport under a very similar statute and significantly similar facts. In this case the Court gave short shrift to the state's arguments, deciding the cases on the petition for certiorari and the reply and not feeling the necessity to hear argument.

(b) Lombard v. Louisiana, the most significant of the sit-in decisions last spring, and the one that may end up as the final law in the sit-ins. The attitudes of the Justices in the more recent arguments indicate that they are reluctant to push the law beyond Lombard; in other words, they are reluctant to state that a store owner cannot call upon the police to expel an unwanted guest.

For some time the arguments used have disturbed me, and the petition of the U. S. Supreme Court, as reported in yesterday's paper, shows that they are also disturbed.

Some time ago, I suggested a new line of argument to Jack Greenberg. We hinted at it in Lombard, though not fully expressing it. I am more than ever convinced it must be stated, completely different though it may be, and based upon a reminder that we still live under a feudal concept of property. This insinuates the sovereign into the rights of property in a way we have forgotten about. For example, the New York State Constitution says all property stems from the state and reverts to the state.

COPY

I will not spell this outfurther, but I think you can see the possibilities.

(c) Douglas (later Burt when he became Mayor of McComb) v. CORE. After a hard trial before Cox in Jackson, we appealed the adverse injunction to the Fifth Circuit and won. The U. S. Supreme Court has denied certiorari to the City.of McComb so the Fifth Circuit decision stands.

(d) In the original Baton Rouge injunction, you know we reversed Gordon West's bad decision. This had important effects on the later Plaquemine situations.

Louisiana has advised the Court they intend to go to the U. S. Supreme Court on this also. They have not yet served their papers.

(e) We are in the process of asking the U. S. Supreme Court to accept two more cases.

i) Ronnie Moore sound truck conviction.

ii) Cox's convictions for disorderly conduct, trespass, etc., arising out of the famous march from Southern University to Baton Rouge.

(f) Ernest Jackson has advised us that he is sending the O'Connor case up for us to take to the U. S. Supreme Court as soon as Richard Haley has sent him $400.00 he needs for the Court expenses. Richard and I have discussed this.

2. The work of Collins, Douglas and Elie in Louisiana in many lower courts is known to you. An important case against us, the State Court injunction in Clinton, La., has been sent to the Fifth Circuit to see whether they will accept the case. This is an unusual point of law. Bill Kunstler was retained by us to present this point.

3. Americus is well known to you.

4. There are cases pending in state courts too numerous to mention.

I will keep you further advised.

Regards,

CR/bs

CARL RACHLIN

P. S. I have just received Morris Abram's expenses, which I enclose for you and Richard, in a previous letter.

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

NOV 21 1963

November 20, 1963

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, New York

Dear George:

As you know, CORE is planning a conference of lawyers interested in civil rights, particularly those arising out of non-violent direct action. I enclose a proposed agenda for such a conference. The theme will be "The Role of The Lawyer in an Era of Non-violent Action"

The order of the following has no particular significance, but your suggestions are most urgently required. Please let me hear from you promptly.

1. (a) Civil suits for damages as the result of picketing and boycott actions.

(b) Injunctions against picketing by private parties.

2. Affirmative steps to protect peaceful demonstrations.

(a) Americus type of injunction

(b) Suits to enjoin discriminatory laws or discriminatory enforcement of seemingly innocuous laws.

(c) Proceedings to bring the evils of a segregated system to light.

3. Resisting legal attacks by authorities such as mass arrests, injunctions, high bail brought by local authorities in state or federal courts; problems of removal to federal court.

4. Negotiating improved employment agreements for minority peoples; is this "preferential" treatment a violation of the rights of others? Is "equal opportunity for all" the proper approach?

COPY

George Schiffer, Esq. November 20, 1963

I thought we might have a chairman for each of the 4 panels who would give an introductory paper, prepared in advance, and then discussed by a small panel with questions from the floor.

I hope we will have a dinner with a judge or a law school dean discussing the theme.

Let me have your thoughts soon.

Sincerely,

CR:cr CARL RACHLIN

b/cc: James Farmer
Marvin Rich

This same letter was sent to:

Howard Squadron
Leo Pfeffer
William Kunstler
Lolis Elie
Floyd McKissick

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

November 29, 1963

Mr. Richard Haley, Assoc. Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Richard:

I have gone over Mrs. Motley's "Draft Proposal for Establishment of National Bail And Appeal Bond Committee".

As you know I have some reservations about this.

1. There is nothing in the proposal as to how decisions are to be made. This is of some concern since we may find ourselves being told where and how demonstrations are to be conducted or we won't get the assistance we had assumed we would receive. If decisions are made on a purely majority vote as to whether to give assistance or not, we may find our projects being harmed by the rivalry of less active organizations.

2. The contribution expected from us at this time is very substantial and it may hurt fund raising for general purposes if we have to raise $100,000.00 now. On this point it seems to me a wiser plan to try to persuade some foundation to put in trust this $500,000.00 - $1,000,000.00 to be used on application by one of the responsible organizations without the right of others to prevent its use.

In other words, all could use it to the extent there are funds, without consideration of whether the other organizations approve of the particular activity.

3. We must consider whether this is valuable to us at all. While bail is always a problem, which can be serious, our greatest periods of fund-raising have been when the demand for bail was highest. One of the bases for our fund-raising is the need for bail. If this need is no longer present, will our general fund-raising be hurt?

I think we should have some further discussion on this.

Sincerely,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer, Natl.Dir.
Marvin Rich
Gordon Carey

COPY

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

November 29, 1963

Thomas M. Jacobson, Esq.
Lloyd A. Barbee & Thomas M. Jacobson, Esqs.
2606 West Fond Du Lac Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53206

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

As I wrote to you on November 13th, the lawyers' conference will take place on or about January 25th and 26th. We are busy planning it right now. The following is the tentative agenda. Please let me have your thoughts.

1. (a) Civil suits for damages as the result of picketing and boycott actions.

(b) Injunctions against picketing by private parties.

2. Affirmative steps to protect peaceful demonstrations.

(a) Americus type of injunction

(b) Suits to enjoin discriminatory laws or discriminatory enforcement of seemingly innocuous laws.

(c) Proceedings to bring the evils of a segregated system to light.

3. Resisting legal attacks by authorities such as mass arrests, injunctions, high bail brought by local authorities in state or federal courts; problems of removal to federal court.

4. Negotiating improved employment agreements for minority peoples; is this "preferential" treatment a violation of the rights of others? Is "equal opportunity for all" the proper approach?

I thought we might have a chairman for each of the 4 panels who would give an introductory paper, prepared in advance, and then discussed by a small panel with questions from the floor.

Please let me know more of the facts in your appeal; perhaps we can help you with some suggestions.

Sincerely,

CR/hm
cc: James Farmer, Natl. Director
Richard Haley, Assoc. Dir.

CARL RACHLIN

COPY

DEC 2 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

November 29, 1963

Thomas M. Jacobson, Esq.
Lloyd A. Barbee & Thomas M. Jacobson, Esqs.
2606 West Fond Du Lac Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53206

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

As I wrote to you on November 13th, the lawyers' conference will take place on or about January 25th and 26th. We are busy planning it right now. The following is the tentative agenda. Please let me have your thoughts.

1. (a) Civil suits for damages as the result of picketing and boycott actions.

(b) Injunctions against picketing by private parties.

2. Affirmative steps to protect peaceful demonstrations.

(a) Americus type of injunction

(b) Suits to enjoin discriminatory laws or discriminatory enforcement of seemingly innocuous laws.

(c) Proceedings to bring the evils of a segregated system to light.

3. Resisting legal attacks by authorities such as mass arrests, injunctions,high bail brought by local authorities in state or federal courts; problems of removal to federal court.

4. Negotiating improved employment agreements for minority peoples; is this "preferential" treatment a violation of the rights of others? Is "equal opportunity for all" the proper approach?

I thought we might have a chairman for each of the 4 panels who would give an introductory paper, prepared in advance, and then discussed by a small panel with questions from the floor.

Please let me know more of the facts in your appeal; perhaps we can help you with some suggestions.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm
cc: James Farmer,Natl.Director
Richard Haley, Assoc.Dir.

COPY

Legal

DEC 6 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 5, 1963

Mr. Karl Raab,
40 - 1st Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Raab:

Ruth Jacobs has just advised me of the formation of a Catholic Lawyers Group to work in the area we discussed recently in your office with Ruth Jacobs and Zane Meckler.

I expect to be in San Francisco on December 15th and 16th. I probably could stay another day if essential. Would it be too much trouble for you to set up a meeting December 16th with lawyers to discuss the possibility of setting up a state-wide committee of lawyers to assist (a) in litigation, (b) brief writing, (c) general advice.

My friend Wester Sweet, an attorney of San Jose and an office of CORE has told me that he would be happy to take on the responsibility of making assignments to those who have offered their services, and making certain that things get done, and no one attorney is abused.

It is possible there would be some money available for those matters that take up more than small amounts of time, e.g. injunction proceedings or drawn out criminal proceedings. Ca

California unquestionably will play a most important role in Civil Rights and I believe, for the reasons I previously expressed to you, that setting up this lawyers' group is urgent.

I hope that lawyers from the Congress, the Committee, ACLU, Thomas More Society, Wester Sweet of CORE, Jewish Labor Committee, Ruth Jacobs and any others you think advisable, can be present. Since it is only an hour from Los Angeles, perhaps we can have a couple from there. If not, perhaps a similar meeting could be held in Los Angeles on Tuesday, December 17th, which I would attend. I would rather not go to Los Angeles this trip however.

Leo Pfeffer says that Morris Schneider of 43 Kearny Street, JO 7-1234 and Ephraim Margolin of 466 Arlington Street, JO 7-4929

COPY

Mr. Earl Raab
40 - 1st Street
San Francisco, Calif.

December 5, 1963

will be interested. Haskell Lazere of 590 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, telephone: #663-8047, will also be interested.

There are similar efforts being made elsewhere. I will keep you advised on this.

Cordially,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer, Core
Gordon Carey, Core
Leo Pfeffer
Morris Abram
Edward Lukas
John Pemberton
Ruth Jacobs
Zane Meckler
Wester Sweet

DEC 6 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 5, 1963

Mr. Chester Duncan
2088 Sutter
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Chet:

I will arrive in San Francisco Sunday, December 15th at 11:55 A.M. San Francisco time via United Air Lines Jet Flight #803. We ought to talk that afternoon. If you cannot meet me at the airport, let me know where to call you when I get into the City.

I hope you have seen Earl Raab. He can be very helpful to you on these matters we have been discussing. I am fairly optimistic that we will be able to set up a fairly broad based committee to handle all kinds of problems that may arise.

Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer
Gordon Carey ✓
Wester Sweet

COPY

DEC 6 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 5, 1963

Mr. Marvin Rich
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Marv:

I almost had Skelly Wright for the conference, but after accepting, he called back to say the judges advised him that since our cases may appear before him at some time, he had better refuse. I have now asked Katzenbach. I will keep you advised.

Regards,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm
cc:James Farmer

COPY

DEC 6 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 5, 1963

Thomas M. Jacobson, Esq.
Lloyd A. Barbee and Thomas M. Jacobson
2606 West Fond Du Lac Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53206

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

Thank you for your letter of December 2nd. It is very clear that you have raised all the issues and it would be presumptuous of me to tell you how to proceed. It is obvious that you know very well.

Did Mr. Givens receive any warning about leaving or getting off the floor? Was anyone else sitting either on the floor or on something other than a regular seat? I assume, of course, you raised the questions presented in Garner v. Louisiana and Taylor v. Louisiana. What was the nature of the wrong-doing on the part of this defendant? It may not be the best of manners to sit on the floor, but how is it an act to "cause a disturbance"?

In any event, of course, the fact that his sitting on the floor may have annoyed some others in the crowd does not, of itself, make it a disorderly act. If this were so, it would be a kind of blackmail. I don't like you, so you must move.

Similarly, the fact that the policeman may have told him to move and he refused, is not a crime if there were no legitimate reason to have asked him to move in the first place.

Please keep me advised.

Sincerely,

CR/bs

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer

COPY

DEC 6 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

WORTH 2-5105

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

December 5, 1963

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December 5, 1963

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CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

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Gordon Carey, Core
Leo Pfeffer
Morris Abram
Edward Lukas
John Pemberton
Ruth Jacobs
Zane Meckler
Wester Sweet

DEC 6 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 5, 1963

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2088 Sutter
San Francisco, Calif.

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Let me hear from you.

Sincerely,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer
Gordon Carey
Wester Sweet

COPY

Carey

FJW

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

DEC 24 1963

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 23, 1963

A. L. Wirin, Esq.
257 South Spring Street
Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Dear Mr. Wirin:

I write to you as General Counsel to CORE. In all candor, I need your advice.

We have received several conflicting reports as to the use of perhaps able, but undesirable attorneys, in the Los Angeles area. I trust you can find a little time in your busy schedule to advise me of this situation. Are there, in your view, any special problems in the chapter we should know about.

I was in San Francisco last week-end to meet with such persons such as Earl Raab, representatives of St. Thomas More Society, the American Jewish Congress and American Jewish Committee, as well as some unaffiliated lawyers. It was my purpose to try to set up a coordinated lawers committee, first in San Francisco, than on a broader base to cover the state. It is to be hoped that in more complicated and drawn out matters, injunctions, etc., we will be able to raise money to pay modest fees.

We are thinking of holding a West Coast lawyers' conference in April to discuss the kinds of problems CORE faces.

Many thanks for your great assistance. With kindest wishes for the coming year,

Sincerely,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

COPY

DEC 24 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 23, 1963

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Gordon:

Only a few chapters have responded to our request as to:

(a) their arrangements with lawyers.

(b) their status as to incorporation.

We must, as you agree, follow up and I shall discuss this with you at our next meeting.

As to incorporation, my further thoughts are as follows:

1. Incorporation can help to diminish the responsibility of those who have in no way participated either in the decision to take action or in the action itself.

2. On the other hand, also those who participated in the action, or authorized it or ratified it can each be liable in addition to the incorporated chapter.

3. If, at any time, National CORE has instructed a chapter to take action, or ratified such action, it can be liable with the chapter.

4. If a National officer or representative appears and participates in the action, there is a good chance National CORE would be jointly liable with Local CORE.

5. If National CORE gives money and encourages the action, this may be sufficient to hold National CORE liable.

From the above it is clear that incorporation is of very limited value. When you couple this with the possibility of a Local incorporated chapter disobeying CORE discipline and being incorporated as well, you can see even more the doubtful advantage of incorporation.

Let us discuss this soon.

Regards,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/bs

COPY

DEC 2 4 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 23, 1963

Thomas Jacobson, Esq.
Barbee & Jacobson
2606 West Pond Du Lac Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Jacobson:

I am terribly happy that you sent the clipping of your great victory in the County Court. Please accept my congratulations.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

CR:cr
cc: James Farmer
Richard Haley

CARL RACHLIN

COPY

E.E.

DEC 27 1963

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

December 26, 1963

Morris Abram, Esq.
Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, Esqs.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Dear Morris:

I thought it advisable to let you know of my meeting in San Francisco with Bay Area lawyers.

As I told you, I had arranged with Earl Raab of the Jewish Community Council to have a meeting of lawyers in his office. Present were representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the St. Thomas More Society, the American Jewish Congress, the Catholic Interracial Council and a couple of independent lawyers.

I discussed with them the need for a strong committee of lawyers who would make themselves available for the large number of situations anticipated in California; that CORE was growing there rapidly, as well as in the rest of the country. Such a committee, I indicated, would not, however, handle only CORE matters, but would obviously be available to help any group.

Wester Sweet of San Jose had agreed to act as a coordinator of this group, to make certain that no one lawyer is abused, and further that each situation was covered.

It was reported that a similar group appeared to be in formation in the Los Angeles area. I have written to A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles for a report as to that group.

I indicated that I hoped for smaller matters such as in giving advice, or lesser criminal proceedings, lawyers might volunteer their time. On the other hand, for injunctions, civil suits for damages as a result of boycotts or picketing, we would try to raise a modest fee to cover an attorney's time.

It was further stated that we hoped to coordinate our efforts with the President's Committee, and would not work in opposition.

COPY

Morris Abram, Esq. December 26, 1963

I told them we would try to hold a legal conference in California in April to discuss the types of problems they might reasonably anticipate meeting. This would be a follow-up to the conference CORE is holding in New York on January 31st, February 1st and 2nd.

I look forward to meeting you soon. Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer
Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
Edwin Lukas, American Jewish Committee
Lee Pfeffer
Wester Sweet
Mel Wulf

Legal-

December 27, 1963

MEMO TO: Richard Haley and Gordon Carey
FROM: Marvin Rich
RE: Proposed National Bail Bond Fund MR

There is some unclarity in the memo of December 18th which should be cleared up. Will the NAACP Legal Defense Fund be responsible for the first 10% of the total value of the fund? Or rather, will it be responsible for the first 10% of the loss? The last seems most likely. And yet 10% is such a small amount that I doubt very much whether it will influence any possible supporter to provide the funds for the bail bond fund. It might have the effect of suggesting that CORE or some of the other organizations guarantee additional percentages.

Also, will the funds be channelled on the basis of a small percentage for each situation or will say the CORE funds be used at one moment and the NAACP funds at another. This will affect the individual contributors to the funds considerably.

Who is Mr. Francis Harmon?

Also, certain foundations could contribute substantial amounts of money if the bail would be used to test existing law. This was the situation in the Freedom Rider's case and we did get foundations to make grants under a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service. Thus it is quite likely that we may find it to our advantage to have two separate bail funds established. We could get, I believe, foundation support for one while it would require individual contributions for the second.

JAN 8 1964

VLADECK AND ELIAS
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
280 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

STEPHEN C. VLADECK
SYLVAN H. ELIAS
JUDITH P. VLADECK
CARL RACHLIN
WILBUR DANIELS

SHELDON ENGELHARD

WORTH 2-5105

January 7, 1964

Richard B. Morris, Esq.
Russ Building
San Francisco 4, California

Dear Richard:

It was good to read the copy of your letter to Chet Duncan, particularly since this means there will be the basis for a sound panel of lawyers in civil rights.

I look forward to meeting you soon again.

Sincerely,

VLADECK & ELIAS

By: Carl Rachlin

CR/r
Cc: Chet Duncan
James Farmar
Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
Earl Raab

COPY

file Legal Dept

JAN 22 1964

January 21, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N. Y.

Dear Richard:

I have Mrs. Motley's memo of January 15th with the enclosure from John Pratt. In my view Mr. Pratt's suggestions raise obstacles to the organization of this Bail Bond fund since they would (a) take the decisions out of the hands of the organizations themselves (you will recall even the veto implicit in that proposal was disturbing). This would be still more difficult. (b) His questions concerning "criteria" bear with them difficulties for Core as the militant organization and a cause of concern to others.

Of course, if the National Council of Churches wishes to form its own organization financed by it to which Civil Rights organizations may apply, including Core, this is a worthy idea and more power to them.

Sincerely,

CR/hm

CARL RACHLIN

cc: James Farmer ✓
Marvin Rich
Gordon Carey

File yes. It was sent out - MM Marella

JAN 24 1964

January 23, 1964

Mrs. Clora Coleman
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Clora:

Enclosed is the next letter to all chapters on information re: lawyers. Please mimeograph and send out as quickly as you can.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

CR:cr
cc: Gordon Carey
James McCain
Richard Haley

CARL RACHLIN

To all CORE CHAPTERS

MEMORANDUM from CARL RACHLIN, General Counsel

Very few chapters have responded to either of our recent appeals, giving the names of the attorneys whose services they use and the arrangements with such attorney.

We cannot be of sufficient legal help to chapters if this information is not forthcoming. Chapters must understand that the National Office will not be responsible for any legal arrangements and expenses unless the chapters have cleared such with the National Office.

We are having a legal conference in New York January 31, February 1 and 2. By not informing us with what attorneys you discuss your problems, you are preventing the attorneys from becoming acquainted with significant legal approaches to our problems.

Please respond promptly.

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

Legal Dept

12/1
1/31

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
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Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Dear Fellow Attorney:

We are sending you this preliminary notice that CORE will conduct a legal conference in New York City beginning Friday evening, January 31, 1964 and extending through mid-day Sunday, February 2, 1964. The theme of the conference will be: The Changing Role of the Lawyer in an Era of Non-Violent Direct Action.

On Saturday evening, February 1, we will have a dinner party at which Father Robert Drinan, S.J., Dean of Boston College Law School will be our guest of honor.

We will have four seminar sessions covering the following subjects:

1. Problems arising from the limitations on free expression through mass arrests, high bail, ex parte restraints, with special consideration given to the problems of minors arrested.

2. Defenses available in civil suits for damages with or without accompanying restraining orders in cases arising as a result of non-violent picketing or boycotts.

3. De Facto segregation and discrimination in employment, housing and related matters; the tools available to the lawyer by way of

   (a) Court action;
   (b) Administrative proceeding;
   (c) Negotiation

4. Imaginative, affirmative steps to protect non-violent demonstrators such as used in Americus, Georgia; exploration of the limits contained within Shelley v. Kraemer and what alternative avenues are available, if any.

Many suggestions have been made for additional subjects, but it is just impossible to cover them all in one conference. We expect to have additional conferences. That the need for this is considerable has become clear from the type of tactics civil rights lawyers have had to deal with all over the country.

Please put these dates down in your diary. We shall send you shortly details as to schedule of events. Don't hesitate to let us know if you think there are others whom we ought to invite. We expect to keep the costs down just to your ticket for the dinner. It goes without saying that wives are welcome. If enough wish to come, we shall try to set up some social activities for them while we are in session.

I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN

N.Y. Legal Dept

FEB 13 1964

MEMORANDUM February 7, 1964

TO : CORE DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM : GEORGE SCHIFFER

Re : LITIGATION POLICY

This memorandum is just consideration of a litigation policy to apply in New York particularly and in other Northern centers. The specific points made incorporate our experience last summer and our projection of problems to come.

A. WHAT SHALL BE LITIGATED: There is considerable disappointment expressed by many people last year concerning the fact that there were not more jail-ins in New York. It was the consensus of those directly concerned that demonstrators in New York were not prepared for jail-in for a variety of reasons. It is probable that the bulk of demonstrators will continue to display this attitude unless considerable time is diverted to training them. In this connection, consideration should be given to the question, whether massive jail-ins in New York would be effective? It is my opinion that massive jail-ins would be useful but isolated jail-ins are meaningless in the present context.

A policy determination is also required concerning the position of tenants exposed to jail. Many tenants will face jail. It appears likely that tenants cannot be prepared to face jail as desirable. The jail-in of tenants would therefore impair the effectiveness of the housing program.

There will also be considerable opportunites for civil litigation, for false arrest and other causes. While I believe that no individual should be discouraged from proceeding on such claims as an individual matter, it is my opinion that CORE should under no circumstances become involved in furnishing expense funds or counsel to such efforts unless a wholly unanticipated situation occurs.

There will also be numerous opportunities to institute criminal proceedings against landlords. It is my opinion that such proceedings should be used whenever a landlord attempts to institute criminal proceedings against one of our people or tenant for reasons other than independent acts of a tenant having no connection with CORE activities.

CORE should press for the institution of criminal proceedings against union officials guilty of violations of §§ 41 and 43 of the Civil Rights Law.

Finally, we are advised that if complaints regarding discrimination in employment are now made pursuant to §220(e) and the part of the Administrative Code, city action will result. This opportunity should be utilized.

B. TYPES OF LEGAL ATTACKS TO WHICH WE WILL BE SUBJECTED:

We may anticipate that a landlord or a group of landlords will institute a proceeding against CORE either for an injunction or damages as a result of CORE's backing of rent strikes. Such a proceeding would infact constitute an opportunity for CORE to present a case and requires a little discussion.

In the demonstration area, it is to be anticipated that matters will proceed as they did last summer, with the prosecution of cases depending on the individual district attorney. Since there has been no change in personnel in New York, we may anticipate much the same approach. It is now virtually impossible that the Penn Case, the basic test case in New York will be decided by the Court of Appeals before massive demonstrations begin. There is some possibility that the case will reach the Court of Appeal before that time; it would not, however, have time to clear the Supreme Court.

In the housing area, we must anticipate that there will be a number of dispossess proceedings. The number will grow, as a proportion of buildings on strike, to the extent that landlords make a sincere effort to fix buildings but are unable to succeed in having the buildings taken off rent strike. Some of these suits may involve CORE or CORE chapters directly, as actions to recover the escrow deposits in CORE's hands.

If the dealings between landlords, tenants and CORE members result in violence or threat of violence, other proceedings will result.

In the educational area, sustained boycotts may result in proceedings with regard to contributing to the

delinquency of minors, etc. A case decided recently in Brooklyn suggests that, where the boycott results from the refusal from the parents to send the child to a de facto segregated school, the parent is justified at least when alternate educational provisions are made.

C. TYPE OF PROCEEDINGS : There are several distinguishable kinds of proceedings involving the legal process. Initially, if counsel can act rapidly at the point of arrest or before the defendant is charged and can prevail upon the precinct to refer the matter to the district attorney's office for the determination, whether a crime has been committed,it may be possible to avoid future proceedings entirely.

Secondly, there is the arraignment, in which it is necessary to provide bail. Where serious crimes are charged, a preliminary hearing should also be requested. Counsel appearing at this point should be thoroughly familiar with criminal procedures and the rights of the defendants as well as with the techniques for securing bail, etc. The next stage is trial (which includes the pre-trial manoeuvering for postponement etc.). If the case can be postponed long enough it may never come to trial. Lawyers at this stage should be known to the district attorney's office whenever possible or should be capable of establishing a working lawyers relationship with the D.A.' office. No relationship can be established with Richard Cue, a self-styled liberal and founder of Village Independent Democrats who believes that he can deter the civil rights movement by swift prosecution.

The next stage, which exists in New York, but not in most other jurisdictions is the securing of a certificate of reasonable doubt as a prerequisite to having the defendant admitted to bail while an appeal is pending. Where it is indicated that the granting of the certificate will be opposed, the same attorney as the one who tried the case should act because of his familiarity with the record. The next stage is appeal in the first instance, which should be handled by a qualified appellate lawyer. The final stage is appeal to the highest court of the state and the Supreme Court, which may be handled by different lawyers altogether.

It is suggested that CORE must make a policy decision, and must advise CORE members of the fact that CORE

will secure counsel for those persons who desire it up to the conclusion of their trial. Beyond that, CORE reserves the right not to appeal cases although CORE's determination not to appeal a case should in no way deter a defendant from acting in his own interest. The question is whether CORE, or the defendant, will pay the expenses and hire counsel. In view of the probable quantity of cases, CORE must exercise discretion in selecting cases for appeal. At the same time, CORE should use its best efforts to secure delay in appeal for those cases which are virtually identical with the test cases selected by CORE for appeal.

CORE may also consider the desirability of adopting a policy not to appeal any case in which sentence is suspended or in which sentence is less than a stated amount.

D. <u>ORGANIZATION OF COUNSEL</u> : In view of the fact that CORE general counsel is responsible for activities all over the country and has particular responsibility in the area of the important test cases reaching the Supreme Court and additional responsibility in advising CORE on policy questions, the office of general counsel should not be burdened with responsibility for directing legal matters in any locality. General counsel should, however, have a right to set policy and the right to select cases for appeal and the right to pass on qualification of volunteer counsel. It is most important that CORE chapters not be authorized to hire or to engage volunteer counsel without the prior approval of general counsel since such volunteer counsel affects, by their competence or incompetence, the status of every case in the community and potentially in the state. While the chapters will unquestionably require a certain amount of leeway, their indiscriminate selection of counsel, contrary to advice last year, place a heavy burden for corrective action on general counsel and on CORE.

Somebody like Howard Squadron, or Marv Karpatkin should be asked to undertake not specific trials but the task of coordinating the activities of other counsel. This will involve assigning counsel in the five boroughs to specific tasks, such as covering night court, covering arrests arising out of certain chapters, trial certificate and appellate work. If the same people work continuously at

the same kind of job, they will be spending less time to accomplish better results. It is tentatively suggested that a sharp distinction be made between those counsel utilized in the trial of demonstration cases and real estate lawyers utilized in dispossess cases.

E. EXPENDITURES : CORE should budget, or require its chapters to budget on a realistic basis, sums sufficient to cover the expenses of transcripts, bail bonds and out of pocket expenses to be incurred in connection with large mass of litigation. These expenses will start to accumulate very shortly. The total expense in New York will reach several thousand dollars, without paying a penny to attorneys. The question whether it will become necessary to pay nominal fees to attorneys remains for later discussion. It should be possible to secure enough volunteer counsel. The proper organization of the matter in the first instance and the allocation of funds at the outset will probably result in significant economies during the next six to nine months.

George Schiffer

FEB 5 1964

February 4, 1964

Murphy W. Bell, Esq.
971 South 13th Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Murphy:

Some time ago we talked of the lawsuit in Zemurray Park. Whatever happened to this case? Is it in process? Let me hear from you.

Sorry you missed the conference. Regards.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN

CR/hm
cc: Gordon Carey
Galway Kinnell

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Carl Rachlin

FROM: Gordon Carey

February 11, 1964

Re: NAC

Lane Perdue is preparing kits for the February 21 meeting of the National Action Council. No later than February 20, she will need at least 30 mimeographed copies of your memorandum on incorporation of chapters.

File: Legal

FEB 19 1964

February 18, 1964

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear George:

I received a copy of your memorandum entitled "Litigation Policy" dated February 7th. I wish to thank you for taking the trouble of drawing up such a memorandum.

I also appreciate the fact that you recommend that the General Counsel not be required to be responsible for many of the day to day activities of local situations. Unfortunately, in a city as important as New York, it is inevitable since the national office is located there and people besiege the national office and call the General Counsel literally twenty-four hours a day. This will work better in theory than in practice.

You are absolutely right, however, that the Chapters should recognize the importance of the national organization in general and the General Counsel in particular, exercising greater authority in setting policy and selecting counsel. When this is done, there should be, of course, substantial local autonomy as to the handling of particular cases depending upon local situations. As you and I both know, many of the problems we had last summer would not have evolved if the Chapters had accepted our advice about the use of local counsel.

I trust your memo does not get into the hands of anyone but policy level people of the national office since I would not like Mr. Kuh or any of his associates in the District Attorney's office to have the opportunity to say publicly or privately that when one of our attorneys asked for an adjournment, he is merely doing this to stall.

Of course you are right that there should be no hurry to try the case since time often heals wounds. On the other hand, of course, if humanly possible, it would be advisable to persuade the police to submit the matter to the D.A. before actually charging the person involved.

George Schiffer, Esq. February 18, 1964

When the Penn case will ultimately be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, we may have to give serious consideration to policy matters in similar factual situations. The Penn case, of course, will have an important bearing on the kinds of activities and the consequences thereof in New York State. If we should receive an adverse legal decision, obviously demonstrators will have to be advised of the risks involved in such activities even more than they are at the present time because in such event, as we know, bailing out in all likelihood would merely be a delay en route for the serving of any sentence. The expenses of appeal in such cases might be unduly burdensome on the Chapters and/or the national organization financially. It has always been our policy to reserve the right as to what cases to take on appeal, leaving of course the individual free, if he or she should so choose, to appeal any case which Core has decided not to underwrite.

I wish there were some way we could raise money for the purpose of paying persons such as yourself, Squadron, Karpatkin, et al, who have given so much voluntary time. Perhaps with the formal organization of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, it may be possible to have some money for this purpose. I keep in close contact with them and you can rest assured that I will attempt to attain funds above and beyond that for court expenses.

Of course we shall have to undertake the defense in one way or another for every person involved in activity at our request. This will be burdensome, whether it be a rent strike matter, education case or the result of some labor dispute. Exact forms we cannot anticipate precisely, but we have had injunction proceedings already in this area in picketing a landlord and in a labor relations situation, and of course there may be others.

One case that I would like to see started in New York is against the City of New York for continuing to check off the dues of any unions which discriminate on the grounds that the City would be participating actively in a Fourteenth Amendment violation. It would be a relatively simple matter to check and find out whether any of the Building Trade Unions have check off rights with the City of New York.

Another case that might be considered for the future is the one which you and I discussed some months ago and for which I prepared a preliminary draft to enjoin the City from giving money to any contractor who discriminates or is involved with a union who discriminates. We may have an additional rung to our ladder when the [illegible] legislation passes on this point. It might be a good idea for us to put into more active form my draft complaint and serve it immediately after the legislation is passed under a statutory theory, as well as for a Fourteenth Amendment situation.

George Schiffer, Esq. February 18, 1964

There are other things we should talk about that you raised in your letter, and as you know, I look forward to seeing you soon.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

CR/hm CARL RACHLIN

blind copies to:

Richard Haley
Gordon Carey
Val Coleman

Legal Dept

MAR 12 1964

March 8, 1964

Carl Rachlin
c/o Core
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Carl:

I just got back from a legal conference in San Diego regarding San Diego Utitilty vs CORE. David Finkel from Los Angeles was p resent but none of the San Diego lawyers who were invited attended. I inquired about John Porter the lawyer handling this matter and found that he puts into this all of the time one could ask but that p olitically he may be committed elsewhere.

The appeal of this case is an attempt to limit the crippling affects of the Hughes Case. We have decided that the brief on appeal must necessarily be a talking brief, and to that end you should send all of the position papers worked out by the law students, to be included in our brief.

The Sheraton-Palace protest let by the Marxists Ad Hoc Committee has been settled. The L0s Angels -Sheraton people stated that they take their orders from Boston Sheraton.

David Finkel thinks it will be nice if we could stage a defense both civilly and criminally in a routine trial during this legal conference.

Yours very truly,

Wester Sweet

WS:ge

Rachlin

LLOYD A. BARBEE AND THOMAS M. JACOBSON
*Attorneys at Law*
2606 WEST FOND DU LAC AVENUE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53206

March 23, 1964

MAR 25 1964

AREA CODE 414
CONCORD 4-9400

Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Enclosed please find copy of our Motion to Dismiss in the CORE sit-in cases. We have thirty (30) days to file briefs on the Motion prior to ruling by the Circuit Court. If you have available some law students or other volunteer lawyers that have expressed willingness to assist in legal cases, we would appreciate their thoughts on the law to back up our various grounds for dismissal.

The cases we have lost have been consolidated and are set for trial in the Circuit Court May 25th. The City cases are scheduled April 16th.

Please send us copies of the speech given by the Dean of Boston College Law School at the Core Legal Conference. We are very much in need of pro-boycott material relating to the schools. Milwaukee school boycott is set for May 18th and D.A. here has threatened to jail leaders and participants.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
Tom Jacobson
Tom Jacobson

TMJ:jw
cc: James Farmer

Legal Dept

22 April 1964

Mr. Walter Friedman
Practising Law Institute
20 Vesey Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Friedman:

I am sorry I was unable to attend your luncheon meeting on March 26, to iron out details of your program. I think, however, that Mr. Rachlin did attend.

I shall appreciate your keeping me informed of your progress.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:LP

MAR 25 1964

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MARLIN M. VOLZ
GEORGE THOMAS WASHINGTON
FRANCIS E. WINSLOW


March 24th, 1964

Mr. James Farmer
National CORE
38 Park Row
New York, 7, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Farmer,

Practising Law Institute is presently organizing a new national program to be given in New York City on TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT for police and enforcement officials of other governmental agencies. Enclosed is a preliminary draft of the program and a suggested roster of outstanding participants.

The Institute cordially invites you to take part. In the near future we shall schedule luncheon or dinner meetings to work out the details of the program and to plan wide publicity throughout the country. We hope you will consent to join us in this timely and important program.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Sincerely yours,

Walter Friedman

WF:KHM
Encl.

P.S. Glenda has informed me that you will be unable to join our luncheon meeting because you will be returning from Milwaukee on Thursday. On the off-chance that you can make it, the meeting is scheduled for March 26th at 12 Noon at the Lawyer's Club, 115 Broadway. In any event Mr. Rachlin will attend, and we will keep you informed of our progress.

S U M M E R - 1 9 6 4

# TODAY'S PROBLEMS
# in
# LAW ENFORCEMENT

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A 5-Day Program
for Police and Other Enforcement Officials

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- SEARCH AND SEIZURE, DETENTION AND WIRETAPPING
- HANDLING SOCIAL UNREST
- THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS, AND THE ACCUSED
- COOPERATION AMONG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE
A Non-Profit, Educational Institution
20 Vesey Street New York, N.Y. 10007

PROGRAM ON
TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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In this program specialists will analyze current problems in law enforcement. How have recent Court decisions on search, arrest, interrogation and detention affected the task of enforcement agencies? How shall the rights of the accused be safeguarded as against the rights of the public to know through its news media? How shall social unrest evidenced by public demonstrations be handled? How may effective cooperation be achieved among enforcement agencies?

The program offers police and other enforcement officials analysis, understanding and guidance towards resolving the conflicts between public and private rights.

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SEARCH AND SEIZURE, DETENTION AND WIRETAPPING

Monday, June 8

Pre-Arrest and Pre-Arraignment Matters; Right of Communication and Counsel; Appearance of Coercion; Techniques of Investigation and Interrogation; Frisk; Use of Force; Review of Cases (Apalachin, McNabb, Mallory)

Obtaining a Search Warrant; Officer's Affidavit; Probable Cause; "Reliable" Informant; Notice of Authority; Latecomers and Bystanders; Property Not Covered; Motions to Controvert or Vacate; Legislative Changes and Proposals.

Tuesday, June 9

Search without a Warrant; Lawful Arrest; Area of Search; Fruit and Instruments; Contraband; Searches by Consent; Motions to Suppress; Review of Cases (Wolf, Mapp,Draper); Legislative Changes and Proposals.

Eavesdropping and Wiretapping; 605 FCA; Application of 4th Amendment; 5th Amendment; Olmstead Dissent; Review of Cases (Nardone I and II, Weiss, Schwartz, Benanti, Pugach); Obtaining an Ex Parte Order.

## HANDLING SOCIAL UNREST

### Wednesday, June 10

Civil Disobedience; Handling Sit-Downs,Sit-Ins and Human Chains; Rules for Pickets and Demonstrators; Climate of the Community; Apathy, Prejudice and Discrimination; Extremists; Citizen Councils at Precinct Levels; Official Bigotry.

## THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS AND THE ACCUSED

### Thursday, June 11

Due Process vs. Free Press; Duty to the Accused to Assure a Fair Trial, Right of the Public to Know; Release of Confessions, Admissions and Details of Crime as News; Public Interviews of Accused Unrepresented by Counsel; Impact of a Telecast upon Prospective Jurors; Special Safety Precautions in Prominent Cases. Is Control of News Through Central Press Bureau Censorship? Official Opinions as to the Guilt of the Accused; A.D. First Dept. Rule I; the Right of the Public NOT to Know.

RECEPTION AND TOUR: - NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT
POLICE ACADEMY AND LABORATORIES

## COOPERATION AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

### Friday, June 12

Regional Compacts; Planning for Emergencies and Disasters; Conferences of Cities on Common Problems; Bi-State Waterfront Agreement; Tri-State Traffic Enforcement Pact; Federal-State Criminal Information Exchanges to Combat Narcotics Traffic, Gambling and Racketeering; New Methods in Data Processing.

-- Proposed Panels --

## SEARCH AND SEIZURE, DETENTION AND WIRETAPPING

| District Attorneys | Judges | Educators |
|---|---|---|
| Richard H. Kuh | Francis X.O'Brien | Joseph McLaughlin |
| Irving Lang | Nathan R. Sobel | Arthur E. Sutherland |
| H.Richard Uviller | Edward Weinfeld | Herbert Wechsler |
| | Joseph Weintraub | |

| Defense Counsel | Enforcement |
|---|---|
| Osmond K.Fraenkel | Leonard E.Reisman |
| Harold J. Rothwax | |

---

## HANDLING SOCIAL UNREST

| Enforcement | Educators | Government |
|---|---|---|
| Robert R.J.Gallati | Dr.Kenneth Clark | Dr.William P.Brown |
| Stephen P. Kennedy | Dean Ray Harvey | Arthur B. Caldwell |
| Norman H. McCabe | C. Eric Lincoln | Stanley Lowell |
| Michael J. Murphy | | Lawrence W. Pierce |
| | | Thurgood Marshall |

| Attorneys | Citizens'Group |
|---|---|
| Sol Rabkin | James Farmer |
| Carl Rachlin | Rev.Milton Galamison |
| | Roy Wilkins |

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## THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS, AND THE ACCUSED

| District Attorney | Judge | Educator |
|---|---|---|
| Edward S. Silver | John M.Murtagh | Bro.Aquinas Thomas |

| Defense Counsel | Enforcement | Government |
|---|---|---|
| Irving Mendelson | Walter Arm | Malcolm Wilson |
| | William H. Parker | |

| Press | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomas Costigan | Edward Kirkman | Gabriel Pressman |
| Edward Hughes | John O'Brien | Howard K. Smith |

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## COOPERATION AMONG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

| District Attorneys | Enforcement | Educators |
|---|---|---|
| William G. Hundley | Howard Finney | Dean Daniel Gutman |
| Alfred J. Scotti | Robert R.J.Gallati | Robert K. Woetzel |
| | John F. Malone | |

| Defense Counsel | Government |
|---|---|
| Milton Wessel | Louis J.Lefkowitz |

5/11/64

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Carl Rachlin

I thought I should bring you abreast of two major developments since Mr. Wells and Mrs. Hines were in to see you Friday.

I. Prior to their seeing you, I had spoken to Mr. Wells and told him we hoped he would cooperate. In accordance with this I had set up a meeting for Tuesday, May 12, at 5:00 p.m., having invited, in addition to Mr. Wells, Marvin Karpatkin, Bill Booth, Dick Rutledge, George Schiffer, Bob Carter, Norman Amaker, and Mee Tandler. I decided to invite Tandler because he was representing people who were arrested, and I did not want arrangements being made which would create another situation such as happened in Brooklyn at the Downstate Medical Center, because it is possible a deal would be made which could seriously affect us.

I have spoken to Mrs. Hines and have also invited her to the meeting.

This meeting, hopefully, will not only refer to the Worlds Fair activities, but to the variety of things which may happen in New York this summer. The D.A. is friendly but I know the pressures on him from the Fair, as well as unnamed others, are terrific.

II. Insofar as the southern project with lawyers is concerned, some forty-six lawyers have volunteered to go south--a somewhat remarkable number. As I have told you, I was able to get the cooperation of the ACLU, National Council of Churches, Legal Defense, American Jewish Committee and American Jewish Congress, and, perhaps, of SNCC. I say "perhaps" because Howard Moore of Atlanta, who has been working closely with SNCC, has been invited to join the "Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc." Whether this will be as official as the others who have set up this corporation, I am not certain. But, at least it is a break in the relations that SNCC has had with the National Lawyers' Guild.

Couple this with our sending a substantial quantity of lawyers south, and add the fact that Jack Greenberg, pursuant to my urgent requests, is opening offices in Jackson and Memphis. We have a opportunity to reasonably cover trouble spots in the south, and, at the same time, reduce the danger of having to have SNCC deal with the Guild, on the one hand, and everybody else with our lawyers on the other.

We are having a meeting this afternoon to work on the assignment of lawyers. Hopefully our tax-exempt corporation will raise a share of the budget needed for this project. All the other organizations are similarly pledging substantial sums.

To: James Farmer

From: Carl Rachlin 

This project and the New York City project are part of what I meant the other day when I said that my reputation as a lawyer would be that of the greatest "schnorrer" in history. We run one of the busiest legal institutions in the United States at practically no cost. For example, we have three cases in the United States Supreme Court at this very moment, as well as a mass of problems elsewhere.

I have been able to persuade Greenberg, for the first time, to show an interest in northern problems. As you know, he loaned us Norman Amaker for the Worlds Fair, and has loaned Mike Meltzner for the contemplated injunction against the Fair. Interestingly enough, Greenberg did not, as has been usual in the past, insist on taking over our cases, but simply made a loan of his staff. This came about as a result of the relations I have been able to establish with him.

His problems with the Guild in some respects were far worse than ours, and he had gotten himself into something of a bind. My organizing this corporation and bringing him in as a sort of partner has protected him, as well as helping us.

Thus, while we are inevitably going to run into problems (for example, before I knew we had a Chapter in Tulsa I learned of an injunction there) our general coverage now is far better than it has ever been. Combine our new corporation with the good-will of lawyers from 15 states who attended our Fall Law Conference, and you see the basis for a substantial legal network.

III. I did not see the story in the Courier, but, as you know, it was false. Norman Amaker was assisting us at the Fair, as was one of our regular New York lawyers, Bill Ellis. Furthermore, I had requested assistance from Bob Carter, and through him was able to enlist the aid of Bill Both and Dick Rutledge. A minor and amusing note on the Courier story is the fact that Moe Tandler complained to Lincoln Lynch that I was trying to cut out Moe Tandler at the expense of Bill Booth.

May 11, 1964

P.S. - the number of lawyers is now in excess of 50 as a result of this morning's mail!

JOHN J. SULLIVAN
M. CHANDLER REDMAN
ROBERT W. WINSOR
JOHN M. DARRAH

SULLIVAN, REDMAN & WINSOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
2418 SMITH TOWER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98104

TELEPHONE
MAIN 2-2418

MAY 21 1964

May 19, 1964

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Rachlin, Migdal & Low
11 W. 42nd
New York, New York

Re: Seattle Real Estate Board vs. Seattle CORE

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

I have been asked to represent Seattle CORE in the defense of the referenced case which was instituted on May 15th. I enclose a copy of the summons, complaint, order to show cause and temporary restraining order for your inspection. I am writing to you as national counsel to CORE and ask that you give us the benefit of your advice in our preparation of the briefs. The return date on the show cause (argument for temporary injunction) is May 25th but we intend to ask for a 30-day continuance. (The delay will not be prejudicial to CORE because on May 12th it had decided to suspend all activities in the area of housing for reevaluation. The majority of members were concerned that things were getting out of hand on the picketing and sit-in demonstrations which are the subject of this suit.)

You will see that the Real Estate Board was able to obtain an extremely broad - and obviously improper - restraining order. We have little doubt that we will be able to protect the peaceful picketing rights of CORE. We are particularly anxious to have your assistance on the matter of the right to carry on "sit-ins" in the realtor's offices. If you have extra copies of briefs or memoranda bearing on these topics my co-counsel Leonard Schroeter and I should like to have them.

We are somewhat intrigued with the possibilities of a counter claim for damages against the Real Estate Board in light of its admission in the complaint that it is the leader in the other camp and, particularly, with the allegation that all realtors in King County have suffered damages as a result of CORE's demonstrations. We believe that a cross complaint on the ground of a conspiracy (or possibly a restraint of trade under the Washington state anti-trust act) would enable us to examine the records and files of every realtor and thereby expose the steps and plans they make to thwart housing integration. Prior to this litigation some serious consideration had been given to trying to institute such a suit by civil rights persons in Seattle. It is surprising to find the opportunity now nearly thrust upon us.

This latter possibility is of course not our immediate concern and we will make no decision in that regard for some time. We are mainly concerned that the injunction be narrowly restricted if not eliminated entirely, as soon as may be.

We will look forward to hearing from you.

Faithfully yours,

SULLIVAN, REDMAN & WINSOR

by
Robert W. Winsor

RWW:ps
Enclosures

cc: James Farmer ✓
James McCain
Harold Thomas Martin, Seattle CORE

a; Pachi Cir


# L. CLAYTON RIVERS, JR.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

OFFICE:
600 MAGOFFIN AVENUE

P. O. BOX 9601
EL PASO, TEXAS 79986


JUN 1 1964

28 May 1964

MR. JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR
C O R E
38 Park Row,
New York City

Dear Sir:

My domicile is New York, and I joined CORE during the year 1959. At that time, I sent a note to Mr. Carey that I was a lawyer but not a member of the Bar of New York, but I offered my services to the organization without charge. In December 1964, I came to El Paso and relocated my practice, since this time, I have received regular news letters and the CORELATOR, but being so far from the center of activities, I have not been able to do very much for the organization. I did receive and maintained one of the young Field workers from Louisiana when he was sent here in 1962, I believe.

Now I was born in the State of South Carolina and came to Far Rockaway, L.I. N.Y. at the age of 16 years. I have seriously watched the progress of the movement in South Carolina and other deep southern States, and am interested in doing anything within my power to help. As you know, before I was here one year, we had an Ordinance against public discrimination passed here in the City of El Paso. This is the first in Texas, and second in the South.

I will make contributions from time to time, but I feel that I might be able to do so much more, and am willing to do so. Please correspond with me and let me know what I can do and when. Please note change of address. Use P.O. Box 9601.

Respectfully yours,

L. Clayton Rivers, Jr.

JUN 9 1964

SSgt. William A. Richards, Jr.
AF12447197 - Box 2167
2045th Communications Group
Andrews Air Force Base
Washington 25, D. C.
June 8, 1964

Mr. James Farmer,
National Director of Congress of
Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York.

My dear Mr. Farmer,

I regret I have to take a complaint outside of military channels; however, it is rather clear, I have no other alternative.

Will you please inform me as to whether or not your services are available in regards to securing assistance from the Department of Defense, regarding a discriminative and bias problem I have experienced within the military.

I have exhausted all immediate avenues to a proper redress of grievance, as, I am unable to present my complaint beyond my immediate Commander who is directly in charge of my squadron and/or Group Organization.

Pertinent, factual information can be presented to whoever is delegated the responsibilities to resolve this matter.

Thanking you in advance,

Sincerely,
William A. Richards, Jr.

M. Rachlin

June 9th, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE IN THE OFFICE:

Mr. James Farmer
Mr. Gordon Carey
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. James Mc Cain
Mr. Norman Hill

This past weekend almost 200 lawyers assembled at Columbia University Law School under the auspices of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc. I have previously told you of the origins of this group, and it presently includes all the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties General Counsel. The individual lawyers pay their own expenses to this convocation but the expenses of the meeting itself, the Law School professors, etc., were paid for by Jack Greenberg's group.

The meeting was a tremendous success. Nothing like this has ever happened in legal history, where a large group of lawyers in the nature of a task force are going to Southern communities for the purpose of defending the rights of all those engaged in action programs. This group will also utilize affirmative procedures whenever possible, as well as the normal legal defense. I have in my possession the assignments of the lawyers.

There will be generally four in Jackson all summer long and three in Memphis, similarly all summer long. (The latter group to cover northern Mississippi when required, and if necessary, to help in any Tennessee affairs that may develop). In addition, there will be approximately two, and occasionally three in New Orleans all summer long to assist Collins, Douglas and Hlie all summer long and to take such affirmative legal procedures as they and Ronnie Moore require.

In addition to these communities, there will be at least one or two lawyers all summer long in Albany, Georgia. These lawyers are prepared to go to Tallahassee as required. It is possible that an office will be opened in Jacksonville, Florida, if space can be located and money raised for the purpose. The last office will be in Savannah, Georgia.

HOUSING - Since in good part these lawyers will be assisting our programs, I have undertaken to make certain that housing arrangements are available in any area where we have either a CORE Chapter or CORE personnel working. Time is of the essence, since the first lawyers arrive in Jackson, Memphis and New Orleans on or about June 20th, and as a matter of fact we hope to make a massive attack on the new insidious Mississippi laws just passed. When the lawyers arrive on June 20th we hope to start with a loud crash, attacking the constitutionality of these laws. I have spoken to Jim Mc Cain and Richard Haley about this. I have also mentioned it to Dave Dennis.

I have made it a point that the lawyers not be set up in segregated hotels or motels, but rather in the homes of ministers, doctors, etc. The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee will pay for such housing as well as the other expenses of the lawyers in the communities they are working in. The committee will even pay such legal expenses as are involved in legal proceedings, like filing fees, etc. However, bail will still have to be paid by the organizations whose people are arrested.

MONEY - The budget for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee is approximately $75,000.00, of which we owe or our tax exempt auxiliary should pay a proportionate share. The A.C.L.U. has already put $15,000.00 into the Project. The other groups are beginning to put money into the Project. I have discussed

the money situation with Marvin and Nanette Sachs.

This Project will inevitably occupy part of my time this summer. I hope to keep it to a minimum. In order to cover me with volunteers on such occasions when I will be involved in this Project, or for that matter other CORE business elsewhere, that I ask Bill Ellis and Marv Karpatkin to assist and give advice on national legal matters, and George Schiffer assist on metropolitan New York matters.

Leo Pfeffer, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress, Melvin Wulf and I are going to Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, probably Atlanta to make certain of the local arrangements and to acquaint the people in the community of the plans.

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR:ew

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer
Gordon Carey
Marvin Rich
James McCain
Norman Hill

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Conference with the United States Defense Department's Civil Rights Division, June 26, 1964

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The subject Department is headed by an Assistant Secretary, Mr. Fitts, who has two legal assistants, one a Judge Bennett of Minneapolis, a Negro, and Mr. Jordon, a white Virginian attorney. Both appear to be sincerely interested in working on the [redacted] problems which have arisen with regard particularly to places of public accomodation in the immediate vicinity of defense installations.

Prior to the conference I had had both correspondence and conversations with Defense Department personnel concerning acts of discrimination around military installations, and had been trying to persuade them to undertake a more vigorous program to eliminate such discrimination. With the passage of the new law, I saw an opportunity to press this.

I proposed that, as soon as the new law went into effect, all commanders of military installations (largely in the South) should send subordinates to each place of public accomodation in the vicinity, with instructions to ask a simple question: "Will you comply forthwith with the law?"

Should the answer be negative or hesitant, the officer would tack upon the wall of the accomodation a sign saying, "Off Limits."

Both Bennett and Jordon would like to take such an approach, and they indicated that their boss would also, but they told me of their troubles in dealing with the fact that such a high percentage of senior officers are Southerners that this would be more than difficult. The approach they seem to be adopting involves calling together the mayor and members of the business community, and then attempting to obtain voluntary compliance.

I commented that in most cases calling the mayor would be a serious mistake since, generally speaking, the politicians were the ones most publically committed to segregation. I suggested that they might try my program in one place only, and see what the results might be. They were interested but noncommittal.

It is my thought that a meeting should be sought by Mr. Farmer with the Secretary of Defense to push this program.

CR:rrl
7/14/64

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer ✓
Gordon Carey
James McCain

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Julius Hobson

I spoke to Julius Hobson on Wednesday of this past week concerning a report in the newspaper that he was forming a Chapter of A.C.T. and was not going to use the name C.O.R.E.

Ralph Temple, an attorney of the new Washington Chapter, had called to discuss this with me. Hobson and I talked very calmly and he agreed that this was so, and told me that he would agree to the dissolution of the corporation. He asked whether it would be possible to be reimbursed for the expenses of incorporating.

I told him this was unlikely, but that I would take it up. He then added that he would consent even though there was no reimbursement.

CR:rrl

7/14/64

File : Rachlin

**REPORT ON VARIOUS LEGAL INSTALLATIONS**
**DURING THE MONTH OF JULY 1964.**

To: James Farmer
Gordon Carey
Marvin Rich
James McCain
Norman Hill
Jim Peck

FROM: Carl Rachlin

For the first time since major civil rights demonstrations have commenced in the South, we have nearly adequate legal assistance in all significant areas.

As you know, the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee was organized at our instigation for the assistance of our projects and activities. Of necessity, L.C.D.C. has undertaken support of other kinds of activities in addition to our own.

It should be kept in mind that currently there are nine or ten lawyers in Jackson; five in Memphis to cover northern Mississippi; nine or ten in New Orleans to cover Louisiana plus the southern tier of Mississippi as far north as Hattiesburg and Meadville; four in St. Augustine; one in Tallahassee (especially sent to assist Pat Dye) and some in Birmingham.

Fortunately we are able to remain sufficiently flexible to send more than originally anticipated, and to different locations. As a result, far more lawyers are in New Orleans and Jackson than originally anticipated, covering a wide territory. No intention was ever held to send lawyers to St. Augustine. Because of the problems there, four are working in Dr. Hayling's office. I have offered Floyd McKissick one or two lawyers to assist him in the trials which begin in the middle of August in Chapel Hill.

There is a remarkable spirit de corps in all offices, in spite of the difficult and limited conditions under which they work. For example, in St. Augustine, four lawyers, two students and a voluntary secretary are working in Dr. Hayling's dental office, involved in major litigation covering that area. In Tallahassee a lawyer is working in Ashby's office, although I understand some efforts are being made to find him a chair. He is at Pat Dye's command.

In New Orleans we had told Collins, Douglas and Nix that there would be three lawyers using their offices; there are, in fact, nine, and two students. In order not to deserve permanent enmity from our Louisiana counsel, I rented a store in their building for the excess so that the situation would not be unbearable for our friends. Here again,

major litigation is involved; e.g. an action to desegregate Charity hospital, as well as the handling of the numerous abusive and harassing actions in Louisiana and southern Mississippi. Two of the lawyers here have been going back and forth to Monroe and Shreveport, working with Ronnie and Mike Lesser and their group.

In Jackson, our lawyers use the Lay. Fund office at 328½ North Farish. In Memphis the lawyers work out of Sugarman's office.

While many difficult problems arise, and will continue to arise, the mere presence of all these lawyers has, from all objective evidence, inhibited the illegal conduct of some public officials. Before the summer is over almost one hundred and fifty lawyers will have spent two to three weeks in various southern communities. Without contradiction this is the most unique effort in Anglo-American legal history.

Because of the great amount of activity, Henry Schwartzchild has been hired to coordinate all events and to make certain that no project fails to receive the assistance required. It should be noted that Leo Pfeffer, Bi Lukas, Jack Pratt and Hal Wulf are the others actively involved in L.C.D.C. matters.

For example, Bi Lukas is going to Jackson July 30th for the purpose of filing a major lawsuit whose objective is to declare the vicious new Mississippi laws unconstitutional.

At my request, Andy Norman accompanied me throughout the entire trip. I had arranged with Ronnie Moore and Dave Dennis in advance to make certain that Andy was able to observe at first hand the various activities under their jurisdiction. Last Tuesday night Ronnie got on the plane with us at Baton Rouge, flew with us to Monroe, where we had a midnight meeting with that task force. At 5 a.m. Wednesday morning we took off with Ronnie and Dick Haley by car from Monroe, stopping off at various centers and ending up at Baton Rouge. This included crossing the Mississippi by way of the famous ferry at St. Francisville, where, in 95° heat we sat with our windows closed because Ronnie had been shot at there a short time before.

Andy was also able to have extensive conversations with people in Jackson, and in the several schools and centers in Canton.

Problems will continue to exist. Let me indicate a few:

After the summer is over, and the lawyers have gone home, a lot of the legal actions instituted will still be in progress. This difficulty will have to be faced. Ronnie Moore would like a permanent

lawyer at his disposal. The situation is similar in all the other communities I visited. Otherwise, the local lawyers will find it impossible to continue.

Political problems are serious, many vis a vis the lawyers Guild. In more and more openings, the public officials in the South are attacking the Guild, SCEF, as well as some of the individuals associated with these organizations and COFO. George Crockett, Ben Smith and some of the others are being attacked in the Press for Communist associations. As of this moment I have seen no such attack on either CORE or LDEC, nor should there be one, though, of course, that doesn't mean there won't be.

I arrived in New Orleans to face a major crisis which, without going into too much detail, required a lot of effort and the handling of different people in different ways to resolve it. There is no doubt that our program is successful and is, on the one hand, resented by the Guild, and, on the other, is seen as being an opportunity for the Guild to merge and hide their identity within L.C.D.C. with a view to controlling it. To this end they have obtained the support of Hal Wulf, who represents a point of view held by several people not in the Guild. This point of view concerns Robert Moses and COFO.

Wulf, Rauschler, and a few others take the position that Moses can do no wrong (apparently they have confused him either with the patriarch of ancient days or, more currently, the one in New York.) This has led to a mental process along the following lines: Moses will use Guild lawyers, or, for that matter, any lawyers available. Whatever Moses does is correct; therefore, it is wrong not to cooperate and identify with the Guild.

This was the heart of the problem in New Orleans. It could only be straightened out because I was able to put the combined ACLU-Guild into a rather embarrassing position, and then was able to get them to withdraw a demand for an L.C.D.C. lawyer or lawyers to work in Ben Smith's office. Wulf had taken the position that if we did not do this he would withdraw ACLU from the L.C.D.C. and take his $15,000 with him. Without giving in to this demand we have solved, at least temporarily, this problem.

In St. Augustine, may I suggest that perhaps a major effort by the Chapter should be encouraged? While I was only there for a day, there did not seem to be much evidence of activity. By and large what activity there is seems to center around the personality of Dr. Hayling, the dentist. I have not had too much contact with him, but I know he has no strong, positive feelings about either NAACP or SCLC. This is merely an observation and not meant to indicate a profound knowledge of the matter. I think we would serve a useful function there by picking up where King has left off.

c: Rachlin

AUG 31 1964

7632 South Sangamon St.
Chicago, Illinois
August 27, 1964

Mr. James M. Farmer
Director
National CORE
38 Park Road
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

This letter is to advise you of a travesty of justice which took place in Chicago, Illinois, Federal District Court, under the direction of Federal Judge Joseph Sam Perry.

I, Abraham W. Bolden, was formerly an agent of the United States Secret Service. I was rated as an outstanding employee by that organization and in June of 1962 became the first Negro to be assigned to the White House Detail charged with the protection of the President of the United States.

On May 18, 1964, I was placed under arrest by the United States Secret Service on a charge of attempting to sell a government file to the underworld for the sum of $50,000. The charge was allegedly based upon the statements of a thief, con man and counterfeiter, Frank William Jones, who was placed under arrest by me in April of 1963 and who is awaiting trial on charges of counterfeiting U.S. Currency as a result of the investigation the I conducted into his affairs.

On August 12, 1964, I was convicted, by an all white jury, of the above offense and was sentenced to serve six years in the custody of the U.S. Attorney General.

I am not requesting that you judge the merits of this case for if I am given the opportunity before an impartial judge and jury, I will prove my innocence.

I have discussed this case with Mr. James I. Cage of Chicago CORE. Mr. Cage attended three sessions of the second trial and noted many of the irregularities set forth in this letter. Mr. Cage suggested that this letter be written to you.

The following facts concerning the two trials in United States vs. Abraham W. Bolden can be verified by the transcript of the proceedings recorded under Federal File 64 CR 324.

On July 11,1964, at the end of the first trial and after all of the evidence had been submitted and the case had been given to the jury for deliberation, Federal Judge Perry broke precedent and stated to the jury the following statement:

> " In my opinion, the evidence presented by the government shows the defendant to be guilty of counts one, two, and three of this indictment."

When the jury failed to reach a verdict, a mistrial was declared and a new trial was set for August 3, 1964. Of the jurors who refused to change their votes from not guilty to guilty, not even upon the insistance of the judge, one juror was a mexican and the other was a Negro.

The second trial commenced on August 3,1964 and the following irregularities occured:

(1) The judge refused to transfer the case to another judge even though he had expressed a widely published opinion of my guilt thereby making it impossible for me to receive a fair trial in his court room:

(2) All members of the Negro race were excluded from the jury:

(3) Judge J. Sam Perry stated in open court, off the record, that it was his desire to have an all white jury because on the last jury were a Mexican and Negro and that trial ended in a hung jury and he, the judge, did not want that to happen again. He further stated that since there were racial disorders all over the United States and the white man and Negro could not get along, he wanted an all white jury so as to be sure that he had 12 people who could think based on the evidence and not draw a conclusion based on emotion. (Mr. Cage of the Chicago CORE may have heard these remarks)

(4) Judge Perry prevented my attorney, Mr. George Howard, 3255 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago,Illinois, from presenting evidence which may have shown beyond a resonable doubt that I am not guilty of the charges alleged by the U.S. Secret Service:

(4) Only four Negros were called for jury duty amoung 135 members of the white race:

(5) The U.S. Attorney's office had checked the records of all of the Negro jurors called for duty and knew before hand which were white and which were Negro:

(6) Over 90% of the prospective jurors were drawn from the racial troubled suburbs surrounding the Chicago area:

(7) With the exception of my own testimony, no other defense witness was allowed to be heard by the jury:

(8) Six of the government witnesses committed perjury on the stand. This perjury can be proven by comparing the transcript of the first trial with the transcript of the second trial.

I plan to appeal the rulings of judge Perry and my attorney is very confident that this case will be reversed. My attorney is of the opinion that something should be done to see that the injustices forced upon me are brought into the open. It is apparent that we cannot permit Mississippi justice to infiltrate our federal court system. If we cannot expect a fair hearing in our federal courts, then we, as Negros, have no where else to turn and our goals can never be achieved.

I am of the opinion that we must expose this injustice in order to show the people of America that we as free Americans are ever on the alert and will fight injustice no matter where it is discovered.

Sir, I ask and need the help of you and your organization in assisting me in what ever way that you might deem appropriate. It is our responsibility to prove to the people of the world that Negros who reach high positions in our U.S. Government are in fact honest, loyal, and trustworthy; for,it is my sincere belief that my arrest and engineered conviction was brought about for the purpose of placing the question of Negro honesty at issue

Your's Truly
Abraham W. Bolden

F, I/e.

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

RE: State Reapportionment

1. As you requested, I testified yesterday before the House Judiciary Committee. Our full statement was entered into the record as well as my oral additions. They were both received well by Mr. Celler and Committee Counsel, Mr. Foley.

2. This is a matter of utmost urgency, and I recommend that we advise all Chapters promptly. Senator Dirksen has introduced a bill which, if passed, will deprive the Supreme Court for approximately four years of its jurisdiction over cases involving reapportionment whether this is constitutional is open to serious argument, but it is nonetheless urgent.

3. Should the court be deprived of this power, it would mean that state legislatures will have unlimited right to fix legislative districts (in state legislatures) in such a way so as to minimize and contain the Negro voters. (Other minorities may be similarly affected.) This will limit the force of Negro votes and reduce their ability to produce better conditions. If all Negroes are in one district, or Negro voters are so chopped up as to affect no districts, a large part of the good work done in voter registration will have been nullified.

4. I urge that all Chapters be advised to oppose this strenuously and notify all Senators and Congressmen promptly.

CR:rrl

August seventh
Nineteen hundred and sixty-four

Former
legal

# MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038
26 August 1964

TO: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

Re: Bail Bond

Pursuant to our discussion of Tuesday, August 25, this is to remind you that I set up an appointment with Herbert J. Stourz, Executive Director of the Vera Foundation, 30 East 39th Street, New York 16. The telephone number is YU 6-5380. Your meeting with Mr. Stourz on Tesday, September 1 at 10 A.M. is at hisoffice. I hope that you will have had a chance to acquaint yourself somewhat with the Vera Foundation and the Manhattan Bail Project by then.

At this meeting, Mr. Stourz would like to have you bring a run-down on the general bond and legal situation in regard to the World's Fair trials. For example, we would like to know the face amount of the total bond issued, the number of persons involved and the number of charges. We would also like some specific information on the numberous postponements that have taken place and especially those that involve bringing people in from great distances. Mr. Stourz would also like to have two or three specific case histories of out of town defendants whose cases are still pending and who have required to return at least once for a postponement.

I think it is possible that the Vera Foundation could be extremely helpful in helping us meet a number of our bond situation. For example, the proposed that we prepare an information sheet in advance on each person who is likely to be arrested. The questionnairre used by Vera could be used as a model for developing our own. If we get sufficient information about each of the defendants, our chances of getting persons released on their own recognizance should be considerably advanced.

I hope that we can pursue diligently any ideas which may be forthcoming from this meeting. Mr. Stourz is probably more knowledgable in the field of bonding problems than anyone else in the country today, due to his work with Vera.

Legal

September 15, 1964

CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
Room 902
1 Union Square
New York 3, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

I at this point make application to you for the payment of a printing bill of a case entitled Gallender et al. v. State of Florida. This case is presently in the U.S. Supreme Court, involving a failure to serve Gallender and his associates in Florida.

The State of Florida refuses to drop this case and has forced us to petition the U.S. Supreme Court although the issues have been raised previously in such cases as Garner v. Louisiana and Taylor v. Louisiana.

May we ask your help in the payment of this bill of $370, payable to Adams Press, for the petition to the U.S. Supreme Court in a justifiable Civil Rights case.

Very truly yours,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Gordon Carey ✓

CR:bfl

6 October 1964

Mr. Daniel Mitchell
824 Livingston Ave.
Syracuse, New York

Dear Danny:

Thanks for sending us the check and other material. I have circulated your letter on the legal problems in Jonesboro, Louisiana to the key staff members; we will take care of the matter posthaste.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

file Main-Office

November 4, 1964

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Marvin Rich M.R.

SUBJECT: Currier Meeting

After you left the meeting today, Stephen Currier agreed to guarantee a commercial loan for $25,000. This was done after we discarded several alternative suggestions, including going to the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership.

In the course of the discussion, Jane Lee Eddy requested, and Stephen Currier reinforced, a promise on our part that we would cut back expenses. Their point was that we should be prepared for the worst, and that we cannot guarantee the success of our fund-raising efforts. Also, Mr. Currier reiterated that he was making a loan and not a contribution, and that for his own personal reasons, it was important that he be paid back promptly.

Marvin Rich

/b

Legal

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

November 11, 1964

TO: Mr. James Farmer, National Director

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

CC: Mr. Gordon Carey, Mr. Marvin Rich, Mr. James McCain

RE: Program

I thought that I might put down so that we could consider them some of the things that you and I discussed the other night.

I. I guess we all agree that our Chapters, and the civil rights movement generally, will be looking to us for leadership in the months ahead. There are various ways in which programmatic activities can be developed in my view.

(a) Political Activity: It would seem important that we develop immediately some directions which political activity will take; for example, negatively, I would assume that, for the immediate future, we will not engage in local political campaigns, though even here there might be some special exceptions.

(b) With the opening of the Washington office we have got to think programmatically how we are going to use that office. Obviously, the major items of legislation which will be of concern to us in the immediate future concern:

(i) the anti-poverty program, and
(ii) reapportionment.

In each case we should be prepared to develop and expound what we want to accomplish. In the case of reapportionment, presumably this would be relatively simple since we would support the Supreme Court principle of one man-one vote. This would mean not only presenting our psotion in the National Legislature but guiding our Chapters in the State Legislatures where this program will also be on the agenda.

As to poverty, the issue requires precise development from us as to what we expect this program to do. I assume our position generally would be that it is not sufficient to have an overall poverty program on the theory that this will help whites and Negroes alike. There obviously are special Negro problems that must be considered, in employ-

ment, housing, schools. In fact, this is the very point on which I personally disagree with the Bayard Rustin approach which, without saying so, seems to think that race relations will be solved by an adequate poverty program. To me this is a false assumption.

(c) The election returns indicate that a concentration on voter registration is warranted, particularly in Alabama and South Carolina. While obviously we cannot abandon our responsibilities in Mississippi, an analysis of the vote in Alabama and South Carolina indicates that we can serve a very valuable function by throwing as much effort as possible into this.

(i) For example, in Alabama Senator Sparkman comes up for election in two years. Nothing he can say or do will get him the support of the Republicans and, consequently, the radical racists. Even if he were to become a Republican, an attempt to pull a Strom Thurmond, his position is such that it would be of no avail. With five Republican Congressmen elected and with Lister Hill barely surviving against a Republican a couple of years ago, it is clear that the Republicans will make a big fight with reasonable expectancy of winning Sparkman's seat, and they will have covert or open support from Wallace. If we were to begin an active voter registration campaign in Alabama immediately, I think we would get the support of the Federal Administration, which would certainly want to help Sparkman preserve his seat.

(ii) In South Carolina a similar situation prevails, though not quite as clearcut. But here again, with Strom Thurmond having become a Republican and carrying tremendous weight in the state even though he is quite irresponsible in his activities, the Democrats will also be looking for additional support against a major thrust of the Republican Party. Our role here also should be a major registration campaign which would elicit assistance from the Federal Government.

(iii) In this regard there is very little that can be accomplished at this time in Mississippi, and perhaps we ought to concentrate more there on employment and school problems, while working on voter registration. The vote in Mississippi was so lopsided that it might be wise to consider other kinds of action programs that should be instituted in order to build Negro economic strength.

(iv) In Louisiana, of course, we must continue all our major efforts without let-up.

II. It is important that at this time, now that the election is over, the National Office institute a nationwide program that will be meaningful in terms of current civil rights activities, that will be sufficiently dramatic so as to fire the imagination of a large group of people and that can improve the economic status of Negroes. It would appear that housing programs, school programs and so forth are, by their very nature, local and, while direction and assistance must come from the National Office, the programs would have to be carried on at the local level. There is one exception to this; ~~insofar as~~ legislation for the appropriation of money and the development of programs comes from Washington. ~~is concerned~~.

The field of employment, however, by the nature of our economic society, is amenable to action on a national level with all chapters participating in a program led and devised by the National Office. There are numerous major corporations which function across the country which discriminate, and should be a target of our efforts to improve the economic status of Negroes.

One of the difficulties of working with people in the depths of the ghetto is the fact that they are so depressed and demoralized that it is extremely difficult to get them even to become concerned about their problems. What the Freedom Rides did for Negroes generally was not so much obtain a seat on the bus or in a bus station, but developed a sense of pride, of dignity, in their ability to accomplish the necessary result. A nationwide program against one or more major economic empires will (a) produce an improvement in the employment situation and (b) even more importantly, will make it just that much more possible for our chapters to reach into the ghetto so that chapter programs will be received a little better as a result. Knocking off an economic giant, and I think we are now strong enough to take on some of the major national corporations such as Metropolitan Life, Prudential Life, numerous others that need not be mentioned at this point, would reach into the ghetto and help develop a further sense of dignity, without which no civil rights program can even get into motion.

III. In no way are the above designed to stifle chapter programs, but rather, to encourage them. It would seem to me to be fairly obvious that a national employment program would stimulate local programs against local companies and would have the benefit of the publicity attached to the National program. It would make us look tough and ready for action, which is terribly important at this time.

Similarly, we should encourage chapters all over the country, particularly in the North and West, to push voter registration campaigns as part of our political program. It is quite clear that there are still large masses of Negroes who have not yet registered, even in areas where registration is not particularly difficult.

IV. It would seem to me that it is urgent that, whatever program we adopt, it be done promptly. Time is of the essence.

I suggest that, as quickly as possible, a small meeting out of the office of the persons who receive this memo, together with a few others such as George Wiley and Floyd McKissick, should spend some time preparing a program. Whether it be the above or not is not important so long as we take the leadership without delay. Obviously, the NAC has a right to expect us to develop a vigorous program.

CR:hdl

Legal Dept

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Mr. James Farmer November 19, 1964

FROM: Carl Rachlin

CC: Mr. Gordon Carey, Mr. Marvin Rich

RE: Legal Department - Financial

1) We have several cases going which, unhappily, will involve us in fairly substantial expenditures unless the money can come from other sources.

(a) There are three cases going to the New York State Court of Appeals (highest court in State of New York):

(i) People v. Collins
(ii) People v. Lawson
(iii) People v. Penn

On two of these three the main or total expenditure will be met either by the ACLU (Collins) or the State (Lawson), although in Lawson we will have to pay for the brief, which will be a relatively small expenditure compared with paying for the court record, which will be paid for by the State. In the Penn case, which is the test case involving the numerous arrests made the summer of 1963, this will be our burden. Unfortunately, we cannot drop it because it is not only important but numerous other people's cases ride on this and there will be lots of jailgoing unless we appeal it further. Obviously, of course, even the further appeal will not necessarily mean a victory, though we hope to produce one. In each of these three cases volunteer attorneys will be working with us on the preparation of drafts of the briefs.

(b) Sprowal case: Sprowal was given an outrageous sentence of 60 days for allegedly violating a State statute about loitering in the vicinity of a public school. What he was in fact doing was handing out CORE leaflets to high school youngsters leaving the school. This actually is an important case, but I must confess that I had assumed that Sprowal would receive some penalty like a $10 fine and I had debated with myself that, despite the importance of the case, should we, because of our financial condition, continue the case. With the 60-day sentence, however, incredible as it is, we have no choice.

This case also is being prepared by one of our volunteers. Interestingly enough, there was a California case recently involving a similar statute and similar facts, in which the court indicated that loitering in the vicinity of a school could not constitutionally include a free speech activity such as distribution of noncommercial leaflets. So we ought to

./.

win this case. The appeal, however, is to the intermediate court.

2) Quite properly I am being pushed to reconvene the very successful law conference we held last winter. There is no doubt that this conference more than paid for itself in the prestige it added to CORE, as well as the increase in the number of legal volunteers. The cost, including bringing a few of our Southern lawyers to New York, was about $2,500. Some of the papers prepared for that conference have been reproduced in numerous legal papers and magazines, with appropriate credit to the fact that they were prepared for our conference.

I think it is very important that we repeat this conference this winter, approximately the middle of February. Numerous papers are being prepared for such a conference although, I suppose, they would be useful even though no conference were in fact held.

I urgently recommend that we continue the conference. Perhaps the financing can come in whole or in part from SEDF. I wonder if Marvin things that Stephen Currier might assist us. I would assume the budget would be approximately the same amount although we might anticipate a larger turnout because of the substantial increase in the number of people we correspond with.

Carl Rachlin

CR:hdl

P.S. In addition:

3) In preparation is a petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court in the Clinton, La. library arrests. This only becomes expensive if the court should grant our petition and decide to hear the case. At this moment the cost to print the petition should not be very high. It is to be filed the first week of December.

Legal Dept

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Mr. James Farmer November 20, 1964

FROM: Carl Rachlin

CC: Mr. Gordon Carey, Mr. Marvin Rich

RE: Chapel Hill - Telephone conversations with Floyd McKissick and William Kunstler on November 19th

McKissick advised me that he had filed the necessary papers to perfect the appeal in four situations. In fact, we discussed this the day before in relationship to expenses Floyd had incurred in order to file the papers. In speaking to McKissick again yesterday he was very disturbed because he had shortly before speaking to me learned from one of the young defendants, a Harry Boyt, whose father has some executive capacity with SCLC, that Kunstler and Kinoy represented him. Floyd was upset because (a) he had already done all the work, including writing the brief and laying out the necessary expenses; (b) noone had the courtesy to tell him of this; and (c) if he had not perfected the appeal, the time would have elapsed and the penalty would have been incurred.

At Floyd's request I spoke to Kunstler and caught him at the SCEF office and told Kunstler Floyd's feelings. Kunstler told me that on or about September 29th, at some SCLC conference, Mr. Boyt, Sr. asked him to represent Junior. Kunstler advised me that he sent the request on to Phil Hirschkopf, who formerly was with the Law Students but is now associated with a firm in either Arlington or Alexandria, Virginia; but in view of what has happened, he would have Hirschkopf call Floyd and clarify the whole thing.

Of course, Floyd is concerned because a question could be raised concerning his appearing on behalf of somebody who may not have authorized him to go ahead. In view of problems the bar association has given Floyd in North Carolina this might be serious.

I called Floyd and passed this information on to him. Listening in on the conversation at his end was Carol Silver, a young law graduate who is assigned to Floyd's office, and she told Floyd and me on the telephone that she had spoken to Hirschkopf only yesterday about several matters and that to her it was clear from the context of the conversation that Hirschkopf presumably had not been advised that he was supposed to represent Boyt. In other words, if Floyd hadn't filed the papers, the right to appeal would have been lost.

CR:hdl

20 November 1964

Miss Lynda Tepfer
1633 East 27th St.
Brooklyn 29, N. Y.

Dear Miss Tepfer:

Thank you for your letter of November 17 addressed to Mr. Harmer. We are referring your letter to our legal department. You should hear from them shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Staff Associate

NM:LP

cc: Carl Rachlin,
General Counsel

**CORE Interoffice Memorandum**

December 3, 1964

TO: Mr. James Farmer

FROM: Carl Rachlin

CC: Mr. Gordon Carey, Mr. Marvin Rich

RE: CORE Legal Conference

Following up on my memorandum of November 19th as to the Legal Conference which I would like to hold in mid-February, is it possible for SEDF to pay part of the expense or perhaps even all of it on the ground that it is purely educational and serves a useful purpose in the civil rights field, as well as that it helps to develop more lawyers who become volunteers?

Can we resolve this in the very near future?

CR:hdl

14 December 1964

Mr. Joel Smith, 9UPAk
275 Atlantic Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Smith:

I have referred your letter to CORE's General Counsel, Carl Rachlin, of our Legal Department.

Mr. Rachlin will follow through with your problem at his earliest convenience. If you do not hear from him within a week or so, please write directly to him.

Yours very truly,

Lane Perdue
Secretary to
Gordon R. Carey

cc: Mr. Carl Rachlin
General Counsel
CORE - 38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y. 10038

Rachel

January 13, 1965

Mr. Donald Slaiman
Director of Civil Rights
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Don,

As you know, one of the grittiest problems that must be resolved in the near future concerns the relationship of Negro workers as well as other minorities to the seniority rights accumulated in industries which for one reason or another have not had Negro workers except in menial tasks.

It is important that a serious effort be made to resolve this great difficulty and I wonder whether you would serve on a small committee so that we might devise a program which perhaps could be presented by civil rights organizations such as CORE jointly with the American labor movement.

I have a few thoughts which might be a basis for consideration:

(1) I assume, other problems being solved, all could agree on a merger of segregated locals with the white locals.

(2) I also assume that we all agree that it is important and that Negroes must be given credit for years of service in the industry. Otherwise, in a merger situation, (a) they suffer first as a result of automation and (b) even when there are jobs available, they will be at the bottom of the seniority barrel despite many years of service.

(3) Without going into the moral or legal rights of white workers who have benefited from the segregationist patterns of their employers or of their local unions, or both as the case may be, a program must be devised to increase the skills of Negroes who will be entering the merged local, but often with lesser training because of the segregationist pattern in the past.

I feel reasonably sure that if we put our heads together, as

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CORE



difficult as this problem is, we can find a rational solution.

I hope that you will be able to serve on such a committee.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mr. Marvin Rich
Dr. George Wiley

CR:hdl

Rachel

January 13, 1965

Joseph Robison, Esq.
American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Joe,

As you know, one of the grittiest problems that must be resolved in the near future concerns the relationship of Negro workers as well as other minorities to the seniority rights accumulated in industries which for one reason or another have not had Negro workers except in menial tasks.

It is important that a serious effort be made to resolve this great difficulty and I wonder whether you would serve on a small committee so that we might devise a program which perhaps could be presented by civil rights organizations such as CORE jointly with the American labor movement.

I have a few thoughts which might be a basis for consideration:

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I feel reasonably sure that if we put our heads together, as difficult as this problem is, we can find a rational solution.

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I hope that you will be able to serve on such a committee.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Siley
Mr. Marvin Rich

CR:hdl

Rachel

January 13, 1965

Mr. Edward Gray
Region 9-A
International Union United Auto
Aerospace Agricultural Implement
Workers of America
UAWAFL-CIO
393 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

As you know, one of the grittiest problems that must be resolved in the near future concerns the relationship of Negro workers as well as other minorities to the seniority rights accumulated in industries which for one reason or another have not had Negro workers except in menial tasks.

It is important that a serious effort be made to resolve this great difficulty and I wonder whether you would serve on a small committee so that we might devise a program which perhaps could be presented by civil rights organizations such as CORE jointly with the American labor movement.

I have a few thoughts which might be a basis for consideration:

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CORE



I feel reasonably sure that if we put our heads together, as difficult as this problem is, we can find a rational solution.

I hope that you will be able to serve on such a committee.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich

CR:hdl

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. George Wiley

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Legal Department (Report for NAC meeting February 6, 1965)

I. Program

A. During the last few months we have been involved in:

(a.) U.S. Supreme Court--Cox v. Louisiana, argued early in October. The case was decided in our favor on all counts on January 18, 1965.

(b.) Brown v. Louisiana--new case being prepared for the U.S. Supreme Court.

(c.) Work on the CORE Legal Conference. This is being paid for by SEDF, but all time and preparation are being done in our department.

(d.) Brewery matters and related employment problems, involving much correspondence and time spent in negotiations.

(e.) Preparation of a long menorandum entitled "A Hard Look at the Civil Rights Law", discussing what the law does not do. This will go out shortly.

(f.) Trailways matter--legal advice and supervision as well as negotiations in Washington with Federal agencies, coordination with CORE Northeast Regional Office, Philadelphia CORE chapter, attorneys.

(g.) Cooperation with LCDC (Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee), helping to keep it going for summer use particularly and in connection with this.

(h.) Preparing Dennis v. Johnson, an important Mississippi case challenging the constitutionality of many Mississippi laws.

(i.) Negotiations with President's Committee for Civil Rights under Law.

(j.) Completing memorandum on Rent Strikes sent to all chapters.

(k.) Developing further our now substantial network of lawyers all over the United States. This means

(l.) Giving assistance to Tucson Attorney in Civil Rights Law case

(m.) Supervising Milwaukee case

(n.) Same in Tulsa--sending volunteer, close CORE associate Marvin Karpatkin to Tulsa to work there on important court case

(o.) Similar in Omaha, Camden, Chicago

(p.) Supervising the case in Trenton involving most of our N.E. Regional office as well as assisting them there in their ongoing activities with regard to Urban Renewal.

(q.) We are still optimistic (less so) for an adjudication on segregated school bonds. We are still pushing this with the attorneys-general of the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York.

(r.) Work on a library desegregation case in Louisiana and a school case in Mississippi.

(s.) There are several cases at the appeal stage here in New York:

(t.) 3 important sit-in cases in the New York Court of Appeals

(u) Very important so-called "loitering" case of Chris Sprowal to be appealed.

B. (a) As General Counsel of CORE, I deal with various internal legal matters, corporate and tax problems. These we handle, although short-handed, as they develop. There is heavy involvement on the telephone. In large part these are local matters, some crackpot, some irrelevant, but all meaning much too much time. Because the National office is in New York, and because the Legal Department is supposed to be a repository of vast and diverse information, all sorts of inquiries are sent our way, many unnecessary, but all time-consuming. We also have fairly heavy correspondence to deal with all over the U.S. on Civil Rights matters, etc. Needless to say, our work involves co-ordination with the activities of Chapters and Regional Offices, and, often, participation in CORE workshops.

We were instrumental in the creation of CORE Metropolitan Legal Defense Fund, which we are in the process of setting-up as a tax-exempt corporation. This group should start to be active in both fund-raising and in processing certain types of incoming calls and correspondence (e.g. police brutality) in the New York metropolitan area, thus relieving the National office of dealing with NY cases, at least at the preliminary stage.

(b) Other activities include university relations:

(i) participation in civil rights activities of universities such as helping conduct graduate seminar on civil rights for Columbia University Law School next semester.

(ii) sit on Board as CORE Counsel of New York University Law School Hays Civil Liberties Center.

(iii) Stimulate law schools on the other hand to engage in long-range civil rights activities on our behalf such as University of Michigan and Boston College Law Schools whom we have asked to prepare a report on a new approach to landlord-tenant relations.

(iv) Maintaining close relations with and sit on Board of the Law Student Civil Rights Research Council for assistance in research problems and entree to students in many law schools in the U.S. such as Columbia, Pennsylvania, Howard, Harvard, Chicago, California, etc.

(c) Furthermore, I supervise 3 students (SEDF scholarship students) as part of their continuing legal education. They help us and it is my view that we play an important role in their legal education and their future in the civil rights field.

(d) In recent months I made trips to New Orleans (Pierson v. Ray), Washington (to argue Cox), Cleveland and Chicago (chapter problems). Of course, trips to Washington were also made on other CORE business.

(e) I must attend conferences and meetings of such organizations as American Jewish Congress (member of board of their Committee of Law and Social Action), American Civil Liberties Union, LCDC (as member of the board), Workers Defense League (member of the board,) Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (Advisor). After twenty-five years as an attorney I have finally become a member of the American Bar Association and hope

to serve on a new committee that is being set up in the realm of constitutional law. I hope to reach many more attorneys in this way and interest them in working for CORE.

(f) Occasionally cooperate with attorneys in preparing civil rights cases other than CORE cases.

(g) Maintain a constant correspondence with numerous government agencies, such as

(i) Defense Department - We have several matters pending before them and successfully handled others.

(ii) F.B.I. - While this is difficult and delicate, it is also often very useful - such as at Jonesboro where it was their help that was important.

(iii) Justice Department - ditto

(iv) Post Office

(v) Civil Rights Commission

C. Program for the next few months

Under this heading I will outline the relationship of the legal work to program and our plans for activities in the next few months. Needless to say, activities outlined under A. and B. will continue to be part of our every-day work. The anticipated expenses related to these activities will be listed under the section entitled "Future expenses.")

It is in the areas relating to program that we have our greatest frustrations. Most of these come about because we do not have lawyers in the field at important centers to take the legal steps necessary to promote civil rights in an affirmative manner; (for that matter, as in Northern Florida, we do not always have a lawyer to defend people arrested.) Northern Florida and Southern Georgia is a particular area where we could use this assistance - SEDF has appropriated this money and I have been interviewing people for this vacancy.

Louisiana is fairly well covered. Mississippi for some time has needed a lawyer with our philosophy. Obviously, it is important that CORE take as much charge legally as is possible. Some of our internal problems might disappear. In the event of any major program and undertakings in Mississippi, one man will not be anywhere near sufficient. And we are currently faced with the question of Henry Aronson's resignation from CORE. However, our close ties with LCDC are proving a great advantage. They have just hired a full time lawyer for Mississippi, Alvin Bronstein, who will work in close cooperation with us. This will not cost CORE anything. Other major activities will require the assistance of LCDC which, of course, is its main function. For example, we are beginning soon an interesting reapportionment case in Mississippi which will be undertaken by LCDC.

With a regularized group of lawyers in key areas I could plan important legal activities instead of merely acting in an ad hoc fashion, and this will be of greater use to the men in the field, task force people, etc. There are lots of things that I have in mind for such purposes, one of which a big action, in advance, to step off the Plaquemines Parish program, if it develops as discussed.

Presumably, if we can get our bills paid in Louisiana, there are lots of legal problems to be developed, including a very interesting case of admission to Louisiana Tech which is rapidly progressing, and other school employment and public facility matters, as well as certain injunctive type cases to protect our workers in this field. In Northern Florida we can try with one man, together with additional help from other sources. I have a statewide school case in mind for Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. So far as Mississippi is concerned, it is a little more difficult, mainly because of the gross number of things to be tried. In South Carolina we have the difficulty of having no lawyer of whom we can be certain. A year ago we prepared a complaint in New York in a school board case which never got off the ground because NAACP put pressure on the plaintiffs to withdraw. The role of our lawyer in this has never been clear.

We must not neglect South Carolina where I would like to have a man as soon as our program gets going, or establish such local assistance as will cover us.

Problems do develop in areas where there are no lawyers, and if travel money were a little more available, I have competent men here to send to places such as Tulsa, etc. who have gone previously.

Hopefully we are getting New York problems under control. We need to do this in San Francisco, where there are lawyers but, because of the money, I have not been able to go there and try to see if it can be put in order, and what money would be needed to keep it on an even keel. I tried with a volunteer, Wester Sweet, of San Jose, but this did not work out. Also, this is essential in New Jersey, where there are lots of volunteers, but not enough coordination because the man who has been handling it is a volunteer. New Jersey illustrates the difficulty of relying too much on volunteers for trial work. In a recent Trenton matter two lawyers absolutely promised to be available and then were not. All one can do is bite one's nails since the men were volunteers.

II. Staff

(a) In the office itself there are only myself and a secretary. We have the part-time help of three law students on scholarships from SEDF. We have developed a mailing list of over 900 persons, of whom approximately 700 are attorneys all over the country able in one way or another to work for CORE. Almost all of these are volunteers.

(b) Our leading volunteers are:

(1) Marvin Karpatkin, in New York, who helps me with national affairs, such as the Cox defamation case, Tulsa injunctinn case, etc.

(2) George Schiffer, for New York affairs, who works very hard (e.g. all the World's Fair cases). SEDF gives him a substantial sum for the use of his office, telephone, equipment, etc. and also for the assistance of Jules Zalon, a young lawyer.

(c) Our leading attorneys on retainer are:

(1) Messrs Collins, Douglas, and Elie, who receive $400 per month plus expenses. This may go higher at the rate of $10.00 per hour when their work gets out of hand. As it is, they have not received their retainers or been reimbursed for expenses for the last 6 months of 1964.

(2) Floyd McKissick in North Carolina who receives $250 per month.

(3) We have other lawyers in Louisiana with a fixed rate ($10 per hour) but only for time actually spent. This is very reasonable and will help us in Louisiana for the future.

III Budget

Since the beginning of September the outstanding bills of the Legal Department have consistently stood at around $20,000. This does not include office or travel expenses for myself, which National CORE assumes. While we have managed to pay off a few bills, new ones have come in to bring it back to that amount. We have tried to keep our expenses at the absolute minimum, but even so, we have had to incur certain new expenses. Our department has been a serious victim of CORE's financial plight in recent months. Numerous volunteer attorneys have paid large sums out of their own pocket with the understanding that National CORE would reimburse them, and after six months (some longer) many are still waiting. Court stenographers who have prepared records for important cases have not been paid, and the effect of this is that many people who previously worked for us with enthusiasm are at the point where they are less than enthusiastic. We have done our best to plead their indulgence for the sake of the movement but we are in danger of losing their good will. Court stenographers have gotten to the point there they demand payment in advance. In the case of bail bondsmen...especially in the South...this presents a serious problem. This state of affairs is seriously hampering effectiveness on the legal front.

Fortunately, SEDF has come to our rescue. I met with Ann Singer of SEDF recently and went over each bill with her. Most of these bills are in an area whereby they could be picked up by SEDF. The only question is their finances. Not more than $5,000 or so would remain for National CORE to pay if they picked up all that they can pick up.

Future expenses

(a) Retainers for Collins, Douglas & Elie and for Floyd McKissick, as of January 1, 1965, are being paid by SEDF.

(b) SEDF has established the following annual budget for CORE Legal activities:

| | |
|---|---|
| $20,000 | - Louisiana |
| 14,400 | - Mississippi |
| 14,400 | - Northern Florida |
| 3,600 | - North Carolina |
| 3,000 | - Legal Conference |
| 12,000 | - Northern Projects |
| $67,400 | Total |

This includes the above mentioned retainers, and covers the expenses of George Schiffer in New York and one attorney's salary in his office.

(c) Office expenses at CORE National Office:

(1) Telephone - about $125. a month

(2) No additional employees at this time, but special clerical assistance is needed from time to time, at an estimated $300 - $500 through May. This could be reduced by the use of competent volunteers if available. Additional help on work involving the Conference will come out of the SEDF grant for this purpose.

(d) Travel expenses:

(1) I hope to hire a lawyer for Northern Florida shortly and should spend a little time there helping him get started and planning some major efforts. Two trips.

(2) Two to three trips to Mississippi.

(3) Two to Louisiana.

To some extent some of these can be combined. But our plans for active legal programs in these areas necessitate this.

(4) I should go to South Carolina and lay the groundwork for setting up a group of lawyers to work with us in our forthcoming campaign. Two trips.

(5) One trip to Oklahoma and Texas

(6) One trip to West Coast. This latter is important particularly in light of the Chet Duncan situation and to show our interest in their problems, etc.

(7) One or two trips to Chicago.

These last three could also be combined if carefully planned.

(8) Three to four trips to Washington, D. C.

(9) One trip to Boston early in February to make a speech at Boston College Law School.

(10) One trip to Syracuse (housing rehabilitation matter)

Total travel expenses are estimated at approximately $1,500.00. Perhaps this figure can be reduced if it can be planned carefully.

(e) Other expenses:

(1) Based on previous experience, and assuming active national programs, we will need for bail bonds.....$3-4,000.

(2) Appellate work is hard to estimate, e.g. we have just received a request from Charles Oldham on the Jefferson Bank case, handled in large part from St. Louis, but with some assistance from us. This appeal would cost at least $5,000.00.

Any case that goes to the U.S. Supreme Court will cost us several thousand dollars. We can expect a couple of these per year. Currently we are awaiting word on our petition for a writ of certiorari in Callender v. Florida and Brown v. Louisiana. In large part these should be met by SEDF.

(3) We will have some printing bills, but they should not come to more than $1,000 unless, of course, cases not previously born rear up.

(4) We hope to have two lawyers plus clerical assistance for the South soon, but SEDF will pay this.

(5) Legal Department news letter - important service - no budget as yet.

(6) Special memoranda from time to time (including soon-to-go-out memorandum entitled "A Hard Look at the Civil Rights Act.") - $500-1,000.

(7) Legal texts and journals*- $200-250. We still hope to get U.S. Supreme Court Reports as a gift.

*This does not include important matters such as United States Supreme Court Reports, etc., and arrangements shoud be made for General Counsel to join the City Bar Association for its library and to be on its active Civil Rights Committee.

Thus, in addition to the budget for the full year of $67,400 from SEDF and assuming they will pick up about three-fourths of our outstanding bills, in summary:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance of outstanding bills | about $5,000.00 |
| Telephone expenses - 5 months (Jan-May) | 625.00 |
| Clerical (emergency) | 300 - 500.00 |
| Travel expenses | 1,500.00 |
| Bailbonds (rough estimate depends on activity | 3,000 - 4,000.00 |
| Appellate work | 4,000.00 |
| Printing bills | 1,000.00 |
| Newsletter | ??? |
| Memoranda (including postage) | 500 - 1,000.00 |
| Reference books | 200 - 250.00 |
| | $18,875.00 |

Obviously, without assistance from SEDF, the use of volunteer attorneys, and close cooperation with LCDC, Law Students CR Research Council, etc., etc. this figure would more likely be in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Legal dept


# NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD NEWSLETTER

FEBRUARY, 1965

CADILLAC TOWER • DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

Published monthly by the National Lawyers Guild to report Guild activities

ISSUE No. 8

William Goodman, Detroit Editor

Application to mail at second class postage rates is pending at Detroit, Michigan


# EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS

The winter meeting of the Executive Board was held in Jackson, Mississippi (Holiday Inn) on Saturday and Sunday, February 13 and 14, 1965. The meeting was well attended, and was a busy one with the Board passing four resolutions, deciding to continue the new Southern Regional Office, approving an expanded 1965 budget, selecting a national convention site and considering such other varied topics as the distribution of Civil Rights Guide books and the implementation of pre-paid legal service plans.

Finances were of primary concern to the Board and, because of increased operating expense due to the Guild's expanded southern program, a budget of $52,000.00 was approved. Last year's Guild budget was $44,000.00. Treasurer Fieger's financial statement indicated that the Guild's net income for the year 1964, was $52,000.00 and that the Guild's present balance is negligible. Thus, there is an urgent and immediate need for funds.

Of special concern, also, was the work of the new Southern Regional Office, under Director Claudia Shropshire. Mrs. Shropshire's detailed report indicated that violence and harassment of civil rights workers in Mississippi, and of the Negro citizen in Mississippi who seeks to enjoy the rights of citizenship, continues. She indicated that ten attorneys have come to Mississippi under the Guild's program since the re-opening of the Jackson office in the late fall of 1964, but that there is a need for even more. Many requests for assistance go unanswered, because of a lack of counsel. (See the January issue of the NEWSLETTER, Dateline: Mississippi).

San Francisco was selected over Chicago as the site for the 1965 National Convention. It was agreed that the July 4th or Labor Day weekend would be considered as primary target dates for the Convention.

Executive Secretary, James Lafferty, reported on the continuing growth of the

*(Cont'd page 4)*

# Guild Offers Aid to Alabama

SHERIFF CLARK & NEGROES AT COURTHOUSE

On February 12, Guild President Ernest Goodman sent a letter to the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., which indicated the Guild's concern with the recent events in Selma, Alabama. In light of the mass arrests, Goodman offered the services of the Guild's Committee for Legal Assistance in the South to provide attorneys for those arrested.

In a follow-up letter of February 16, committee co-chairman, George W. Crockett Jr., suggested a temporary extension of Guild activity into all of Alabama. In making the offer, Crockett stated: "We note from the press, that upon the conclusion of the campaigne in Selma, it is your intension to carry on similar campaigns in other counties in Alabama. We are prepared to open a temporary office in Alabama for the purpose of servicing volunteer lawyers who already are committed, or will be committed, to come to that state and render their legal services free of charge for a period of one to two weeks." . . . **

## Varied Resolutions Passed by Executive Board

At its recent meeting, the Guild's Executive Board expressed its concern over several issues of national and international importance. Viet Nam, HUAC and the prosecution of Nazi War criminals, all inspired affirmative statements of the Guild's position.

*(Cont'd page 2)*

## EDITORIAL

Must the National Lawyers Guild be a small, exclusive organization? I have heard many members express the opinion that the Guild, by reason of its radical stand on issues of concern to the Bar and the American public, is doomed to have a small, select membership, who for advancing unpopular causes must continually smart under attacks leveled at it as a "leftist" organization. Many members, I think, feel it is useless to expect more than a few brave souls to join bacause of the abusive treatment of the Guild in the past.

I think, however, that the Guild's appeal is wider than many of us realize. Admittedly, the great bulk of the American Bar is not clamoring to climb aboard. But, there are many more attorneys concerned with the social and legal ills of the day than there are Guild members. The considerable support for our Mississippi Project, for example, demonstrates that there are others who are willing to work with us and join with us, despite past smears.

We must learn to be less defensive about the Guild. We are no longer under attack, we are attacking with a program that appeals to many young members of the American Bar. If we truly believe in our program then we must be willing to urge it upon others and actively solicit their membership in the Guild.

We have done little to seek out these potential members. To remedy this defect the National Office is trying to establish active membership committees at each chapter with a membership campaign.

There is much, however, that the individual member can do. The Guild is that kind of organization. I sincerely believe that our membership would double if every member would ask ONE colleague to join the Guild. All of us can think of one who might join. Most prospective members simply have not been asked. And, human nature being what it is, they have not sought out membership in the Guild. Most people must be asked and then reminded and then reminded again.

I ask that each member use the membership brochure I sent several months ago to introduce someone to the Guild. Or, at least send me the name of someone you think the National Office should contact and encourage to join. And please, do it now!

*James Lafferty*

James Lafferty, Executive Secretary

*(Cont'd from page 1)*

## RESOLUTION ON VIET NAM

"It is a basic principle of International Law that every nation should have the right and opportunity to determine for itself without foreign military interference, how and by whom it shall be governed. This right includes the right to change its form of government by election or even by revolution.

This is particularly true of new and underdeveloped countries, which must be given the opportunity to create their own institutions, to bring forward their own leaders and to determine their own economic and political destinies.

The war in South Viet Nam involves hostilities between competing groups of South Viet Nam citizens and, therefore, is a civil war, notwithstanding such foreign intervention has occurred. No outside power should ever have become involved in that war. Our intervention not only results in unnecessary loss of life; it not only results in interference of the right of the people of South Viet Nam to choose their own government, but it raises the danger of World War through the involvement of other great powers.

Our intervention in South Viet Nam is a direct violation of the terms of the 1954 Geneva agreements which we promised to observe and honor. That agreement provided among other things, that no foreign power should send troops to South Viet Nam or establish military bases on South Viet Nam territory.

We therefore join with Senators Morse, Gruening and others in urging that we immediatly withdraw from any participation in the hostilities in South Viet Nam as should other foreign troops which may be involved. We recommend the immediate convocation of the 1954 Geneva powers so that they may offer their good offices to the Viet Namese people in an effort to assure the withdrawal of all foreign troops and to assist in a peaceful settlement".

Copies of the above-quoted resolution were sent to Senators Morse and Gruening as well as the President, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State.

## RESOLUTION ON REPEAL OF THE WAR CRIMINAL (MURDER) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN WEST GERMANY

The Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild at its meeting of February 14, 1965, at Jackson, Mississippi:

Concerned in the name of humanity by Nazi atrocities and brutalities which caused deaths of millions of innocent persons during World War II; and,

Recognizing that because of military occupation, the delay in formation of a government, the division of Germany, the dislocation caused by World War II in Europe and the Cold War, there are many persons who committed murder under West German law and the law of other states who have not yet been investigated by the prosecuting authorities or indicted; and,

Being aware that even under the present Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany that an ordinary legislative enactment may extend a criminal statute of limitations,

Resolves: that the National Lawyers Guild call upon bar associations in West Germany to obtain the abolition of the statute of limitations on murder by Nazi War Criminals and request our Department of State to inform the West German Government of its hope that abolition will be enacted so as to insure the prosecution of Nazi War Criminals.

Copies of the above-quoted resolution were sent to various high ranking West German officials and Bar Associations.

Two resolutions were passed regarding the HUAC: one in support of the Edwards resolution to abolish the Committee; the other alternatively in support of the Burton Resolution to require that contempt citations only issue upon an affirmative vote of either House of Congress. At present, all that is required is a majority vote of the appropriate Committee. Portions of the Edwards Resolution read as follows:

## RESOLUTION ON THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

"For over a quarter of a century, the House Un-American Activities Committee has been the major repressive force in this country against the exercise of activities protected by the First Amendment. More than any other, it has helped to discourage the free expression of opinion without which democracy cannot exist. It has extended its malignant influence into the trade union movement, into the civil rights movement and into all forms of political activity. It has been a most effective weapon in the cold war waged against the American people . . ."

Copies of both resolutions were sent to Congressmen Burton and Edwards, Speaker McCormack, and other members of the House. **

## 20 YEARS AGO . . .
## OR THEREABOUT

Most of us chuckled sympathetically with that great American spokesman who said, "Don't ever look back . . . somethin' might be gainin' on you."

But, like everything else, "looking back" can have its advantages. And, as the tree is strong or weak because of its unseen roots, the present is what it is, because of that which is not visible. All of the moments . . . great and small . . . combined into the here and now.

Rather wonderful then, to pick a year, almost any year, since the inception of the National Lawyers Guild, and note that there is something in the history of the organization of which the Guild member can be justly proud.

Yesterday - 1948:
A hard year . . . a time when many thought that little could be done in the service of the high aims of the National Lawyers Guild. Yet, the following are but some of the undertakings of that year:

### CIVIL LIBERTIES

Many cases came before the courts growing out of contempt citations of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. We entered substantially all of these cases amicus to argue the unconstitutionality of the resolution creating the Committee, both upon its face, and as applied in the particular case, including JOSEPHSON v U.S., BARSKY v U.S., DENNIS v U.S., EISLER v U.S., LAWSON & TRUMBO v U.S., and MARSHALL v U.S.

We entered TAKAHASHI v FISH & GAME COMMISSION, involving the exclusion of orientals from fishing in California territorial waters, to argue the unconstitutionality of this discriminatory practice. A favorable decision was rendered by the Supreme Court.

We issued a report and testified in support of the abolition of segregation in education and against Congressional approval of a regional educational compact of southern states designed to facilitate segregation.
We issued and filed with Congressional Committees statements supporting the anti-poll tax bill and anti-lynching bill.

We issued a statement calling upon the House and Senate Judiciary Committees to investigate the prevailing methods of jury selection in the Federal Courts with the view toward initiating legislation which would guarantee the selection of fair and impartial juries representative of the population in each area.

We distributed widely our statement calling for abolition of the Committee on Un-American Activities, showing why revision of the Committee's personnel or procedures could not remedy the fundamental evils inherent in the unconstitutional power it exercised.

### LABOR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

We distributed widely:
(1) Our analysis of the Ball bill, which would have emasculated and weakened the Fair Labor Standards Act. We also testified against it before the Senate Committee, presenting constructive proposals for strengthening and extending the coverage of the existing Act.

(2) Our exhaustive report analyzing the functioning of labor-management relations under the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia acts, and under the Taft-Hartly Acts, urging a return to the provisions of the former bills as being in the public interest.

(3) Our analysis of the pending rent-control extension strengthening the Taft-Ellender-Wagner Housing Bill, which we actively supported.

### TAXATION

Our analysis of the 1948 Revenue Act was widely distributed, and we testified in opposition of the bill before the Senate Committee, urging, among other things, that any reductions granted should go to low-income bracket persons.

### INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS

Statements or reports were issued on the following subjects in the interest of furthering international cooperation and strengthening the United Nations:

(1) In opposition to peacetime selective service, as an unnecessary departure from the American tradition, unjustified by an existing threat to our security, and tending to accentuate the existing hostility among the great powers.

(2) On the illegality of the U.S. arms embargo as applied to the State of Israel.

(3) In opposition to the Bernadotte Plan for the settlement of the Palestine question, urging continued full support for the original partition plan, and de jure regognition of the State of Israel. (We organized a national delegation of 300 lawyers to confer with Ambassador Warren Austin in New York on this subject).

*(Cont'd page 4)*

## MISCELLANY - CURRENT

Recent events in San Francisco have afforded that chapter two opportunities to engage the full energies of the membership. First, there were the mass sit-in demonstrations protesting racial discrimination in hiring, which resulted in over 400 arrests and trials of the demonstrators in groups of 15. Guild attorneys organized the legal defense of the demonstrators and their splendid work in that endeavor is truly historic.

Before the chapter could fully recover from those labors, the Freespeech movement at the Berkeley campus of U.C.L.A. was underway, and Mr. Savio, along with 800 other students, was arrested. Again it has been the Guild attorneys of San Francisco who are in the fore defending the students. San Francisco reports that prior experience with mass arrests has provided them with keen insight into the problems involved in the second such undertaking.

The New York chapter has initiated its own NEWSLETTER as a means of keeping its local membership informed. A review of Vol. I, No. 4 disclosed considerable activity: A spring theater party (the play "The Odd Couple"), a report of the Constitutional Liberties Committees on "Adoptions" by Gene Ann Condon, a Narcotics committee report by Mike Atkins on "Legal Methods Available to Attack Regulations of the Federal Narcotics Bureau Which Impede Medical Treatment By Doctors of Narcotics Victims", and work by the Law and the Integrated Society Committee on integration in television, through the licensing power of the F.C.C.

The Lawyers Committee on Community Relations, a committee of the Detroit chapter of the Guild, has begun a program which includes a panel to provide defense attorneys for those whose constitutional rights are violated, a planned public seminar to be held on Law Day, on the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the possibility of a neighborhood law office and other activities aimed at servicing the community's integration growing pains. Detroit Guild attorney Richard Krandle is chairman of the committee which already numbers prominent Detroit attorneys, such as past-Councilman William Patrick, among its members.

* * * * *

National Lawyers Guild
1509 Cadillac Tower
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Second Class
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Detroit, Mich.

Mr. James Farmer CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

*(Cont'd from page 1)*

Guild publications and, in particular, on the increasingly successful mass distribution of the new Guild booklet, "Citizens' Guide to the 1964 Civil Rights Act" (See January NEWSLETTER). The Board, impressed with the excellence of the booklet and its widespread acceptance as a worthwhile tool to combat public ignorance of the provisions of the new Law, and cognizant of the lack of funds among those groups in the south who would like to distribute the booklet widely, granted authority to the national office to immediately distribute 10,000 copies of the booklet to the Negro citizens in Mississippi, free of charge. It was suggested that the membership be sent a copy of the Guide and requested to donate money to defray the expense of this mass printing and distribution. This suggestion has already been implemented by the national office.

President Goodman announced that Selma Arnold of New York City, has submitted a detailed report on the possible uses of pre-paid legal service plans. In light of the completion of this important first step, it was agreed to expand the pre-paid legal services committee and to explore further the Guild's role in this area.

Among the highlights of the many other reports were the announcements that the solicitation of donations to the Smith-Waltzer Defense Fund by the membership resulted in a net contribution of $2,677, and that the 1965-6 Referral Directory made a profit of $1,629.13. **

## Reminders to the Membership

Tie a string around your finger . . . make a mental note . . . (well, written if you prefer) . . . but, DO put these items on your list of "things to be done":

**SEND
today your contribution to the national office for the mass distribution in the south of the "Citizens' Guide to the 1964 Civil Rights Act . . ."

**DECIDE
when you are going to participate in the Challenge to unseat Congressmen from the state of Mississippi! If your own time schedule does not permit you to go, then why not sponsor the trip for someone else as others have done.

**ASK
someone to join the Guild! We are seeking new members. There are many non-Guild attorneys throughout the country who are interested in our program and who might join if someone would take the time to ask them. They have something to give . . and will certainly benefit from the experience and viewpoint which only their association with the Guild will provide!

*(Cont'd from page 3)*

**PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS AND LAW REFORM**

We urged President Truman to appoint a Commission of lawyers and leaders in the field of legal aid to work to investigate the extent to which people are denied legal services on account of their economic condition, and to recommend fitting action to remedy the deficiency.

(2) We urged the judges of the United States Supreme Court to exercise their supervisory jurisdiction over the Federal Courts to put a stop to the practice of denying admission to practice to lawyers on the basis of the economic or political views of the applicant.

(3) We drafted and urged the introduction and passage of a model state bill to govern extradition proceedings.

(4) We opposed vigorously the growing practice of Federal and State legislative investigating committees to interfere with attorneys properly performing their duties to their clients called as witnesses before such committees.

Yes, the record does disclose, to quote an old convention program, "that the Guild never faltered in its devotion to principle, or in its service to the people and to the legal profession."

From time to time, this column will serve as a reminder.

(We acknowledge our indebtedness to "Highlights of Guild Activities, 1948", by Robert Silberstein who was the National Ex. Sec'y at the time, for the textual material of this column.) **

file - Legal Dept

GEORGE SCHIFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

FEB 2 3 1965

February 18, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.,
CORE,
38 Park Row,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Carl:

I enclose a copy of a letter received today from Vincent Broderick, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, refusing to take any action regarding our complaint under the Civil Rights Laws on account of the conduct of the Port Authority.

In my opinion the complaint is well founded. It seems entirely pointless for us to seek injunctive relief when the government refuses to enforce the law. Further action on a political level is indicated.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

George Schiffer

Encl.

cc: Mr. James Farmer (w/encl.)
Mr. Louis Smith (w/encl.)

COPY

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"UNITED STATES ATTORNEY"
AND REFER TO
INITIALS AND NUMBER

VLB:mb

M 1-2

United States Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y. 10007

February 16, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 East 49th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

This is in reply to your letters of November 27, 1964, December 28, 1964, and January 29, 1965.

Your complaint arises out of attempts by members of the Congress on Racial Equality to demonstrate against Safeway Trails, Inc. (Trailways) by picketing at or near the Trailways ticket window inside the Port of New York Authority Bus Terminal at 40th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. We understand that officials of the Port Authority have refused to permit such picketing inside the terminal, and on one occasion caused a number of pickets to be arrested and charged with disorderly conduct under Section 722 of the New York State Penal Law. Thereafter, you requested officers of the New York City Police to take action to prevent the Port Authority from refusing to permit your members to picket inside the terminal and said officers declined.

As set forth in your letters, and further explained to us in telephone conversations and at a conference held with you on January 7, 1965, we understand your request to be:

1. That this office seek a federal criminal indictment of the officials of the Port Authority and officials of the City of New York on the ground that the above actions constitute a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§241 and 242.

2. As an alternative, that this office commence a civil action to enjoin the Port Authority officials from interfering with CORE's attempts to picket inside the terminal.

VLB:mb
M 1-2 George Schiffer, Esq. -2-

We have reviewed this matter with care, and have conferred with representatives of the Port Authority as well as with you. We note that the gravamen of your complaint is the action of the Port of New York Authority in prohibiting picketing within the Port of New York Authority Terminal. We have concluded that grounds do not exist for Federal criminal prosecution, and that there are neither grounds nor statutory authority for the civil proceeding you suggest as an alternative.

Sincerely yours,

VINCENT L. BRODERICK
Chief Assistant
United States Attorney

Legal Dept.

SECOND ANNUAL

# CORE Legal Conference

"THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS ACT—
A NEW CHALLENGE TO THE LAWYER"

Held At

THE PARK-SHERATON HOTEL
SEVENTH AVENUE & 55th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10019

## PROGRAM

**February 19-21, 1965**

*Sponsored by*

CORE Scholarship,
Education & Defense Fund, Inc.

**Friday, February 19**

2:00 P.M. Registration

2:30 P.M. Welcome—Carl Rachlin, CORE General Counsel

3:00 P.M. *"New Approaches To Landlord-Tenant Relationships"*

Clarence B. Jones, Chairman
George Schiffer, Paper
Vita O. Weiss, Participant
Richard Newhouse, Participant

8:00 P.M. *"The Unconstitutional Use Of Bail"*

Leo Pfeffer, Chairman
Stephen Wizner, Paper
John M. Pratt, Participant
David J. McCarthy, Jr., Participant

**Saturday, February 20**

10:00 A.M. *"Civil Rights And The Anti-Poverty Program"*

Carl Rachlin, Chairman
Andrew E. Norman, Paper
Floyd B. McKissick, Participant
Harris Wofford, Participant
Faith Seidenberg, Participant

2:00 P.M. *"The NLRB And Racial Discrimination"*

Floyd B. McKissick, Chairman
Robert Carter, Paper
Thomas G. S. Christensen, Participant
Benjamin Naumoff, Participant

6:30 P.M. Cocktail—The Forum Room

7:30 P.M. Dinner—Grand Ballroom

**Saturday, February 20**

9:15 P.M. Address—*"The Black Revolution"*

CHIEF S. O. ADEBO, C. M. G.,
Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations and Barrister-at-Law
(called by Gray's Inn, London)

**Sunday, February 21**

11:00 A.M. *"Affirmative Uses Of The Injunction"*

Robert Collins, Chairman
Marvin M. Karpatkin, Paper
Melvin Wulf, Participant
Peter Marcuse, Participant

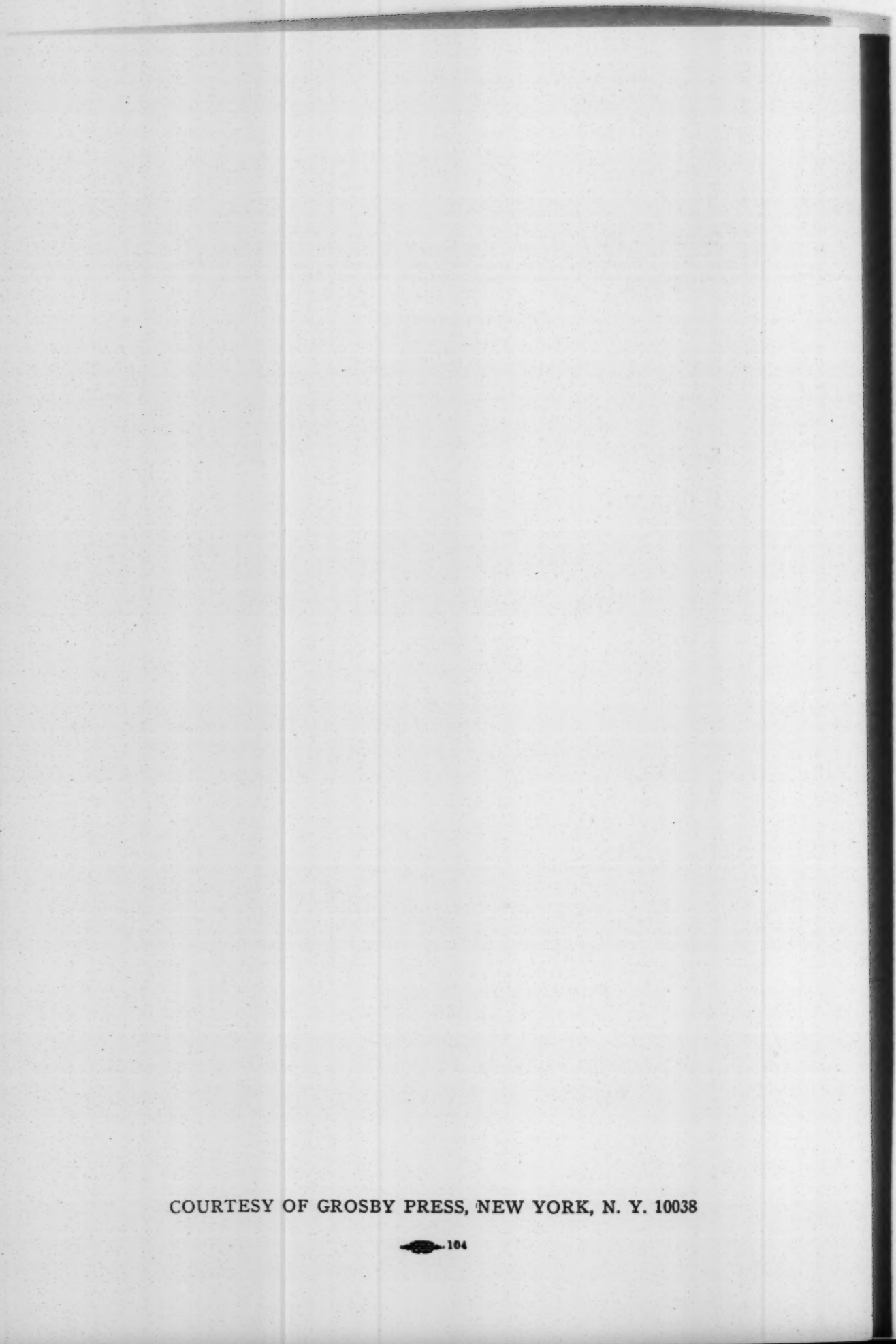
* * *

All Sessions are held in the Forum Room.

Reservations for the Dinner may be made at the Registration Desk until 12 noon, Saturday, February 20th.

Additional copies of papers are available by writing to CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N. Y. 10038, Attention: Legal Department.

Copies of papers prepared by the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council as well as a list of research papers compiled by the Council are available from their office at 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010.



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Jerrold

Legal Dept

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the
Division Indicated
and Refer to Initials and Number

FEB 2 5

PERSONAL

February 24, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl:

I enjoyed participating in the conference this past week-end and thought it was a success. Since you indicated that the papers may be published in Law and Transition, I would like an opportunity to make a few minor changes and add the footnotes which you suggested.

You may be interested to know that my wife, who works for the Office of Economic Opportunity and was present at the conference session on the anti-poverty program, informed Hyman Bookbinder, one of Shriver's top aides, about some of the criticisms that Floyd McKissick and others levelled at the program. Bookbinder is most anxious to have a copy of the transcript of that session, which you indicated would be distributed in the near future.

I will send you a "corrected" version of my paper within the next few days.

Sincerely,

Stephen Wizner

BEST COPY AVA

Wiley

Legal Dept

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Address Reply to the Division Indicated and Refer to Initials and Number

FEB 25

PERSONAL

February 24, 1965

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I will send you a "corrected" version of my paper within the next few days.

Sincerely,

Stephen Wisner

AVAILABLE

W. 629

# Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530

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Student Non-violent
Coordinating Committee

*Executive Secretary*

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD

*Staff Counsel*

ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191

MEMORANDUM

To : Messrs. Steve Rubin, Richard Haley, Carl Rachlin
From : Henry Schwarzschild
Date : March 15, 1965
Subject : Plaquemines Parish and Leander Perez

The enclosed document is a summary of the material contained in the newspaper clipping files of the national office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in New York, relating to Perez and Plaquemines.

I hope it is useful. I am trying to get material from other sources as well, and if I do I shall, of course, forward it to you promptly.

This work was done by William G. Kopit, a graduate interne of the Law Students Civil Rights Research Council, who will be Al Bronstein's assistant in Jackson from next week on.

HS

Please photo copy & file for H. Haley
2 Wolfe
3 Rich

9. William G. Kopit - 3/15/65 - from ADL files, N.Y.

New York Times 10/15/64 - Perez speaking on Martin Luther King's receipt of the Nobel Prize. "That only shows the Communist influence nationally and internationally."

Long Island Newsday, 10/24/63 - "Powder Magazine of Old Fort St. Phillip is being turned into an isolated and uncomfortable jail. It will be reserved exclusively for civil rights demonstrators. The fortress, now privately owned nestles in the snake and mosquito infested tidal swamps deep in Plaquemines Parish. Built by the Spanish in 1746, the old fort lies on the east bank of the Mississippi at the first big bend coming upstream, some 60 miles south of New Orleans. You reach it by boat, helicopter or across miles of salt marsh. Water moccasins and rattlers abound. Mosquitos big and fierce, often become so thick they kill cattle by clogging their nostrils. There are also "fire ants" whose bites create sores. Prisoners will be taken to the stockade aboard boats equipped with cattle pens. Perez says, "We can pack a hundred demonstrators in one of those pens...

A nine-foot fence of hog wire topped by three strands of electrified wire will form the prison square. The electricity can be regulated to any amount."

New York News - 10/13/63

Leander H. Perez, Sr., as president of Pointe de law Hache Commission Council, negotiated for the leasing of the old fort...which he said he wanted to use to contain "any integrationists who demonstrate in his area". He specifically mentioned the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a possible occupant of the 1,600 acre swamp-surrounded fortress.

New Orleans States Item, 10/11/63 - Plaquemines Parish Council President Leander H. Perez has been authorized by the Council to negotiate a lease for old Fort St. Philip to be used as a stockade for racial demonstrators.

In the Council resolution Perez was given specific authority to take custody of Martil Luther King if he should see fit to visit the Parish in case of trouble. Perez negotiated the lease with the heirs of the late John Vela, owners of the 1,600 acre fort site. They are represented by Peter Vela, a nephew of John Vela and executor of the estate.

New York Times, 9/3/63 - Plaquemines Parish is a flat, steaming chunk of Mississippi River delta, where mineral deposits are rich and people are poor. After one of

Plaquemines Parish's elections, Perez's candidate was found to have received 3,979 votes in an area where 2,194 voters were registered. The Federal Governemnt filed a voting suit in 1961. About 45 Negroes were registered while 2,897 were eligible.

Mr. Perez has led the movement to keep Louisianna schools segregated. Mr. Perez was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church in April 1962 for his vehement opposition to integration policies.

Plaquemines has the highest rate of illiteracy among whites and Negroes of any parish in the New Orleans area.

Perez drafted the state laws for interposition after the 1954 school integration ruling and forced the laws through the Legislature.

In the last session of the Legislature, he backed a bill for free elections which was defeated.

New York Herald Tribue 4/29/63 - A Point de la Hache Priest was beaten for holding an integrated class. The man who will decide whether to arrest or prosecute the assailant is District Attorney Leander H. Perez, Jr. son of Leander H. Perez, Sr.

N.Y. Herald Tribue 4/17/62 - Perez, a graduate of Tulane Law School, when the FBI began checking voter registration in his parish, spat forth: "Whoever gave the FBI their orders can go to hell." When asked about the origin of a newspaper ad calling on people to withhold cooperation from the FBI, he answered: "It was my idea. Who else has any ideas in Plaquemine?

He was D.A. for Plaquemine and St.Bernard Parish from 1924-1960 when he resigned to give his son the job. He made a fortune in oil. He regards integration as a Communist-~~Zionist~~ conspiracy.

New Orleans States Item - 2/15/62 Plaquemine Parish librarian John Uhler resigned Feb 5, 1962 charging interference by Leander H. Perez, President of the Parish Council.

In June, 1960 Perez ordered Uhler not to make library services available to Negroes under any circumstances. Under this order, Uhler suspended bookmobile service to Negroes.

Perez ordered Uhler not to keep certain books including those concerning the U.N., anything printed by UNESCO, books on or by F.D.R., Eleanor Roosevelt, Dean Acheson, "or any book showing a liberal viewpoint".

Uhler said Perez also prohibited him from keeping books in the library which showed Negroes in any but an unfavorable light. Perez also demanded that any books unfavorable to himself be removed from the shelves. Uhler in the resignation letter, said that Perez had blocked an $11,000 order on books and film strips con - sequently stopping the normal monthly growth of the library collection.

Perez said he asked Uhler to prepare a list of authors of books to be ordered so that the list could be forwarded to competent authority in Washington to find out why the authors had Communist affiliations or subversive ties.

New Orleans Time Picayune - 10/28/61 Leander Perez became President of a new 5 member parish Council which replaces the old Police Jury.

The Council passes ordinances. It has set up parish advisory boards, Board of Commissioners of the Hospital and Service Districts, employment of personnel and other matters.

Washington Star 6/4/61 Perez said "The Federal Government is using its coercive power to carry out the Communist-Zionist conspiracy to destroy our public school system".

Perez was reported originally to be the House District Subcommittee Counsel for the 1956 investigation of Washington's public schools, but the chairman of the subcommittee, Rep. Davis of Georgia, laterannounced that Mr. Perez asked the subcommittee not to appoint him.

New Orleans States Item 10/18/61 Perez said he would represent the defendants in the Federal voting suit, Mary Ethel Fox, parish registrar of voters, and Lionel L. Lasser, deputy registrar. Perez is assistant D.A. in St. Bernard and Plaquemine Parishes.

New Orleans Times Picayune 9/8/61 - Leander H. Perez was elected president of the New Plaquemine Parish Commission Council. Other members are Clarence T. Kimble, George A. Hero, Jr., Joseph P. Hingle and Luke A. Petrovich. Mrs. Edna La Franco who served as secretary to the defunct parish police jury for 20 years, was appointed secretary of the New Council.

The new Commission has sweeping power in running parish affairs. They will for instance, make appointments to fill vacancies customarily filled by the Governor. They will hire and fire parish employees. The home rule charter provided that the Commissioners would take office whether the Governor issued them formal state commissions or not. All the Commissioners

were elected without opposition. Gov. Jimmie H. Davis signed commissions for the five.

Also elected was the Plaquemine Administration Advisory Council, made up of about 40 representatives of the various wards. They meet quarterly to hear reports from its members on the need of the various areas. The Council then will recommend action to the Parish Commissioners.
Perez was elected Chairman of the Advisory Council.

Other officers are L.L. Clayton, First Vice-Chairman, Clayton Rogers, Second Vice-Chairman , John Friedman, Third Vice-Chairman, Miss Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer.

New Orleand Times Picayune 3/2/61 - The St. Helene parish school board made preparation for possible conversion from Public to Private School under the recently adopted Local Option Law. Perez addressed the rally and shared the platform with Rep. Risley Triche, floor leader for Governor Jimmie H. Davis. Perez said the Governor was 100% behind them.

N.Y. Times 8/20/61 - Leander Perez was a leader in the forming of the White Citizens Council.

New Orleans States Item 1/5/60 - D.A. Leander Perez said that the Plaquemine Parish Police Jury used public funds to boost racial segregation. They did research on the doubtful origin of the 14th Amendment ($15,000). $10,000 was appropriated for defense of the Parish interest in tide lands.

New Orleands Time Picayune 12/6/60 Perez retired as D.A. of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes. U.S. Rep. F. Edward Herbert was the principle speaker. Other speakers were Dr. Nicholas P. Trist, Sheriff of St. Bernard, Judge of the 25th Judicial District, Associate Justice Walter B. Hanlin of the Louisianna Supreme Court, Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, State Senator E. W. "Kelly" Cravolet Sr. His son becomes assistant D.A.. The dinner was presided over by C. Earl Columb, president of the St. Bernard Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

N.Y. Times 12/28/60 - Mr. Perez has amassed a fortune in oil and lives on fashionalbe Newcomb Blvd. in New Orleans, but his legal domicile is Plaquemine.
At 27, he was appointed a Judge. Four years later he was elected D.A. of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes.

N.Y. Times 12/28/60 - Mr. Perez, last Tuesday, told a cheering crowd of 5,000 at a Citizens Council Rally, "Don't wait for your daughter to be raped by these Congolese; don't wait until the burr heads are forced into your school. Do something now." Next day New Orleans experienced the only mass rioting since the two little Negro girls were allowed in school.

When oil was discovered in Plaquemine in 1928, Perez-controlled boards ~~xhxx~~ either leased the land to Perez-controlled companies or to Perez men.

He charted the states fight to grab a fatter slice of the oil-rich land off the Louisianna coast. His vast wealth comes from oil.

N.Y. Times 10/1/60 Perez backed unpledged electors. Called Kennedy a stooge of Walter Reuther and a student of Moscow.

Arkansas Gazette 1/30/59 At a Citizens Council Rally called Supreme court "Communist dominated."

N.Y. Times 2/28/56 Leander Perez got Sen. Eastland to get House UnAmerican Activities Committee material on Hulan Jack.

New York Times 12/30/55 Leander H. Perez, member of Federation of Constitutional Government.

Washington Time Herald - L.H. Perez, Executive Secretary of the National State Rights Committee.

N.Y. Post, Max Lerner, May 24, 1950 Gerald L. K. Smith and Leander Perez were at Dixiecrat Convention in Jackson, Mississippi.

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: CORE - SEDF
Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley ✓
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. Richard Haley

March 15, 1965

FROM: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel

RE: Legal Program in Northern Florida - John Due, Esq.

I arrived in Tallahassee on Friday, February 26th and immediately met with Spiver Gordon, John Due, LaAnn Faucette and one or two others of our team there, and then had a meeting with some of the community leaders in Tallahassee to advise them of our new legal presence.

After integrating a large restaurant in Tallahassee, where there were some unpleasant looks but no problems, and clearly none from the management itself, we proceeded to a meeting in Monticello, Jefferson County, where I met with the local voter league further to explain and discuss John Due's presence.

During the course of this meeting an action program developed. A day or two previously the local power structure, in an unintelligent manner, had publicly announced the setting up of the institution to work with the Poverty Program in Washington. No Negroes have been invited nor, for that matter, any whites who might be acquainted with the problem of poverty.

In order to keep the matter moving a letter was dispatched that evening to Shriver, with copies to all the appropriate people. We made an additional point beyond that of merely indicating that Negroes had not been allowed to participate, but actually said in the letter to Shriver that under no circumstances were these people ever the proper people to participate in the distribution of poverty funds since they had been the very people who had perpetuated segregation in the area.

The second issue that arose very strongly was the condition of the segregated Negro high school and the question of the new pupil placement program of the education officials. Reading the program it is quite clear that the not too veiled policy of the program is to maintain segregation under a slightly different guise. Accordingly, the next morning I prepared a draft of a complaint, which I gave to John Due, to be ready to use for a legal attack on the pupil placement program.

I spoke to Spiver a few times after this meeting during the following week and there is no doubt that the letter made the power structure people nervous and they were issuing invitations. I told Spiver he should consider nevertheless pursuing his objections in Washington on the grounds that in no case were these people fit to run a poverty program, even if they should

./.

invite Negro participation, but that he should urge the calling of a good meeting under the sponsorship of the local Negro groups and CORE to which the white people would be invited to participate.

In any event, the next day, Saturday, we went to Gainesville and had a meeting with a student group at the University of Florida. I was favorably impressed with this group of youngsters and I trust they will develop some interesting programs. At their request I also advised with a teacher who from the school allegedly because of the "publish or perish" doctrine, but in all likelihood because of his association with civil rights activities in the area.

We also inspected the Freedom TV Shop in Gainesville where Steve McVoy performs three useful services: (1) he gives electronic repair work at very low rates to people in the ghetto community; (2) he conducts workshops to train young Negroes in the performance of electronic repairs; and (3) he is giving some of his profits to CORE. To my untutored mind this sounds like a good feature story for some magazine, but I leave that to some wiser heads to decide.

John Due, Pat Due and I that evening went on to Dunnellon, where we met with the CORE leader there and discussed an unpleasant legal problem in the area which, I trust, can be worked out by negotiation.

Early Saturday morning we had a very successful press conference in the State Capitol press rooms in Tallahassee and you may have seen stories in several Florida newspapers on this.

There is very little doubt in my mind that this new legal program can be of tremendous service in an area that has been legally neglected. I will keep you advised regularly.

CR:hdl

March 15, 1965

Mr. David Dennis
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dave,

I know how busy you have been since I have heard from George Wiley and Marv Rich about some of the activities in Jonesboro. Unfortunately, time presses us very badly in regard to the St. Tammany Parish school bond case. Unless you are able to obtain plaintiffs as we discussed about a month ago, i.e. parents of school children in the area, we shall find it difficult to go ahead. Since it is a unique type of affirmative acton, this would be a sad defeat.

By the way, I learned Saturday morning that you were thinking of a school case in Jonesboro. I wish you had called me when you first started to think about it because we then could have gotten the matter in motion a lot sooner. It wasn't until Saturday morning that I spoke to Jesse Stone and instructed him to take all defensive and affirmative steps necessary to protect the people in Jonesboro. But even at that time no one had advised me that you were interested in a school case. I know how busy you are but it would help us all if you only have time for a telephone and not a letter.

By the way, immediately after you asked me to get a voter case going in South Carolina, I assembled a group of lawyers, able young volunteers, and got them started--in fact put them in touch with Jim McCain--with particular reference to proceeding immediately in the Watson Congressional district. We were all made to look a little foolish because McCain advised us that there was no trouble in registering people in that district. If anything, the difficulty was in getting people to attempt to register. However, he did say that other parts of the state might require a law-suit and we will work closely with him on this.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Kindest regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: George Wiley
James McCain
Collins, Douglas & Elie
CR:hdl

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich
FROM: Carl Rachlin

March 15, 1965

Re:

At Marv Rich's request I had a two-hour interview with Mr. Jean Brandes and Mrs. Hobson, wife of Julius. The interview concerned the obligation of HEW to investigate and make a report on the availability of the educational quality required by Section 462 of the Civil Rights Act, which report must be filed prior to July 1, 1966.

Despite the fact that the appointment was at the most inopportune time imaginable (all the problems concerning Selma, etc. were taking place), I somehow, perhaps as a defense mechanism, found enough to spy for two hours. What's more, perhaps merely as a curiosity on their part, they wanted me to continue further this seemingly interminable discussion by extending the meeting into lunch.

At this point I decided I had better ask them to give me a copy of the notes they took with regard to the suggestions I made, which related in a very broad spectrum of educational problems. I will have these hopefully soon and will circulate them for your comments.

CR:hdl

Legal Dept. (remove clip)

**CORE Interoffice Memorandum**

TO: Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Richard Haley
Mr. Marvin Rich
FROM: Carl Rachlin
RE: Legal situation in Jonesboro, La.

March 16, 1965

On Saturday, March 13, Marv Rich called me in the morning and told me that Jesse Stone of Shreveport wanted to discuss the legal situation in Jonesboro. I immediately called him and discussed several matters and instructed him not only to defend any arrests but as rapidly as possible with an action to enjoin the police, et al. from interfering with peaceful demonstrations.

At this conversation nothing was said to me by anyone that people wanted a school action started. On Sunday George Wiley discussed this situation with Rich and me and told me that there was also a school action desired and that Dennis had spoken to him about it though Dave had not discussed this with me. In fact, I had wrotten some eight or nine days previously to Collins, Douglas & Elie reminding them of the St. Tammany Parish school bond case with a copy of the letter to Dave but, unfortunately, I guess Dave was very busy and was not able to talk to me either about St. Tammany Parish plaintiffs, which he promised to locate, but also about the Jonesboro matter.

On Sunday, March 14, I tried to reach Jesse Stone both in his Shreveport office and home but, as I now know, he was, pursuant to my request, in Jonesboro, working with the people there on all these matters. I have now spoken to him again and discussed (a) defense of several people arrested and (b) an injunction against the police. He told me on this latter that he has advised Oretha Castle and Charlie Fenton what information he needs for supporting affidavits and hopes to have that very shortly. Also (c) a school case. He advised me of some complication on this but he thinks it is all clear now and I instructed him to damn the torpedoes and full speed ahead. I also advised him we would give him all the back-up help he needed by way of briefs, etc. and, if necessary, would send a volunteer down to work with him should that prove essential.

CR:hdl

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

To: Dr. George Wiley March 16, 1965
From: Carl Rachlin

Re: Reginald Watson - Forth Smith, Arkansas CORE

As you requested, I had several long distance telephone conversations with Reginald Watson, chairman of Forth Smith, Arkansas CORE.

The problem had nothing to do with CORE insofar as I can see of this moment. He was fired from his job as a food clerk in Safeway Stores, which has a union contract with the Retail Clerks International Union. His particular local is 1583 in Little Rock.

By a series of remarkable coincidences (a) I have in the past years participated in negotiations on behalf of the Retail Clerks in their negotiations with Safeway in the New York metropolitan area; (b) I am well acquainted with the general counsel of the union in Washington. His assistant, Tim Bergman, I also know very well, and called him. He referred me to James Youngdahl of Little Rock, an attorney whom I have known for twenty years and who came to the CORE Convention in Atlant City and whom I entertained at a lunch meeting of all the lawyers at the Convention. Accordingly, I called his office and made certain that a grievance was filed on behalf of Reggie Watson so as to protect his right under the union contract, since there was a 5-day limitation to file the grievance and he could not locate the head of the union. I have received a wire from Youngdahl's office that such a grievance has been filed thus protecting Watson.

CR:hdl

cc: Reginald Watson

March 16, 1965

Faith A. Seidenberg, Esq.
217A State Tower Building
Syracuse, New York

Dear Faith,

I have your letter of the 8th, together with the program of the Syracuse University Community Action Training Center.

The kind of booklet that I had in mind obviously was not made clear by me to you during the haste of conversation at the time of our conference. I am sorry that what I said was not so intelligible. I had in mind a little booklet that would be something more than merely a layout of steps a, b, and c to set up a poverty program. What I did have in mind was a short-cut statement of these plans, the kinds of questions and problems that were so well discussed at the conference, the difficulties one encounters, how to solve some of the problems.

Perhaps we could send you a tape of that session and you might listen to it and synthesize it in some organized way.

By the way, I just heard the other day that Jean Cahn, who was discussed so much at that session, has just been fired. I talked to hereand she was either not able to discuss on the telephone with me what the reasons for this are or perhaps she was somewhat reluctant. I gather it has nothing to do with the quality of her work, however, and I will try to find out a little more about it. Had you heard this?

With best regards,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:hdl

✓ bcc: Organization Dept. - F.Y.I.

Legal Dept

CORE Interoffice Memo

TO: George Wiley March 22, 1965
FROM: Carl Rachlin
RE: Reginald Watson, Fort Smith, Ark. CORE

You will recall the emergency telephone call from Reginald Watson from Fort Smith, Arkansas. He stated that he had been discharged from employment at the Safeway store in Fort Smith and that there was a 5-day deadline for filing the grievance under the contract between Safeway Store and the Retail Clerks International Association.

Through the union's general counsel's office in Washington, people I know rather well, I was able to locate their attorney in Little Rock and through the efforts of the Little Rock attorney (James Youngdahl) a grievance has been filed protecting Watson.

I hope the several long distance calls between New York and Fort Smith, New York and Little Rock, and New York and Washington will be worth it to CORE since this was a purely private matter of Watson's.

CR:hdl

CR

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Rachlin

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date 3/25/65

To George Wiley From Hannie

Subject: Air Travel Credit Card for Carl Rachlin

Mr. Rachlin respectfully begs that an Air Travel Credit Card be obtained for him like YESTERDAY.

PLEASE!!

Clora already has an application pending. RW

cc: Ed Day
Clora Coleman

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

file
Legal Dept

March 25, 1965

Thomas Farrell, Esq.
Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison
575 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Tom,

Knowing of your work with the Bar on police brutality matters, I enclose herewith copy of letter and news report of the case of Mrs. Barbara Taliaferro.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Mrs. Barbara Taliaferro

bcc: Marvin Rich

CR:hdl

C
O
P
Y

230 West 147th Street
New York, N.Y. 10039
January 18, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
CORE
Manhattan Branch
New York, N.Y. 10027

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to you in hope that you maybe able to see that justice is done. Enclosed you will find an article written by local paper about this incident envolving me. You may have been informed about it already but this is my true statement. I was informed by friends to send you a copy.

I feel that I've been treated unjustly. I have several witnesses who went to the 30th Precint to testify. Also a petition from the community was signed by over 250 people in protest to this outrageous incident.

I was automatically suspended from my job without a hearing or written statement by the proper Authorities. I will appreciate any help from you.

Thank you. I remain,

Yours truly

(signed) Mrs. Barbara Taliaferro

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Legal Dept

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Carl Raehlin

DATE: April 7, 1965

FROM: Dr. George Wiley

SUBJECT: Legal Department Budget

I am still attempting to put together a coherent budget for National CURE. The budget for the Legal Department should be handled in the same way as budgets for other departments even though the money comes in various forms from SNCC. What is required is the following treatment:

I assume that the list of unpaid bills that you gave me on December 7th was the total of everything we had to that point. I would then like a listing of any bills which we received between December 7 and December 31, 1964. Please asterisk or indicate in some way the bills in this category that SNCC legally could not assume. Then since January 1st when the SNCC grant went into effect, I would like to have the bills grouped corresponding to the various SNCC budget categories. Any bills that do not fit into one of these categories should be lumped into a National Office contingency category. I would hope that this could be brought up to date through March 1st.

GW/eab

To Members, Staff and Friends of AHRC:

On November 27, 1965 I addressed a letter to many of you regarding the circumstances surrounding my dismissal as Teacher-Director of the Bronx Training Center of the Association for Help of Retarded Children.

Now I am forced to write again because I am being victimized by brutal economic reprisals for my determined stand against discrimination within the AHRC of New York City.

Early in November I had offered my resignation to the AHRC Board of Directors in protest over the establishment of a segregated, all-white training center for severely retarded children in Brooklyn, after having made repeated representations to the Executive Director and to the Chairman of the committee setting up the school that they were violating their AHRC charter by by-passing children, white, Negro and Puerto Rican, on the waiting list since as far back as 1960-1 in favor of later applicants whose parents were able to pay the maximum fees.

I explained at that time that AHRC not only was registered with the Department of Day Care, New York City, as an organization which has a non-discriminatory admissions policy, with fees based on a sliding scale(from $1 to $50 per month) according to family income, but that it receives public contributions from individuals and groups with the understanding that AHRC is "A parent organization to help mentally retarded children wherever they are regardless of race, color, creed or age."

BUT MY RESIGNATION WAS NOT ACCEPTED ON THOSE GROUNDS AS THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN AN ADMISSION OF AHRC'S VIOLATION OF A FAIR ADMISSIONS POLICY.

Instead I was fired without notice by the Executive Director, Dr. William Fraenkel, on November 13( I received his letter on November 14): ".....effective Friday, November 13, 5:00 p.m., I must terminate your employment with AHRC."

I am not the only staff member who has protested by-passing of the waiting list. Some have just quietly resigned; others have complained and then have gone along rather than fight it. I chose to do neither, for the time has long since arrived for people with any claim to moral and professional standards to call a halt to practices which deny desperately needed services to retarded children because they are not white middle class children.

The Executive Director will point to the presence of Negro children in the Brooklyn classes as evidence to disprove my charge, but they were admitted only after my public protests. I understand that the remaining children who had been cited by me as being victims of the Board's discriminatory policy have been recently admitted, not out of any understanding or compassion for their needs, but only to make sure no investigatory body can come to the school and find only white children whose parents pay the maximum fee.

If there are any parents, Board members or other interested parties who question these facts, I can state that I have records, notes, memoranda and dates of the actual interviews, conversations and decisions regarding these children, for as the director of that school, it was my job to participate in the selection of the children who were to be admitted to the program.

I am glad that these children are now in the school, but why should the original director of that school be driven out of the teaching profession because she insisted that they be there in the first place? And why was she not even accorded the right to state her case directly to a full meeting of the Board as she was promised?

"Dear Dorothy:

May I at this time express my appreciation for the fine job which you have done in the parent education workshop. I have had nothing but praise for the interest, enthusiasm and inspiration which you have engendered in your 'students.'

Sincerely,

George Zuckerman
Executive Director "

***

November 30, 1961

" Dear Dr. Zuckerman:

.....

Mrs. Broms is sensitive and has a warm, flexible and exploring approach to children. This program(at Bronx Training Center) is indeed a service to the children and their parents.

Sincerely yours,

Minerva Golden,
Consultant
Early Childhood Education
Division of Day Care, Day Camps and Institutions
Bureau of Child Health "

***

Comments of parents evaluating AHRC Parent Education courses in 1962-3:

"....Mrs. Broms makes each parent feel free to discuss problems without feeling self-conscious --- I found leadership excellent with fine combination of broad understanding and practical advice --- I learned more in 8 sessions with Mrs. Broms than in 5 years ---this is the only place I get my questions answered truthfully and with understanding --- people who lead this are very devoted and of a special calibre..... ."

***

January 20, 1964

"To: D. Broms
From: W.A. Fraenkel

..... If I have not told you before, I will say it to you now - I am most impressed with the progress some of the children make over the period of time that they are with us and considering the extremely difficult group you have to work with I can only admire your own ability, as well as the others on staff who work with you to help the children."

***

Yet, in spite of these testimonials as to my capabilities and experience, it has been impossible for me to obtain another position, every prospect of a teaching or directorial job dissipating with vague promises.

Nor have I been able to collect a single cent of the $4687.50 due me under the terms of my 1964-5 contract with AHRC. The honoring of this financial obligation by your organization cannot repair a ruined career, but it can forestall eviction of my family from our home and tide me over for the next few months of job hunting.

But the facts are these: My contract through June 1965 calls for the payment of a sum of $7500 of which only $2812.50 has been paid me. The Director claims that since my salary was paid in installments covering a 12 month period rather than a 10 month school year, I, in effect, owe AHRC two months of working time for July and August. But both Dr. Fraenkel and his predecessor, Dr. Zuckerman, authorized the prorating of my salary over a 12 month period. This arrangement in no way affected the total yearly amount I was to be paid; it was purely an accounting procedure similar to Board of Education practice.

Originally, I had only asked for severance pay and a month's salary in lieu of 30 days notice. I have since been advised that I am quite within my rights to insist that I be paid the balance due me under my contract, a demand I now make. Be assured that I will not rest until this legal and moral obligation is discharged by AHRC. If I would not permit your officers and staff to deprive the Brooklyn children of training and services promised them, I most certainly will not allow these same people to victimize my own children who have already suffered too much privation and insecurity, though willingly and understandingly.

A number of parents have complained to me recently of sharp reductions in AHRC services and the degeneration of training into mere custodial care; curtailment of staff; children being dropped with threats of more being deprived of needed services and care; and the unleashing of a real push by AHRC to extract more and more money from parents who cannot afford it. Many of you have called to get my advice on your intensified problems in the schools I was forced to leave so abruptly, some asking me to start my own classes, others asking that I tutor their children privately. It is not possible for me to do either of these things, but you can help me get back to teaching retarded children in already existing facilities where there are vacancies.

But more importantly, you must work to return the AHRC to its honored pioneering role of rendering service to mentally retarded children regardless of race, creed or color. It is indeed ironic that an organization which has had to overcome so much prejudice and intolerance relating to the children it aids should itself be guilty of discrimination --- against Negro, Puerto Rican and other children from low income families.

Dr. Gunnar Dybwad, former Executive Director of the National Association for the Help of Retarded Children, warned against this sort of thing at the NARC Convention, October 26, 1963:

> "Let us not have in mental retardation a 'wrong side of the track' to which we abandon those who are economically and socially deprived. You who have fought so hard the discrimination directed at the mentally retarded can hardly afford to discriminate... by establishing your own criteria as to who is worthy of your efforts."

Unfortunately, the Board of Directors of the New York City AHRC is a tight little, self-perpetuating clique which has become less and less responsive to the needs of the organization and its membership. No Negro or Puerto Rican has ever been elected to the Board; no Negro or Puerto Rican serves on AHRC's Professional Advisory Board; nor are there any serving as Project Directors. Until such time as the membership elects a Board representing democratically the many diverse ethnic and economic origins and backgrounds within AHRC, there will continue to be unfair and illegal admissions policies and unstable personnel practices so disruptive of the sound educational programs we must have for our children.

My position as teacher-director of the Bronx Training Center was far more than a job to me. I have been acquainted with retardation all my life, have written a book about it, and am determined that some day I will resume my rightful place alongside all those who make it their life work. How soon that day will come depends in large part upon your efforts. If you continue to remain aloof for fear of becoming involved in a simple struggle for justice, you are as guilty as those other New Yorkers who could watch a stabbing without raising a hand to defend the victim. I expect to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,
Dorothy S. Broms
Dorothy S. Broms

SU. 7-8506

April 22, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich, Director
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street
New York, New York

In re: Trenton City Council

Dear Marvin:

We have just been advised that we will need $275 for the record in the Trenton City Council case. This does not include another part of the record for which we are getting an estimate. There will be costs for printing the record and a brief which I will try to give to you soon.

It is my view that this case should be appealed even though the total cost for the appeal at this stage may be $700 to $800. I have been advised by New Jersey counsel that it is very difficult to obtain the right to appeal in forma pauperis.

The $275, however, we need in any event so that we can begin working on the appeal. Whatever further information you need, please advise me.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Fox, Yanoff and Fox Esqs.
Dr. George Wiley
Miss Joyce Ware

Legal Dept

April 22, 1965

Alvin Bronstein, Esq.
603 N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

In re: Smith v. Harrison

Dear Al:

Thanks for going to Bogalusa and the fine thing you did there. Bob Gore gave me a good report of your activities. I will try to arrange to meet you and Collins, Douglas and Elie in New Orleans shortly so as to plan and undertake some strong legal activity.

By the way, your comment to me regarding Smith v. Harrison and not waiting until the last minute has me a little concerned as to whether you are getting our mail because on April 13 we wrote to you authorizing you to appear on our behalf. I say this because of the delay in your receiving our special delivery letter of April 19.

In any event, rest assured we appreciate the problems you have and obviously will give you all the back-up you need on anything. Just ask.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
Richard Haley
Dr. George Wiley ✓

file - Legal Dept

May 10, 1965

M. C. Burt, Jr., Esq.
McKissick & Burt
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Re: Bill of McKissick & Burt

Dear Mr. Burt:

Forgive us for not writing sooner but having no secretary and being out of the city for several days last week, this letter which was finished in longhand five days ago has not been able to be done until today.

I appreciate the fact that you submitted clippings attached to your bill. I also appreciate what you gentlemen have done for CORE. But in all candor, we felt your bill so very high that we could not intelligently discuss it. You have sent bills in previously. Because of our financial circumstances, we have not been able to take care of them, but recently Mr. McKissick has been receiving his retainer. At no time in the past for the work you have done, the very work you billed us for here, have you sent in such a huge bill.

We have been trying to get our bills in decent order. My former secretary had worked hard on this matter. In an effort to clear this, accidentally she misfiled previous statements from you, but as you know they were nothing like this amount of $12,650.00.

We are anxious to deal very fairly with you. I urge that you send us copies of previous statements and I shall be glad to discuss this with my brother Floyd.

There is a very serious question here, of course, not resolved, namely, the fact that this was work done for the local chapters and an important question exists as to whether the local chapters should not be responsible in the first instance. Particularly is this important in light of the financial position of CORE.

While CORE-SENF has set up a budget for legal expenses, these generally look ahead. I am trying to get them to pay some of the older bills but I cannot submit a bill of this size.

Our records indicate that the bill we had as of August 11, 1964 was for $1,305.00 from Floyd. Your statement shows approximately $6,000.00 for work prior to that.

In addition you propose to ask us fo pay $4,500.00 for the brief filed in the North Carolina Supreme Court in November and $1,000.00 for Orange County trials in August as well as hundreds of dollars for various conferences etc. The rate seems to be at $100.00 per day which, of course, is fair commercially but somewhat dear for civil rights.

Of course, the main question still remains whether the national office, in light of its finances should pay bills, important as they are, in such matters as these.

Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mrs. Lula Farmer

file - Legal Dept

May 10, 1965

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McKissick & Burt
213½ West Main Street
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We have been trying to get our bills in decent order. My former secretary had worked hard on this matter. In an effort to clear this, accidentally she mislaid previous statements from you, but as you know they were nothing like this amount of $12,850.00.

We are anxious to deal very fairly with you. I urge that you send us copies of previous statements and I shall be glad to discuss this with my brother Floyd.

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Sincerely,

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

CR:JG

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mrs. Lula Farmer

Rachlin

May 13, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 E. 49th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear George:

RE: Complaint of Charles B. Blaize on behalf of
Kenneth Blaize

A letter came in to Jim Farmer today which speaks for itself. Without knowing anything about the accuracy of the situation described, unfortunately, it bespeaks for a type of action all too familiar to us.

Do you think we ought to have one of our lawyers look into the problem as part of our files with regard to police problems. Of course the school in this case cannot be overlooked either. I happen to know the school.

It is a very new building, apparently highly integrated, at least on the surface.

Thanks a lot. Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS

CC: James Farmer ✓

file Rachlin

May 17, 1965

Mr. James R. Klonoski
965 West 22nd
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Klonoski:

I have your letter of the 15th and read the article from the Eugene Register Guard of May 5th.

The article is extremely bitter and nasty, particularly, in light of the fact that it does seem to understand the evil of McCarthyism and then writes a McCarthy type editorial.

In my view, however, it would be extraordinarily difficult to show any libelous statements in that editorial since no names are mentioned except Senator Morse and presumably he can take care of himself. This is an attack on the civil rights movement by attempting to smear it but in order to have an actionable case, more than a generalized smear is needed.

Would you be in a position to send one or more additional copies of this particular article or of any other which relates to the same type of subject matter.

Yours very truly,

Carl Rachlin

CR:YS
CC: James Farmer ✓

Please write in reference 2 paragraphs CR

LOUISIANA CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
1911 Terpsichore ST.
New Orleans, La. 70113

file - Legal Dept

May 18, 1965

COPY

Please note!

Mr. Henry Schwarzschild
Executive Director
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10010

Dear Henry:

Our new address is as above; stationery on the way. Personal stuff, or anything you want me to see right away, send to 7312 Maple as of old.

I may be wrong, but the Karpatkin material does not look promising. Is there any chance that he misunderstood your talk with him? I ask because although there was a xerox copy of an article on Leander's fort, the brief itself had to do with the town of Plaquemine. It may, of course, prove useful in restraining the Parish officials from enforcing street-clearing ordinances; but unless CORE goes in, and someone is on the streets -- well, we'll see. I'm forwarding the stuff to Katherine Wright and she'll let us know.

Again, my thanks.

LCDC's plans for Louisiana sound sane. I wish I could give you a clear picture of just how much action there will be in the state, but it's damn near impossible to predict. CORE, quite simply, doesn't know. I think that there's an excellent chance that the state really will boil over, but I sure wouldn't put money on it. Too many variables: CORE, the Negro communities, the Klan, McKeithan, ad infinitum.

Our office space is adequate but not luxurious. We're set up some 5 blocks down Dryades St. from CD&E, with a small office for Le Beau and a large front room. We can accommodate the expected law student and an LCDC man (should he materialize) without difficulty.

Dave Dennis continues to be a problem. His latest tack is to route relatively petty cases (public accommodations and such) to Ben Smith, explaining that CD&E are too busy or lazy to take them. In this way Ben gets his fine Italian hand in.

But Ben is anxious; Dennis isn't entree enough. Last week Ben and I had it out royally, calling each other liars and generally letting loose. He's bitter: "You've certainly done a damn fine job of edging me out of the LCLU, Rubin." (It is nice to be praised.) He's going to make another pitch for a general counselship, and I'm busily rigging things and marking the cards.

Best,

Steve

STEVEN M. RUBIN

g.w. file - Legal Dept


**Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc.**

Ninth Floor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10010

(212) YU 9-7530



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LEO PFEFFER
Special Counsel
American Jewish Congress

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Counsel, Commission on Religion and Race
National Council of the Churches of Christ

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Congress of Racial Equality

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Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee

*Executive Secretary*

HENRY SCHWARZSCHILD



*Staff Counsel*

ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN
603 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
(601) 948-4191


Reply to:

May 19, 1965

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Carl:

On May 13 Richard Jewett was served with a summons issued out of the Circuit Court of Marshall County (Holly Springs). He was served as an agent for CORE in a personal injury case involving a Negro school teacher, Isiah Richmond, as plaintiff against Hertz, COFO and Deborah Flynn, defendants. The amount being sued for is $150,000.00.

I spoke to John Farese, the attorney for the plaintiff who advised me that this arises out of an automobile accident which occurred last summer involving a car owned by Hertz and leased to Flynn and driven by a COFO volunteer which went over on the wrong side of the road and badly injured Mr. Richmond. He is alleging a joint venture and is therefore suing CORE as well as SNCC et al as the components of COFO. He is mailing a copy of the complaint to me so that we can prepare an answer which will be due before June 11. He also advises me that Hertz has offered $10,000 and he is seeking contributions from the other defendants.

If CORE has any insurance carrier that should be notified, please do so immediately. I will send you a copy of the complaint when I receive it and would welcome your thoughts on answering. If I hear nothing from you I will assume you wish us to answer on behalf of CORE.

Sincerely yours,

Alvin J. Bronstein

Legal Dept

May 27, 1965

TO: Mr. James Farmer

FROM: Carl Rachlin

Floyd called about this letter this morning stating that he was going into debt because of signing notes for the other lawyers involved, that he felt responsible to them for having taken them off their practices for such a long period of time.

He has scaled down the claim, as you can see, to less than one third. While there is a question as to whether the National office is obligated to pay this, I think the amount is entirely reasonable and I would recommend payment. Though how we do it and when, of course, is a very serious question.

CR:YS

CR

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
[illegible] WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701
[illegible]

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

May 24, 1965

Carl Rachlin, General Counsel
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Chapel Hill Demonstration Cases

Dear Carl:

We have this week discussed in length the above named cases. Work which we did not bill you for, intentionally and unintentionally, and all other aspects involved, such as the Kinoy firm's failure to handle the cases they took from us. Since we were counsel of record in the lower court in addition to the fact that the failure to handle said cases would have caused CORE embarrassment we were forced to prepare appeals, records and briefs in record time--both day and night.

In spite of all of these hardships the fellows have agreed to settle the entire account for $3,500.00 if payment can be made within thirty days.

Please call upon receipt of this letter.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:sal

CC: Mr. Marvin Rich

Ltr
Rachlin

June 21, 1965

Hon. Frank S. Hogan
District Attorney,
New York County
Criminal Courts Building
155 Leonard Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Hogan:

Reported on Page 35 of the New York Times of Thursday, June 17, 1965 is a statement that your office is assuming a "gradual tightening of bail procedures". I feel impelled to write to you because only yesterday I was invited to testify before the joint hearings of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery.

The proposed legislation of these subcommittees (S.1357) recommends doing the opposite of what you are reported to be doing in the New York Times. It should be clear to all law enforcement officials in the United States by this time that bail has worked a dreadful hardship on poorer persons.

I recommend to you the hearings of these subcommittees held August 4, 5, 6, 1964 as well as the recommendations in their proposed legislation. The thought that a man's freedom before trial can be equated with cash should be repugnant to all persons believing in a democratic society.

May I take the liberty to suggest that our concern should be less with bail forfeitures and more with the difficult problem of the indigent obtaining pre-trial release so as

Cont'd....

to prepare for trial on a more even basis, and to have a lesser disruption of his family life. We suggest that you should adopt voluntarily the recommendations included in the proposed new Senate legislation. More and more persons either should be allowed to be free on their own recognizance or in the alternative, in the recognizance of a third person. Another possibility which should be acceptable provided for in the Senate Bill is the signing without surety of a personal bond by the defendant. Yet another possibility requires the defendant placing with the court a sum equal to 10% of the amount of the bail fixed by the judge; this sum would be returned at the appropriate time.

All studies of this subject clearly show the necessity for changes in bail procedures, and the hardships they work. We would hope that in the great city of New York and in the most important county of New York the District Attorney would be sufficiently forward-minded not only to understand the necessity of these changes, but to take the lead in putting them into practice.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

bcc: Messrs. Fenner, Schiffer, Wiley

VF
Fitz Rachlin

June 21, 1965

Hon. Frank S. Hogan
District Attorney,
New York County
Criminal Courts Building
155 Leonard Street
New York, New York

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Cont'd....

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Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/es

bcc: Messrs. Farmer, Schiffer, Wiley

file Rachlin

June 25, 1965

Mr. Lee T. Smith
Sanitarian Action Committee
Bureau of Pest Control
New York City Health Department
93 Worth Street
New York, New York 10009

Dear Mr. Smith:

Mr. Farmer has refered your letter of June 4th, which we received on the 14th, to Mr Carl Rachlin, our General Counsel, for action. I hope that he will be able to help you. You may be sure that if there is anything he can do he will be in touch with you shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NM/blc

please make copy - Rachlin

JUN 14 1965

Sanitarian Action Committee
Bureau of Pest Control
New York City Health Department
93 Worth Street
New York, New York 10009
June 4, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

We, the undersigned are provisional Public Health Sanitarians with the Bureau of Pest Control, New York City Department of Health.

We wish to call to your attention the following recent developments within the New York City Department of Health which have resulted in our dismissal (effective June 30, 1965):

1) An April 10, 1965 Public Health Sanitarian examination whose scope was of a misrepresentative nature with regard to the job duties and requirements.

2) As of this date the results of this examination are being withheld by the New York City Civil Service Commission in face of repeated requests by the Health Department for their release.

3) Notice of transferal of our job titles and duties to an already overburdened Department of Buildings, consisting of inspectors who do not meet the minimum requirements for health inspection. (Requirements for Building Inspector are 5 years of experience in a trade such as carpentry, plumbing, electrical work, etc.) (Requirements for the highly professional position of Public Health Sanitarian are a B.S. degree in Biology, Chemistry, Bacteriology, Public Health, etc., plus two years experience in Public Health work, or the equivalent of these two requirements.)

4) Despite the transferal of our positions and duties to another department, we have been informed that a small number of Sanitarians will be retained within the bureau. We question the basis for selection of these retained Sanitarians.

5) These dismissals primarily affect well-educated and highly skilled Negro Sanitarians.

The Bureau of Pest Control was formed in February 1964, in order to combat the ever-increasing rodent problem in New York City by extermination means, tenant education, and rat-proofing of dwellings by landlords.

These objectives, in addition to mosquito control, were achieved with a high degree of success primarily due to the skills, education, and dedication of the Sanitarians (Negroes constituting 60-70% of this staff at various times) who worked with this bureau from its formation to the present, and have now been given notice of dismissal.

We bring these matters to your attention with regard to our common interest in fair play and the well-being of our community, in the hope that you will assist us in our efforts to rectify the irregularities that we feel have been committed.

Very respectfully yours,

J. Blake Jr.
Lee T. Smith
Walter Sorg
Keystone C. Murdoch
Attest
Kenneth C. Daly
Alonso Lostrado
Donald E. Williams
William E. Wallace
Andrew C. Hughes
C. Patterson
Maurice W. Anderson

file Rachlin

June 25, 1965

Mrs. Daisy Coburn
2078 Calvert
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mrs. Coburn:

Mr Farmer has refered your letter of June 14th, to Mr. Carl Rachlin, our General Counsel, for action. I hope that he will be able to help you. You may be sure that if there is anything he can do he will be in tocuh with you shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NM/blc

Make COPY Rachlin

JUN 21 1965

2078 Calvert
Detroit, Michigan
June 14, 1965

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

Dear Mr. Farmer:

The Congress of Racial Equality under your directorship is making a memorable contribution to the Negro struggle for human dignity and equality. I have long admired your profound personal concern and involvement in this struggle. Consequently, I write to request your assistance in correcting a gross injustice perpetrated against my brother, Louis Coburn, who is stationed aboard the U.S.S. Coucal ASR-8 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Four years ago Louis volunteered for four years service in the Navy. He was very enthusiastic about it and for a while even considered making it a career. However, this desire was short lived as he witnessed incident after incident of Negro sailors being afforded unequal treatment to that enjoyed by other sailors.

The matter about which I write began several months ago when he and two other Negro sailors were arrested in Honolulu for allegedly assaulting three naval officers. The circumstances surrounding their arrest and subsequent conviction leave no doubt but that these proceedings were anything but fair and unbiased.

In the first place, they were picked up, taken to jail, and put in cells without being told why they were being held nor were they questioned about their whereabouts and activities during the time that the assault supposedly took place. My brother did not discover what he was being accused of until he was taken before his accusers.

Secondly, as he was taken before the officers individually, they wrote down his description while he stood there before them. This appears highly irregular. I should think the proper procedure would have been for the officers to give the police the descriptions of their assailants before hand. These descriptions should then have been used by the police in arresting persons who seemed to fit the descriptions. However, it seems that "three Negro men" was all the description needed for the initial arrests and that more detailed descriptions were taken while the suspects stood before

their accusers. In addition, one officer said that my brother was not one of his assailants, another said that he was, and the third officer, at first, said that he was not sure. Then after some coaxing from the police, he decided that my brother was with the attackers but that he did not see him do anything. I am sure you will agree, Mr. Farmer, that this manner of arresting and ascertaining descriptions is indeed questionable.

The third foul aspect of this whole matter lies in the court-martial hearing itself. During the hearing, which took place about two weeks ago, only the defendants were present. None of the plaintiffs were present nor were any witnesses produced to substantiate their story. On the other hand, the defendants had two witnesses to attest to their whereabouts at the time the officers were supposedly assaulted. In spite of this, my brother was sentenced to four months imprisonment, fined $200, and had his rank reduced by four levels. While I am not sure, I assume a dishonorable discharge goes along with this sentence. Granted, four months is not such a long time; and $200 is not a great deal of money. But, one day and one penny is too much to pay for something you did not do.

Although my brother is accustomed to prejudicial treatment because of his race, he is, nevertheless, dismayed and disillusioned by the hypocrisy and wantoned mockery this injustice has made of that part of the pledge to our flag which says, "with liberty and justice for all."

He has asked me what kind of country does he serve and what does it expect of him, when on the one hand it accepts his offer to give his life in its defense while on the other it denies him fair and equal treatment before the law. I have no nice, concise answers for these questions. However, I do not think this country can hope to maintain its prestige and position as a world leader with a system of government worthy of imitation by other nations when it continues to harbor such flagrant abuses of equality and justice; for these are the very bases of any true democracy. In spite of the billions of dollars spent for foreign aid, the nations of the world will grow to abhor America for her hypocritical acclaim to belief in human dignity and the equality of all men, when she in actuality denies the same to 20 million of her citizens.

Everyday we read and hear of discrimination being attacked in housing, education, and employment. However, we hear little or nothing of its being attacked in the armed forces. Why? Is not discrimination in the armed forces as serious, if not more so, as discrimination in any other phase of life? In the armed forces, it is not a case of a

local or state government denying a person his rights because of his color, but rather this is an outright denial of equal rights by our national government. Can we, therefore, expect no less from the southern and many of the northern communities?

In conclusion, Mr. Farmer, Louis and we, the members of his family, have resolved not to accept this instance of vile injustice without doing everything possible to remedy it and hopefully at the same time discourage similar occurrences in the future.

We shall be eternally grateful for any assistance you can give us in our effort.

Respectfully yours,

Daisy Coburn and Family

file Rachlin

July 12, 1965

Jack Greenberg, Esq.
Director Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense Fund
10 Columbus Circle
New York, New York

Dear Jack:

At the poverty conference two weeks ago you advised me that approximately 100 additional reversals had been obtained in the Freedom Ride cases from the Mississippi Supreme Court. It would be very useful to us if someone in your office could send me a note giving me the names of the new list of reversals beyond the original reversals by the United States Supreme Court. This would help us to bring our records up to date.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

bcc: Lula Farmer, Dr. Wiley

Legal Dept

August 4, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director, CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

I am very pleased that we were able to spend some moments discussing program and our mutual problems. I regret not having had the chance to talk with Dave also. This was largely my fault since I enjoy being in the field so much that I utilized every moment I could to spend in non-administrative matters, and went to several places away from New Orleans.

1. As you know, I am very much concerned about the Monroe school bond case ($6,000,000.00). Please do all you can to locate plaintiffs, we know our technique has validity. I wish to expand it into other areas beyond schools where bonds are to be issued, e. g., public improvements, etc.

2. I trust the kind of street survey we discussed can be undertaken promptly in Jonesboro. I am anxious to try a new type of case there to force the town to fix sewers in Negro sections. My theory is that this kind of wrong-doing not only is a denial of equal protection of the law, but also constitutes a taking of Negro tax money without due process of the law.

3. Is there anything new on a decision in Plaquemine Parish?

4. We are sending in a day or two a statewide school desegregation complaint for the entire state of Mississippi.

I enjoyed being with you all; I regretted having to come back, but hope to return soon.

Cordially,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
Dr. George Wiley
Marvin Rich
David Dennis

P. S. By the way did you get a chance to talk with Dr. Hayling?

~~to~~ to Legal Dept

August 5, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Elie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

I have received a copy of a petition from citizens of Minden, Louisiana. There are some things on that petition that we can undertake on their behalf, immediately:

a) Please file a school desegregation case promptly. I assume the same form used in Bogalusa or West Feliciana would be applicable.

b) A similar suit should be filed to desegregate other public facilities, such as ball parks and playgrounds.

c) a suit to remove all public designations of segregated facilities such as rest rooms, etc.

d) CORE Task Force workers, in and around Minden, should make a detailed study of the deficiencies of municipal services in the Negro section in Minden with regard to such matters as sewers, traffic facilities, street lights, sidewalks, etc., with a view to commencing litigation in that area along the lines that Richard Haley and I have discussed with regard to Jonesboro.

Cont'd....

It would be good if you could undertake these promptly, while the LCDC lawyers are still in active attendance.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

cc: Messrs. Bell, Haley, Moore, Rich, Wiley

Legal Dept.

August 5, 1965

Clarence C. Malone, Jr., Esq.
336½ East Pettigrew Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Malone:

You cannot imagine how regretful I am that CORE has not been able to pay you for all the time you have spent on behalf of our members and friends in North Carolina, particularly with regard to the Chapel Hill demonstrations. As a lawyer, no one appreciates more than I the value of your time and the quality of your services. I am sure however, that Mr. McKissick has told you of the astronomic state of our obligations. I would hope that you continue this matter in abeyance so that we in the National Office and Mr. McKissick can work this out in a satisfactory manner to all concerned.

Expressing my great appreciation to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. McKissick, Rich, Wiley

Legal Dept

August 27, 1965

Gilbert Cantor, Esq.
1300 Two Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Gil:

Regretfully, I have not been to Philadelphia recently to see my friends such as you, Burton Cain, and some of my other friends. Unfortunately, the way it is in this world I only come to you when there is a problem.

At this time I write to you concerning Sun Oil Company, whose employment office is in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Oil Company, Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, and Socony Mobil, whose employment office I do not know. Complaint has been made to us that despite the Civil Rights Bill these companies will not hire Negroes except in the most menial capacity; for example, as common laborers. They have refused, I am told, to employ them aboard ship since then Negroes and whites might be required to sleep in the same cabins. I am told it is the company and not the National Maritime Union or the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association that does the discriminating. Is there some way you can check on this for us from sources in Philadelphia? If the information if accurate we ought to take steps promptly, probably through either state or federal action in Pennsylvania.

I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Gartner, Rich,
Wiley

Legal Dept

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Carl Rachlin August 31, 1965

RE: Martinez v. CORE, Farmer, et. al

Dick Debevoise, one of the finest civil liberties attorneys in New Jersey, and who has gone south for LCDC, has agreed to represent National CORE and James Farmer in the above libel case. I have been meeting regularly with attorneys out there and other attorneys will be representing various individuals who are also involved in the case. Obviously all will be cooperating together.

Debevoise has asked me for the following:

1) Was there any correspondence between National CORE and Newark-Essex CORE with regard to any of the demonstrations in Newark and Mr. Farmer's participation?

2) Debevoise would like a memorandum from Mr. Farmer which would include a summary of how the arrangements were made for Mr. Farmer to come to Newark; all the things he did in connection with the demonstration, and what he stated, both publicly to any rally and to any smaller group or groups of people.

3) Debevoise would like a copy of the Newark chapter's By-laws and the CORE Constitution, as well as any other document from NAC Steering Committee or Convention minutes which show the independenae of the chapter and its right to conduct its own activities.

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Gartner, Wiley

Legal Dept

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

suing individually and in behalf of
other residents of the City of
Tallahassee similarly situated,

vs.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -x

The plaintiffs, complaining of the defendants, by John Due and Carl Rachlin, their attorneys, allege:

1. That this action arises under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution, Sections 1983, 1985, 1986, 1988 of Title 42 of the United States Code as hereinafter more fully appears. Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by Section 1343 of Title 28 of the United States Code.

2. This is a class suit by plaintiffs suing on behalf of themselves and others similarly situated. The rights involved are common and of general interest to members of the class represented by plainfiffs, namely, Negro citizens of the United States and residents and citizens of the State of Florida and the City of Tallahassee. Members of this class are so numerous as to make it impractical to bring them all before the Court.

3. Defendants, while acting under color of law in their official capacities as of the City of Tallahassee, have deprived the plaintiffs and, upon information and belief, intend to deprive the plaintiffs of privileges and immunities granted to every citizen, including the plaintiffs, by Amendment 14 of the United States Constitution and by reason of Section 1343 of Title 28 of the United States Code and Section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code as herein more fully appears.

4. That heretofore the City of Tallahassee owned and operated and presently owns and operates numerous recreational facilities located within the City of Tallahassee for the general use of the City of Tallahassee and that among the aforedescribed recreational facilities are two swimming pools, one of which was solely for the use of white persons, Negroes not being permitted by the City of Tallahassee, the defendants, their agents, representatives and employees from using the same.

5. That heretofore the City of Tallahassee, in violation of Amendment 14 to the United States Constitution and Section 1983 of Title 42 of the United States Code, deprived the Negro citizens of the City of Tallahassee of the equal protection of the law and discriminated illegally against them by denying them the right, as a class, and individually, to use certain of the recreational facilities, more particularly the aforesaid seimming pool designated for white persons only.

6. That on or about the day of , 1965 demand was made upon the defendants, their agents, representatives and employees to desegregate the aforesaid pools and to discontinue the practice of discrimination against Negroes.

7. That the City of Tallahassee and the defendants have continued to deny petitioners and the class of Negro citizens of theCity of Tallahassee they represent the equal protection of the law by closing the swimming pools above described.

8. That said closing of the aforesaid swimming pools was solely for the purpose of depriving plaintiffs, and the class they represent as described aforesaid, of equal rights and equal protection of the law; that unless the defendants, their agents, representatives and all other persons acting in their name or on their behalf whether directly or indirectly are restrained and enjoined from continuing

their acts of discriminatiom against plaintiffs and the class they represent as described aforesaid, inclosing the said swimming pools, and unless defendants are directed and ordered to reopen said pools to be used by persons entitled thereto regardless of race, creed or color, and without discrimination against plaintiffs and the class they represent, plaintiffs and the class they represent shall be deprivedillegally of equal protection of the law as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the Statutes thereunder.

9. That plaintiffs have undergone and will continue to undergo necessary expenses and legal fees of an amount approximating the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) because of the illegal acts of the defendants as described above.

WHEREFORE PLAINTIFFSdemandjudgment against defendants for the relief sought herein and further demand that the defendants, their agents, representatives, employees and all people acting in their behalf , whether directly or indirectly, be ordered and directed to reopen said pools on a non-discriminatory basis without regard to race, color or creed, and further, and furtherthat plaintiffs have judgment against defendants for five thousand dollars($5,000.00) for expenses of this litigation including attorney's fees, plus the costsof this action.

Yours Etc.

File Legal Dept

September 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

While no one can predict with certainty the direction that civil rights activities will take in the Fall and Winter months ahead, one area which I feel reasonably certain will be a matter of much concern to many people involves the effect that the Civil Rights Act has had on schools to date. I have stated, both privately and publicly that the guidelines of the United States Office of Education in large part is a guide to those who wish to continue the maintenance of segregated schools. As you know, these guidelines provide for district schools and provide for free choice. Both of these are means of, if improperly used, as we can be sure they will be, maintaining segregation.

Accordingly it seems important and it is my belief that this will be an area of major thrust in the near future to have staff and friends of CORE and civil rights give us reports on what is happening in the schools in those areas which either have been required to desegregate pursuant to court order or have filed compliance agreements with the United States Office of Education. Obviously, obtaining these agreements or court orders becomes a kind of useless gesture unless changes in the operation of the schools takes place. To me this is most important, and as I said will be, in my view, an area of major thrust. Tentative information coming to my attention indicates that the effect of so-called desegregation in the deep south and in many of the border areas will

Cont'd....

be very little. When people visualize the disappointment, they will expect us to take the lead in determining further corrective measures. This is why I am anxious to start collecting information immediately so that we can evaluate it and make plans now as to the form of action to take. This information should cover both grade school and high school; this year as compared with last year and should cover teachers as well as pupils.

I will be glad to meet with you at any time you suggest to work out the details as to how this should be done. I can say without any hesitancy that unless we collect the information we will not be able to create the stir in the Office of Education that they need.

I hope to hear from you shortly in this regard.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/es

cc: Messrs. Dennis
Farmer
Gartner
Gordon
Jewitt
McCain
Dr. Wiley

Legal Dept

September 8, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

My presence in St. George, South Carolina and your letter crossed. As a result of my visit and discussing things with various local people including Frank Robinson I have arranged for an LCDC lawyer to go there and possibly begin

a) an injunction proceeding against the police

b) a school case

In addition, he would handle any other special problems.

As to the Shreveport office closing, I am trying to make some substitute arrangements which will meet your needs.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Dr. Wiley, Marvin Rich,
Frank Robinson

Legal Dept

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MESSRS. FARMER, WILEY, GARTNER, RICH

FROM: CARL RACHLIN September 9, 1965

CORE brought a school case in West Feliciana. Judge E. Gordon West directed desegregation at the rate of two grades per year.

I instructed counsel to appeal to the Fifth Circuit. In less than three weeks the appeal was heard and decided in our favor.

As a result, the twelve grades will be desegregated in three years:

1965 - 2 grades
1966 - 5 grades
1967 - 5 grades

CR/os

Legal Dept

September 10, 1965

Mr. Zev Levin
Director, International Department
General Federation of Jewish Labor
in Eretz-Israel
Histradrut Building,
93 Arlosoroff Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Mr. Levin:

Mr. Farmer knows of my special concern with the matters mentioned in your letter to him of August 30, 1965, and asked me to discuss with you the proposal you make in that letter.

By the way, I enclose for your personal attention a program that I have suggested for Negro farmers. Your thoughts would be appreciated.

Obviously the need, as you recognize, for Negro farmers and for all small farm operators in the United States, is an organizational structure which on the one hand will permit him to remain an individual, and on the other, will permit him to meet the economic competition of the large corporate farm structure we have growing in the United States.

Part of the answer of course, is peculiarly American. At the present time it is extremely difficult for agricultural labor to form unions. Most such efforts result in failure. They are not protected by our National Labor Relations Act and cannot demand a union representation election. As one who has specialized in labor relations I can tell you this is unfortunately the fact.

Cont'd.....

Agricultural labor is also excluded from the benefits of minimum wage plans in the United States. This makes the plight of the agricultural worker still more difficult.

In addition, in so far as the Negro farmer or farm worker is concerned, the problem is not one belonging only to the south of the United States, northern and western farm corporations and larger individual farmers want Negro labor because of his skill and ability, but do not want to pay him adequately. So far, because of the "holy" nature of agriculture in this country, such persons have been able to put a wall protecting themselves from minimum wages and labor organization.

We, at CORE, intend to continue the battle for legislative improvement but we would also begin a battle to encourage Negro farm ownership at an economically viable level.

We are naturally very interested in your proposal and would like to hear more details. Would the interested persons be flown to Israel or travel by Israeli ship? When might be the best time for such a program from your point of view? We would, of course, need time to organize it here. But, our staff people in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and elsewhere work constantly with farmers and farm workers. This is also true of staff persons who work with migrant labor in the north. In addition to several of us, with special interest in the problems we would like to include some small farm operators, farm laborers, and migrant farm workers. I trust this will be satisfactory.

I hope to hear from you shortly.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley

Legal Dept

September 10, 1965

Mr. Zev Levin
Director, International Department
General Federation of Jewish Labor
in Eretz-Israel
Histradrut Building,
93 Arlosoroff Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear Mr. Levin:

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I hope to hear from you shortly.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Dr. George Wiley

LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
OF
THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
SOUTHERN OFFICE
603 NORTH FARISH STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39202
(601) 948-4191
ALVIN J. BRONSTEIN, STAFF COUNSEL

September 18, 1965

SEP 20 1965

Dr. George A. Wiley
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Re: Tinsley - Ira L. Harris medical bills

Dear George:

I have your letter of September 14 in connection with the payment of the bills in the above matter. I was disturbed to find that after three weeks passed since I sent the bills, your letter was merely a promise of payment, rather than a check.

At the time this matter arose in May, Carl Rachlin and other officials of CORE on their own initiative, unqualifiedly authorized me to guarantee payment of these bills by CORE. I did so, thereby for all practical purposes guaranteeing payment myself. The hospital and doctors are now writing to me with understandable concern about payment.

I am fully aware of CORE's financial problems, but I cannot be placed in this position since it jeopardizes my ability to work effectively, and that means to work for CORE, as well as others. I must insist therefore that payment be remitted by return mail.

Sincerely,

Alvin J. Bronstein

AJB:mg

cc: Carl Rachlin
Henry Schwarzschild

September 21, 1965

Alvin Bronstein, Esq.
LCDC
603 N. Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

RE: Tinsley - Harris

Dear Al:

George Wiley has shown to me your letter of September 18, concerning the above. I later received a copy of that letter. I can appreciate your being upset at any delay in payment to those entitled, but I am sure you realize that (a) all will be paid as soon as possible and (b) any delay is not out of whim but the result of a desperate shortage.

We all appreciate what you have done in this and other cases. Do the best you can to assure those expecting to be paid that it will be taken care of as soon as possible.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Dr. Wiley
Henry Schwarzschild, Esq.

SEP 28 1965

Legal Dept

GEORGE SCHIFFER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 21, 1965

Hon. Louis Lefkowitz
Attorney General
State Office Bldg.
80 Centre Street
New York, N. Y.

COPY

Dear Mr. Lefkowitz:

During the past summer, CORE, Mobilization For Youth and The Neighborhood Legal Assistance Project of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Project began studies of service of process in New York State, primarily in New York County, as a result of numerous complaints. That fraudulent service of process exists in New York County seems to be quite well recognized. The studies conducted by the three organizations differ in content, but not in purpose. The CORE study was directed primarily to developing basic statistics concerning the New York County Civil Court. The facts and conclusions from our study are stated in the report, a copy of which is enclosed.

The practices entailed in the debt collection process has a serious impact on the exonomy and on the integrity of the Court system. We think that legislative revision, public eduction and enforcement of existing laws is indicated.

Our study indicates a significant flaw in the judicial process, when one Court in one County produces over 100,000 default judgments in a single year. We urge that you investigate the situation vigorously.

Harold J. Rothwax, Esq., of Mobilization For Youth and I will be glad to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

GS:grs
Encls.

George Schiffer

cc: James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Harold Rothwax

GEORGE SCHIFFER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 21, 1965

William Piel, Jr., Esq.
Chairman of Committee of Grievance
Association of the Bar of the City of New York
42 West 44th Street
New York, N. Y.

COPY

Dear Mr. Piel:

During the past summer, CORE, Mobilization For Youth and The Neighborhood Legal Assistance Project of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Project began studies of service of process in New York State, primarily in New York County, as a result of numerous complaints. That fraudulent service of process exists in New York County seems to be quite well recognized.

The studies conducted by the three orgnizations differ in content, but not in purpose. The CORE study was directed primarily to developing basic statistics concerning the New York County Civil Court. The facts and conclusions from our study are stated in the report, a copy of which is enclosed.

We are of the opinion that serious problems of legal ethics are entailed in the current practices of the debt collection process. We urge that these practices be investigated by your Committee. Large numbers of people are involved in the debt collection process every year. The questionable service of process, the methods employed in execution, the employment of non-lawyers in collection offices, all require correction. We are not prepared at this time to make specific charges against specific individuals. Rather, we believe that there should be a thorough investigation by an official or semi-official agency. Plainly, when large scale litigants dispose of more than 90% of their cases on default, a serious problem exists.

Harold J. Rothwax, Esq., of Mobilization For Youth and I will be glad to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

GS:grs
Encls. cc: James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Harold Rothwax

GEORGE SCHIFFER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 21, 1965

Hon.Charles S. Desmond
Chairman of The Judicial Conference
of the State of New York
Court of Appeals
270 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

COPY

Dear Judge Desmond:

During the past summer, CORE, Mobilization For Youth and The Neighborhood Legal Assistance Project of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Project began studies of service of process in New York State, primarily in the County of New York, as a result of numerous complaints. That fraudulent service of process exists in New York County seems to be quite well recognized.

The studies conducted by the three organizations differ in content, but not in purpose. The CORE study was directed primarily to developing basic statistics concerning the New York County Civil Court. The facts and conclusions from our study are stated in the report, a copy of which is enclosed.

Our findings suggest serious institutional problems affecting the Civil Court. Over 50% of the 200,000 cases in 1964 were disposed of by default judgment. Of some 30,000 cases brought in that year by twelve companies, over 90% ended in default judgments. This means that the Court is not really functioning within the concept of the adversary system, particularly in regard to collection costs. The Court system is, in fact, being utilized to legitimate a variety of collection practices without any objective review of the validity of the debt.

The problems involved are highly complex and require serious examination well beyond the resources of CORE. We urge that the existing system be thoroughly re-examined.

Harold J. Rothwax, Esq. of Mobilization For Youth and I will be glad to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

GS:grs
Encls.

cc: James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Harold Rothwax

George Schiffer

GEORGE SCHIFFER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 21, 1965

Hon. Carmine A. Ventiera
Adm. Judge of the Civil Court
111 Centre Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Ventiera:

During the past summer, CORE, Mobilization For Youth and The Neighborhood Legal Assistance Project of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Project began studies of service of process in New York State, primarily in New York County, as a result of numerous complaints. That fraudulent service of process exists in New York County seems to be quite well recognized.

The studies conducted by the three organizations differ in content, but not in purpose. The CORE study was directed primarily to developing basic statistics concerning the New York County Civil Court. The facts and conclusions from our study are stated in the report, a copy of which is enclosed.

Our conclusion is that the way in which the Court is utilized for debt collection, requires considerable study. We are, naturally, concerned with the reasons why so many defendants are ignorant of their rights. We are equally concerned with the problem, whether the existing system casts a great burden on the Court without fundamental reason. We are also led to conclude that the Court is being abused in collection cases.

We believe that the problems entailed in this situation require deep study, preferably by one or more official agencies. Certainly such a study is beyond the resources of CORE. We are, therefore, bringing the matter to the attention of the Judicial Conference, the Appellate Division, the Grievance Committee of the Association of the Bar, The District Attorney, and the Attorney General for their consideration.

COPY

Harold J. Rothwax, Esq., of Mobilization For Youth and I will be glad to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

GS:grs
Encls.

cc: James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Harold Rothwax

GEORGE SCHIFFER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 21, 1965

Hon. Bernard Botein
Presiding Justice
Appellate Division - First Dept.
Madison Avenue and 25th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Judge Botein:

During the past summer, CORE, Mobilization For Youth and The Neighborhood Legal Assistance Project of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Project began studies of service of process in New York State, primarily in New York County, as a result of numerous complaints. That fraudulent service of process exists in New York County seems to be quite well recognized.

The studies conducted by the three organizations differ in content, but not in purpose. The CORE study was directed primarily to developing basic statistics concerning the New York County Civil Court. The facts and conclusions from our study are stated in the report, a copy of which is enclosed.

Our basic conclusion is that the fundamental concept of the adversary system is inapplicable in the circumstances under which the Civil Court presently functions. The debt collection process appears to entail highly questionable practices from the services of process to execution, all carried out with nominal court approval and by or under the supervision of the officers of the Court, but without any realistic judicial supervision. Some of the practices, such as fraudulent services of process, have criminal consequences. The contingent fee arrangements endemic in the process, raises ethical questions. But above all, the Court system is being utilized to enforce agreements which may, in fact, be unenforceable (e.g., Williams v. Walker Thomas Furniture Co., 34 LW 2099) or defective in various respects.

COPY

The situation is complicated by the fact that many of the debtors are ignorant of their rights and cannot secure counsel.

We urge that an official investigation of the practices entailed in the debt collection process, be undertaken.

Harold J. Rothwax, Esq., of Mobilization for Youth and I will be glad to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

GS:grs
Encls.

cc: James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Harold Rothwax

GEORGE SCHIFFER

ATTORNEY AT LAW

40 EAST 49TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

PLAZA 2-8060

September 21, 1965

Hon.Frank S. Hogan
District Attorney
155 Leonard Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hogan:

During the past summer, CORE, Mobilization For Youth and The Neighborhood Legal Assistance Project of the Law Students' Civil Rights Research Project began studies of service of process in New York State, primarily in New York County, as a result of numerous complaints. That fraudulent service of process exists in New York County seems to be quite well recognized. I corresponded with Mr. Stone of your office on the subject some time ago.

The studies conducted by the three organizations differ in content, but not in purpose. The CORE study was directed primarily to developing basic statistics concerning the New York County Civil Court. The facts and conclusions from our study are stated in the report, a copy of which is enclosed.

We believe that the data disclosed warrants serious and official investigation. The Civil Court in New York County, excluding the landlord and tenant Part, has over 200,000 cases per year. This demonstrates the large number of people affected if the practices of persons utilizing the Court are improper. Our study of twelve large scale litigants who brought approximately 30,000 cases in 1964, suggests that there is a need for a thorough investigation of the debt collection process.

Mr. Harold Rothwax of Mobilization For Youth will be glad to meet with you to discuss the problems we have perceived at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

George Schiffer

GS:grs
cc: James Farmer
Carl Rachlin
Harold Rothwax
Encls.

COPY

Mr. Wiley

September 21, 1965

Colonial Leasing Company, Inc.
56 Elmwood Street
Newton, Massachusetts 02158

Gentlemen:

Your letter of September 10, 1965 to "National CORE Headquarters, 48 West 125th Street, New York" has been given to me for reply.

Please be advised that I am not aware that this organization is in any way responsible for the machine you rented to "CORE Headquarters, 120 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts."

That lease was not signed by us, but by a local autonomous group, over which we have no control. If there is anything we can do to help you locate anything belonging to you we will be glad to try, but we can not assume any legal responsibility over conduct not authorized by us.

Very truly yours,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

SEP 27 1965

Legal Dept

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
80 CENTRE STREET
NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: CORTLANDT 7-9800

SHIRLEY ADELSON SIEGEL
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
IN CHARGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BUREAU

COPY

September 23, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 E. 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

I regret that you were unable to attend the meeting in my office on September 21 to which you and others concerned about abuses in obtaining default judgments were invited on the initiative of my Civil Rights Bureau to help plan an early public hearing on this matter.

I received this morning your letter dated September 21 transmitting the report, "Default Judgments in the New York County Civil Court", which contains the data and recommendations of a study by the CORE legal committee. I understand that the Civil Rights Bureau has been awaiting this report. You may be sure that your data and recommendations will be considered and that you will have an opportunity to put them into the record at the hearing now in preparation.

Harold Rothwax of Mobilization for Youth, whom you mention as also interested in discussing this matter with me, was invited to and did attend our conference on September 21.

I look forward to continuing the collaboration with CORE, the Mobilization for Youth, the Legal Aid Society, the bar associations, and others, which has been demonstrated at this recent meeting, in the earnest hope that our joint efforts will contribute to a much needed reform.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
Attorney General

cc: Mr. James Farmer
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
Harold Rothwax, Esq.

P.S. The reference in your report to my program to deal with installment credit frauds is not in accord with the facts. I shall write you about this in more detail shortly.

LJL

TELEPHONE
348-3572

MURPHY W. BELL
ATTORNEY AT LAW
971 SOUTH 13TH STREET
BATON ROUGE, LA.

October 1, 1965

COPY

Ronnie M. Moore, Esq.
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

RE: Sentences in
City of Baton Rouge vs. Moore
City of Baton Rouge vs. Policheck

Dear Ronnie:

I appeared before City Judge Tim Pugh and he found you and Policheck "not guilty" of contempt for failure to appear in the above trials. However on a plea of guilty which I entered for both of you he assessed the following fines:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ronnie M. Moore | $25.00 and | $5.00 costs, | $30.00 |
| John Policheck | $15.00 and | $1.00 costs, | $16.00 |
| | | TOTAL | $46.00 |

Judge Pugh gave me until October 10, 1965 to pay the fine. Please remit.

Very truly yours,

MWB/ps

Murphy W. Bell

cc:
Carl Rachlin

6-4
Do we pay these fines
& don't that SEEM to
violate the law
IC

Legal Dept 4 October Rochlin

Carl,

Goerge Schiffer called me on Friday to tell me that CORE owed him about $1200. and that SEDF owed him three months rents, a total of $1350. I told this to George today and he asked me to convey this to you, and ask you to report to him the exact state of our bills vis-a-vis George. Tha ks.

Alan

1- Fast start first

This is based upon $4.1 J. M. per month that Schiffer received for expenses. In my view there is only August ~~+ Sept~~ & perhaps September, no October.

On first part - This is an old bill that has been kicking around a long time. He claims he had the arrangement was made with SEDF. We have a detailed statement of this. ~~in~~ October George Farmer received it sometime ago.

RC

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARVIN RICH

FROM: Carl Rachlin

October 14, 1965

SUBJECT: Legal Conference, 1966

After consulting a number of people who are interested in the CORE Legal Conference, sponsored by SEDF, I suggest the following theme:

"From Desegregation to Integration - Law In Transistion"

It is my thought that we would have four panel discussions, with prepared papers ready in advance to be mimeographed and distributed to all participating. The four panels would be as follows:

1) problems in eliminating poverty and closely related to that, new fields of law with which the lawyer must become acquainted in order to assist the poverty-stricken, such as problems in welfare, housing, and the like.

2) creating integrated schools

3) overcoming employment obstacles to achieve integration

4) the elimination of the lily-white housing areas.

We also are considering holding a dinner to which I would like as first choice to invite Arthur Goldberg. Presumably he might be free to talk about the work on the court, particularly since he wrote the decision in our Cox v. Louisiana.

There are other subjects we could cover, but a conference such as this becomes unwieldy. I think it should have no more than two days and not the three as last year. I believe that was a mistake. In fact, we may have to cut out one of the sessions and have three sessions. An alternative to this would be not to have a dinner and have the fourth session Saturday night, which is probably not very wise. Sunday sessions at best are doubtful from the point of view of attendance.

Cont'd...

I would like to have the conference at NYU Law School, which is very convenient. As an alternative, we could try Columbia or Fordham. Columbia is not so convenient but is likely to be helpful to us. Fordham is fairly convenient but we do not have very active relations with them. An alternative to this would be ot ask one of the non-profit institutions in New York to lend us their facilities. A suggestion has been made that it might be a good idea to hold the conference in Washington. I am certain the National Lawyers' Club, for a nominal fee, would make their facilities available to us.

The date I suggest would be February 25, 26 or March 11, 12, though obviously, other suggestions should be considered. As we did in the past I assume we will have to have additional clerical assistance in order to undertake the work for the conference.

Please let me know your thoughts. With best regards,

CR/es CARL RACHLIN

cc: Alan Gartner
George Wiley

OCT 20 1965

Legal Dept

Copy

October 18, 1965

George Schiffer, Esq.
40 E. 49th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Schiffer:

As Attorney General Lefkowitz indicated to you in the footnote to his letter dated September 23, the reference at page 1 of the CORE report, "Default Judgments in the New York County Civil Court", to his program to stamp out installment credit frauds does not do justice to the facts.

Perhaps you saw the reference in the press last week to the recovery by his office of more than $15,000 in attorneys' fees from a Brooklyn jewelry and appliance store, Time Credit Jewelers, Inc., which had collected this sum illegally from customers delinquent in retail installment payments. In addition to having to refund this amount to over 750 customers, the firm also paid the State $1500 in costs.

Another case which was the subject of a very recent injunctive order in the Supreme Court, New York County, benefits 700 automobile owners who had paid their insurance premiums for liability insurance on an installment plan; caught between two insurance premium finance companies, Ardsley State Plan Corp. and Guarantee Plan Corp., these owners had had their policies cancelled because of failure to make payments to both companies. In most cases the Ardsley company had not sent timely notice of assignment of the contracts. The temporary injunctive order this office obtained is preventing further cancellations and reinstating cancelled policies until the underlying dispute can be resolved.

Typical earlier cases include a permanent injunction obtained in the Supreme Court against Martin's Department Store in Jamaica which, among other things, had customers execute wage assignments in violation of the Personal Property Law; a dissolution of Young's Carpet Corp. and Continental Carpet Corp., based on frauds against customers; an order enjoining a collection agency from making excessive delinquency charges and from sending out collection letters simulating an official communication; and many others.

The Attorney General has also imposed on certain industries codes of ethics to increase protection to the consumer, such as, one adopted to govern the door-to-door sales practices of certain major encyclopedia distributors, following an injunction obtained by this office against Nationwide Subscription Service.

One of the acts of Attorney General Lefkowitz in 1957 was to establish the first consumer frauds bureau in the United States. During the same months he rendered an opinion that Article 10 of the Personal Property Law, enacted in that year, outlawed wage assignments whether contained in the sales contract or in a collateral document; this opinion was supported by the Supreme Court in Matter of Finkelstein, Assignee, et al., 11 Misc. 2d 988, 174 N.Y.S. 2d 126. In 1958, he ruled that wage assignments executed to secure payment of a retail installment sales debt were illegal; this interpretation was adopted by the Bronx Supreme Court in In re Molasia, reported in the New York Law Journal on February 2, 1959 at 12, col. 3M., and was codified in Pers. Prop. Law § 413, subd. 10(b) in 1961.

Also, the Attorney General's legislative program has consistently been concerned with the elimination of consumer frauds. For example, I cite you to the amendment to § 403, subd. 3 of the Personal Property Law, sponsored by this Department, enabling the purchaser of goods and services under a conditional sales contract to assert the defense of non-performance of services against the assignee. This was particularly important in the case of installment contracts where

service to or incidental to the equipment over a period of time was part of the contract.

I am sure you are familiar with the legislation which the Attorney General sponsored at the 1965 session, now incorporated in section 63(12) of the executive law, enabling this office to enjoin the continuance of "unconscionable contractual provisions" as well as conduct which is illegal or fraudulent in the usual sense. This represents a leap forward in the statutory law, helpful to all who are active in defending those victimized by unscrupulous merchants.

Perhaps you have not had occasion to see the complaint room in our Consumer Frauds Bureau which is open to members of the public. Next time you are in the building, I wish you would step in to see how this operates. Daily about 50 to 60 people, regardless of race, creed or color, a great number of whom have installment credit problems, are coming in and obtaining redress. In scores of cases in recent months the Bureau has successfully mediated to save the jobs of persons about to be fired because of a garnishment of their wages; several of the large unions are familiar with this activity. Furthermore, the handling of thousands of these consumer cases by the offices of the Department of Law throughout the State is supplemented by an educational program in English and Spanish to alert people to common hazards to the consumer.

We do not claim that the abuses in the installment credit field are under control--; far from it. We do have a program to move effectively based on competent evidence against all frauds in this area that come to the attention of the Department; and the Attorney General has proposed and supported useful legislative programs, based on his experience in law enforcement here and elsewhere in the State.

Our door is open to your suggestions as to other ways in which we can cope with this problem, which has particular relevance for low-income minority families.

Meanwhile, we welcome your cooperation in our current inquiry into problems of notice related to default judgments.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

LOUIS J. LEFKOWITZ
Attorney General
By

Shirley Adelson Siegel

SHIRLEY ADELSON SIEGEL

SAS:ps

cc Mr. James Farmer
cc Carl Rachlin, Esq.

OCT 22 1965

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113

October 20, 1965

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

COPY

Carl Rachlin, Esq.
C.O.R.E.
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Carl:

On Monday 18th October 1965 in Bogalusa two cases were continued until November 15. These were the cases of Maxine Britt and Michael Jones, two separate cases. Both has a $300.00 bond on one charge and Jones has a $500.00 bond on three charges. Both of these people are in California. I have attempted by all the means I know to get these people in Bogalusa for trial. The Judge has continuted the cases several times. It would cost less than $800.00 to get these people in Bogalusa by bus. Maxine I understand is working in California and Jones I am told is in school out there.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 Douglass Life Insurance Building
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Robert F. Collins
Nils R. Douglas
Lolis E. Elie

TELEPHONE
523-5197



COPY

Richard Haley feels the bonding company may apprehend Jones in California and bring him to Bogalusa. Britt would at worse get off with a fine but Jones I am sure would be found guilty on at least one of the three charges. Jones would probably get some jail time. The only other way for Jones is to reimburse the bonding company for the forfeiture.

Respectfully,

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE

BY:_____

CC: Mr.Richard Haley
Dr. Wiley
Mr.Marvin Rich
Mr. Bob Hicks

NRD/vmg

Oct. 20, 1965

REPORT TO NAC

by

Carl Rachlin

Legal Dept

Since the Convention much has happened from the point of view of the Legal Department and I will try to summarize the highlights:

1) Our campaign to attack the issuance of segregated school bonds has had phenomenal success, the most recent being the City of Monroe, Louisiana, where we successfully stopped the issuance of a six million dollar bond as we had done in the Jackson Parish case and the St. Tammany Parish case. We received an extraordinarily fast order of desegregation of the school system.

2) These quick successes however, point to the next serious problem that we and others are facing. The detailed plans for the desegregation of the school systems in these three parishes of Louisiana and other areas where we have filed school desegregation cases(non-bond type) point out with great particularity the faults of the guidelines of the United States Office of Education. When these guidelines were issued originally, many months ago, your General Counsel attacked them anticipating the kinds of problems unfortunately which in fact have arisen. These guidelines, in pretense, are guidelines for the desegregation of schools, but in fact are guidelines for the maintenance of segregation. This has been our experience. As a result, despite the orders of desegregation in many communities where we have been involved in such suits, we are required to file appeals from the actual plan. We have made a broad constitutional attack against pupil placement laws and district school systems which we should be arguing in the Fifth Circuit fairly soon.

3) Perhaps by the time this memorandum is read, we will be able to announce the filing of a state-wide school desegregation case in Mississippi which has been very much on your General Counsel's mind for some time. There are numerous organizational and technical problems which have delayed the filing but we have overcome those. For a variety of reasons we invited the NAACP Legal Defense Fund to join in the case with us, so this has been done.

4) Also, very shortly we shall file an interesting new Mississippi legislative reapportionment case in which we have to persuade the federal court, in reapportioning the state legislature, to take into account the failure of the Mississippi counties to permit Negro registration. In other words, try to persuade the federal court to apply the second part of the Fourteenth Amendment(This is the part that says Congress can take away representation in Congress from a state that prevents registration of voters.) to the state and their districts.

5) With the transfer of Stephen Nagler directly to the staff (he had previously been on the SEDF staff concentrating on New York City problems) we are beginning to undertake more and more an urban legal program. For example, we are undertaking an attack on the urban renewal problems in New Rochelle, New York and developing a new approach to landlord-tenant relationships in cities which we expect to try out fairly soon. In the developing stage also is a completely new approach to northern city school problems which involves an attack on the whole conception of so-called de facto schools.

6) In northern Florida we have a myriad of cases pending in a great variety of matters in the various courts.

7) We are developing a program with regard to the Defense Department because of a large number of complaints we have received from men in service both overseas, Viet Nam, England, as well as from men in service in the south and have had numerous communications with the Defense Department in this regard.

8) A fairly substantial amount of our time is spent in associating with lawyers working with CORE Chapters, such as Syracuse where still serious problems come over the chapter as a result of the Niagara-Mohawk activities. Incidentally, we have been advised that although many of our people have been arrested, a lot of positive good has arisen in that Niagara-Mohawk has increased its employment of Negroes in the Syracuse area many times over since our campaign has begun, despite the fact that at the time we began our campaign Niagara-Mohawk not only denied discrimination but they were not able to locate any more qualified Negroes. They have proved themselves to be less than candid by the people they have hired recently.

Cont'd...

9) We are engaged in an effort to demand that Dr. Weaver, Director of the Housing and Home Finance Agency insist upon a desegregated housing program for 100 units being constructed with money from his agency, in Bogalusa.

10) In order to keep in intimate contact with people in the field and with the local communities, your General Counsel worked for two weeks in Louisiana this summer. This was a most enjoyable experience and I not only participated in many of the events in Bogalusa but appeared in court at the well-publicized contempt trials in the federal court involving Bogalusa. I also participated in the desegregation of the leading restaurant in Bogalusa when I had lunch with the executive board of the Voters League there and led the parade on a couple of occasions.

It is important that General Counsel not merely work at a desk in New York but get into the field from time to time so as to be able to appreciate in greater depth the problems of local communities. It is also important that I meet with lawyers in various parts of the United States in order to have them become involved with CORE and be available to work with local chapters as chapter legal problems develop.

11) The attendance of conferences is an important part of General Counsel's work so as to keep abreast of the latest developments in areas of our concern in many of the fields where evaluation of different kinds of program takes place.

12) We also do writing for various kinds of legal and popular journals to acquaint people with our work and to develop some of our new ideas. Three articles are about to appear in the St. Louis Bar Journal, the Georgetown University Law School paper and the magazine of the New York City Welfare Union. In addition, articles are in preparation for the Boston College Law Review and the Harvard University Law Review. The former with regard to the limitations and qualifications under

Cont'd.....

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and the latter in regard to northern school desegregation.

13) There is also substantial correspondence which we try to keep abreast of regarding some personal problems or suggestions that people make from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

[redacted]

TO: [redacted]

FROM: Carl Rachlin October 25, 1965

SUBJECT: Suggested Approach to Press
Relative Bail Questions

Yesterday, today, and for the next days ahead, members of CORE and their friends will be subjected to trial, to conviction and very likely punishment for demonstrations which brought to the attention of the people of Syracuse the employment practices of Niagara-Mohawk. At the time these demonstrations commenced, some months ago, Niagara-Mohawk employed five Negroes in Syracuse, advising all that they were not able to locate any other qualified Negroes for employment. Since the demonstrations commenced, the employment of Negroes at Niagara-Mohawk has risen to a figure in excess of 70; somehow, Niagara-Mohawk managed to find other qualified Negro employees.

Those of us who will go to jail as a result of these demonstrations are proud to do so under a system of law which will punish people for pointing out the truth of employment practices of a state-guaranteed monopoly company such as Niagara-Mohawk.

CR/cs

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Legal Dept


# NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD NEWSLETTER

CADILLAC TOWER • DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

Published monthly by the National Lawyers Guild to report Guild activities

William Goodman, Detroit
Editor

Application to mail at second class postage rates is pending at Detroit, Michigan


## BENJAMIN SMITH TO RECEIVE FDR AWARD

The 1965 Convention banquet will be highlighted by the presentation of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt award to Benjamin E. Smith, Esq., of New Orleans. The presentation will be made by Honorable John J. Conyers, Jr. Congressman from Michigan.

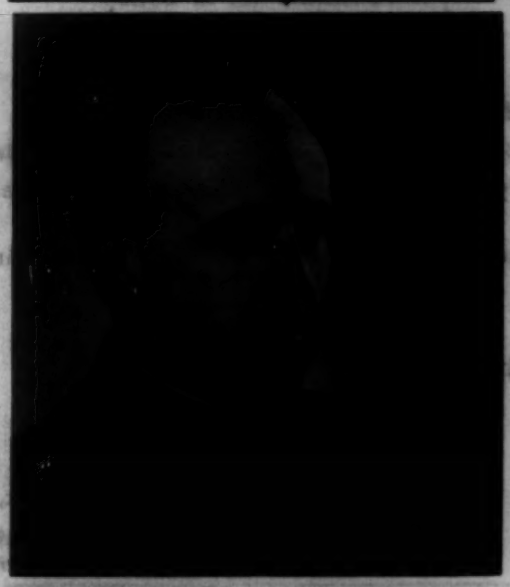
Mr. Smith has distinguished himself for his work throughout the South and has, as a result faced prosecution by the State of Louisiana. He is a member of the Board of the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union, co-director of the Committee for Legal Assistance to the South (C.L.A.S.), Treasurer of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, and a Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild.

Mr. Conyers has already made a distinguished record in his first term in the House of Representatives, is a past President of Wolverine Bar Association of Michigan and serves on the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild.

Featured speaker of the banquet will be Robert F. Drinan, S. J., Dean of Boston College Law School.

A large crowd is expected to attend the banquet which will be the climax of the public activities of the Convention.

## 1965 CONVENTION TO DEBATE LAWYER'S ROLE IN RELATION TO CIVIL RIGHTS, POVERTY, FOREIGN POLICY



The exciting San Francisco-Bay Area will serve as the meeting place for the national convention of the lawyers most concerned with providing group legal services, the lawyers now representing clients in Watts and Jackson, the lawyers concerned about American policy in Viet Nam, and the law students and citizens who share these concerns.

The San Francisco Chapter will serve as host for the 28th National Convention of the National Lawyers Guild at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, Nov. 10-14, 1965. The convention will provide an opportunity for lawyers to discuss informally at social events and formally in panels their experiences in the past year in seeking to crystallize legal idealism into a force for the betterment of humanity.

Delegates look forward to the gala banquet Saturday night addressed by Father Drinan, leader in the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, preceded by a stirring invitation to the bar to consider The Lawyer's Role in Relation to the Movement for Social Change.

The Convention will open with a panel on Legal Aspects of the U. S. Government Action in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic, with speakers from the UN and the practicing bar, Thursday evening, Nov. 11.

The panel will consider the legality of United States armed actions in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic without a declaration of war and without the sanctions of the United Nations or of any regional groups. The lives of thousands of Americans, as well as the lives and

*Continued p.5*

## ROBERT F. DRINAN TO ADDRESS BANQUET

Robert F. Drinan, S. J., Dean of Boston College Law School will be the principal speaker at the Guild Convention Banquet on Saturday evening, November 13. Father Drinan is nationally known for his writings concerning segregation in the North and the South, and his activities in many capacities in behalf of racial equality. He will address the convention banquet on "Independence of the Bar: Its Meaning and Its Future".

Since 1962 Father Drinan has been chairman of the Advisory Committee for Massachusetts to the United States Commission on Civil Rights. In recent years he has played a key role in inspiring and coordinating Northern lawyers in their work in the South. He has served as Vice-President of the Massachusetts Bar Association and Member of the National Executive Committee, American Judicature Society. His writ-

*Continued p.5*

# NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD NATIONAL CONVENTION

## THURSDAY, NOV. 11 7:45P.M. HOTEL MARK HOPKINS

## Highlights

*PANEL: LEGAL ASPECTS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN VIET-NAM AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC*

**Is the armed action by the U. S. in Viet-Nam and the Dominican Republic in violation of traditional precepts of International Law?**

**Is it in violation of the U. N. Charter, the SEATO and OAS Treaties?**

**Of the Treaty of London which established the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials?**

**Of the U. S. Constitution, given no declaration of war?**

**If U. S. action violates certain laws and treaties, can an individual aggrieved by such action raise these questions in U. S. Courts?**

**If U. S. actions are illegal under either International or U. S. Constitutional Law, are individuals who participate in such actions subject to trial as war criminals?**

*SPEAKERS:*

***N. T. D. Kanakaratne*, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations**

***Laurent Frantz, Esq.*, Editor, Bancroft-Whitney, expert in constitutional law**

***George Altman, Esq.*, of Beverly Hills, tax expert engaged in litigation testing legality of U.S. actions in Viet-Nam**

***Frances Heisler, Esq.*, of Carmel and Chicago, counsel *Pauling* test ban suit**

## FRIDAY, NOV. 12 NOON

*CONVENTION LUNCHEON*

**Address by ..... *Ernest Goodman, Esq.* of Detroit, President, National Lawyers Guild**

**Presentation of special award to ..... *Ann Fagan Ginger, Esq.*, of Berkeley Editor, Civil Liberties Docket, Civil Rights Handbook**

## 1:45P.M.

*PANEL: EXTENDING THE AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL SERVICES*

**What is a feasible plan for group legal services?**

**How can resistance to a feasible plan be overcome?**

**Can the legal service programs of the War on Poverty significantly meet the need of those who cannot afford legal services?**

**What will be the impact of expanding legal services on the income of the average practitioner?**

**Are a lawyer's traditional sources of income threatened?**

**Can the economic insecurity of many practitioners be overcome?**

*SPEAKERS INCLUDE:*

***Frank B. Cliff, Esq.*, of Palo Alto, member, Committee on Group Legal Services, State Bar of California**

***James Reese* of Los Angeles, legal consultant to the Governor of California, Office of Economic Opportunity**

***Donald M. Stocks* of the Pennsylvania bar, Senior Field Representative, Legal Services Program, Western Regional Office, O.E.O.; Staff members, Oakland, California neighborhood law offices funded by the O.E.O.; Professor *Jerome Carlin*, L.L.B., Ph. D., Department of Sociology, University of California, Director, Civil Justice Project, Center For The Study of Law and Society, author, *"Lawyers On Their Own"*.**

# NOVEMBER 11-14, 1965 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

## Mark Hopkins

## SATURDAY, NOV. 13 9:00A.M.

*PANEL: THE LAWYER'S ROLE IN RELATION TO THE MOVEMENT FOR SOCIAL CHANGE*

**What is necessary and proper communication between lawyer and client prior to activity?**

**How do the goals of a demonstrating group affect their legal defense?**

**How does the lawyer find and analyze the key words in a statute?**

**How does he handle the special problems posed by the presence of aliens and juveniles at the scene?**

**How can the necessary legal resources handle mass arrests?**

**What are alternatives and problems posed by the Watts arrests?**

**Are removal and injunction helpful pre-trial affirmative legal techniques?**

**Can justice be attained in mass trials?**

**When do defendants in political cases have decision making roles – who's in charge?**

**When should juries be waived?**

**How is a jury most effectively selected?**

**How can expert witnesses be utilized?**

**What are the effects of different kinds of sentencing?**

**What problems arise on appeal?**

*SPEAKERS INCLUDE:*

*Artbur Kinoy, Esq.*, New York City
*Claudia Shropshire, Esq.* of Detroit and Jackson
*George C. Olsbausen, Esq.*, San Francisco
*Jack Weinberg*, Berkeley
*Siegfried Hesse, Esq.*, Berkeley
*Jack K. Berman, Esq.*, San Francisco
*Marvin Stender, Esq.*, San Francisco
*James D. Montgomery, Esq.*, Chicago
*Robert Treubaft, Esq.*, Oakland
*Dr. Thomas N. Burbridge*, San Francisco
*James Herdon, Esq.*, San Francisco
*Malcolm Burnstein, Esq.*, Oakland
*Samual Rosenwein, Esq.*, Los Angeles
*Beverly Axelrod, Esq.*, San Francisco

## 7:00P.M. *Convention Banquet*

**Toastmaster** ..... *Benjamin Dreyfus, Esq.*, San Francisco
**Presentation of the F.D.R. Award to** ..... *Benjamin Smith, Esq.* of New Orleans
**Presentation by** ..... *Hon. John J. Conyers*, Congressman from Michigan
**Address** ..... "The Independence of the Bar: Its Meaning and its Future"
by *Robert F. Drinan, S. J.*, Dean of Boston College Law School

# LAWYER'S ROLE IN RELATION TO MOVEMENT FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

One of the most perplexing and challenging tasks lawyers and their clients face today is how to handle the many problems involved in large political demonstrations leading to mass arrests. From San Francisco to Chicago, from Southwest Georgia to Watts, mass arrests have revealed complex legal problems. The convention will spend an entire day on these problems, drawing on the experience of lawyers from throughout the United States, many of whom were recently and are now involved with the questions under discussion. The outline of the discussion is as follows:

*I. PROBLEMS PRIOR TO ACTIVITY*

1. Establishing communications between group (leaders) and attorney fact sheet; informational forms; goals
2. Types of activity
   picketing; sit-in; lie-in; walk-in; shop-in; teach-in; march; other.
3. Statutes involved – how to read a statute
   a. disturbing the peace; trespass; unlawful assembly; failure to disperse; resisting arrest; malicious mischief; contributing to the delinquency of a minor; riot.
   b. conspiracy (felony)
   c. federal charges
4. Problems presented by presence of juveniles, aliens, witnesses, observers, attorney at scene.
5. Planning for contingency of arrest
   a. organization of legal resources
   b. publicity – press – presence of government officials

*SPEAKERS:*

*Dr. Thomas N. Burbridge,* San Francisco
*Jack Weinberg,* Berkeley
*James D. Montgomery, Esq.,* Chicago
*George C. Olsbausen, Esq.,* San Francisco
*Robert Treubaft, Esq.,* Oakland

*II. THE ARREST*

A. Rights of Defendants
   1. to silence
   2. to an attorney: at scene; immediately thereafter
   3. phone calls
   4. to resist arrest; going limp; affirmative action
   5. in custody, medical, health, separation of sexes, etc.
   6. pre-arrangement for release; bail; release on own recognizance

B. Bail
   1. Bail or surety
   2. Own recognizance
   3. Use of bail project
   4. Remaining in jail as alternative
   5. Continuation of original appeal; own recognizance, surety if convicted and to be appealed

*SPEAKERS:*

*James D. Montgomery, Esq.,* Chicago
*Peter F. Franck, Esq.,* Berkeley

*III. SPECIAL PROBLEMS POSED BY THE WATTS ARRESTS*

*IV. PRE-TRIAL AFFIRMATIVE LEGAL TECHNIQUES*

1. Removal to Federal Courts
2. Injunctions: pre-arrest and post-arrest
3. Pretrial proceedings
   a. The Big Case treatment; pretrial hearings; attendance at trial; assignment of counsel re duties
   b. Discovery
4. Counter-charges
   a. Brutality suits
   b. False arrest suits
   c. Counter criminal charges against officials

*SPEAKERS:*

*Artbur Kinoy, Esq.,* New York City
*James Herndon, Esq.,* San Francisco
*Siegfried Hesse, Esq.,* Berkeley

*V. PREPARATION FOR TRIAL*

1. Who's in charge: when do defendants in political cases have decision making roles?
2. Jury or jury waiver
3. Form of trial: individual; joint; mass; mass representative
4. Speedy trial; time waiver
5. Negotiations for disposition without trial

*VI. THE TRIAL*

1. Jury selection – challenges
2. Use of experts; preparations of witnesses; cross-examination
3. Evidentiary problems: identification; movies; photos; recordings; stipulations
4. Conduct of counsel re contempt

*SPEAKERS:*

*Malcolm Burnstein, Esq.,* Berkeley; *Beverly Axelrod, Esq.,* San Francisco; *Jack K. Berman, Esq.,* San Francisco

*VII. POST-TRIAL*

A. Conviction and sentencing
   1. Effect of different kind of sentencing
      a. Straight time or fine
      b. Straight probation
      c. Jail as a condition of probation
      d. Imposition of sentence suspended
      e. Execution of sentence suspended
      f. Conditions of probation
      g. Multiple punishment for same activity
      h. Probation to Court or Department
   2. Stay of execution of sentence

B. Appeal
   1. Coordination of legal research
   2. Motions
   3. Right to free transcript

*SPEAKERS:*

*Marvin Stender, Esq.,* San Francisco; *Samual Rosenwein, Esq.,* Los Angeles

# CONVENTION ACCOMMODATIONS

It would be an outrageous lie to deny that people go to conventions for reasons additional to the intellectually inspiring panel discussions and business meetings. The National Office expects this convention to be much better attended than if it were to be held in Winona, Minnesota! In short, the magnatism of San Francisco draws from afar! So, the Newsletter lists here some of the details of the "additional reasons".

November in San Francisco? Well, weatherwise, it's just the best time to be in San Francisco, that's all. Sunny and 65° –that's the usual forecast for November!

This article of the Newsletter is short, because no one really has to sell San Francisco. Those who have been there want to get back as soon as possible, and those who haven't been want to go and get hooked on its charm.

But, it should be noted that the Guild is particularly lucky to have secured the Mark Hopkins Hotel, one of the world's finest luxury hotels, and completely deserving of its world-wide reputation. What is not generally known is that the Mark is a small hotel. So, while we are having our convention there, it will be *our* hotel; with virtually all of its facilities reserved for the Guild.

The hotel's location is, of course, central to all that is San Francisco. But, then, in all honesty, one must admit that nothing is really far from anything in San Francisco. So, if you prefer to stay at the home of one of the local Guild members, (the San Francisco chapter welcomes such members, and if you will write the National Office, such accommodations will be secured for you), you will still be convenient to the convention and the sights of San Francisco.

Room rates at the Mark Hopkins are listed below. Make your reservations with the hotel directly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single with bath | $17.-$24. |
| Double bed or Twin bed with bath | $22.-$29. |
| Suite (living room, bedroom and bath) | $40.-$75. |

If you have any problems or questions concerning your attendance at the convention, the National Office will be happy to assist with travel or living arrangements. Don't hesitate to call upon us for help.

1965 CONVENTION - *(Cont. from p.1)*

property of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, are at stake in undeclared war. Taxes are levied and public monies spent at the rate of $2 million a day in supporting what might be described as a government of doubtful legitimacy, whose opponents are, at least in part, a vast proportion of its own people. The moral and legal position of the United States is unclear and needs debate. See program highlights, p.2.

President Ernest Goodman, of Detroit, will address the convention at the Friday luncheon.

Friday afternoon the convention will wrestle with the problem of Extending the Availability of Legal Services, including the role of the War on Poverty and tentative proposals for "Legicare", addressed by members of the California State Bar Committee on Group Legal Services, attorneys for the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the University of California. Story on p.5.

Delegates, their spouses and friends, will relax at a house party at the home of Allan and Muriel Brotsky in the San Francisco hills. This can be a rich opportunity to share experiences from the exciting days and year just past.

Saturday morning and afternoon active citizens and their lawyers will present their deeply felt conclusions on techniques for pretrying, trying, and appealing in civil rights and civil liberties cases, after their experiences in Berkeley FSM, San Francisco sit-ins, Watts, and the South. Story on p.4.

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Award will be presented to Benjamin Smith of the New Orleans Bar at the Banquet Saturday evening by Father Drinan. Ben Smith, of the integrated firm of Smith, Waltzer, Jones and Peebles, has been victorious in numerous recent civil rights cases, including his own, *Dombrowski V. Pfister*, decided last spring by the United States Supreme Court.

Convention business sessions will be held Friday and Sunday, with the new National Executive Board convening Sunday morning.

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R. F. DRINAN - *(Cont. from p.1)*

ings have appeared in the *Harvard Law Review, Georgetown Law Review, Commonweal* and other legal and religious journals. Father Drinan is author of *Religion, the Courts, and Public Policy*, and the chapter "The Law and the Negro in the North" in "The Catholic Case Against Segregation".

# PANEL ON EXTENDING THE AVAILABITY OF LEGAL SERVICES

The right of all Americans to adequate legal services, a principle espoused by the National Lawyers Guild since its inception, has now been accepted by all sections of the organized bar. The Friday afternoon convention panel will be concerned with the effective implementation of this principle among all economic classes of our society, and its effect on the legal profession.

1. The Potential of Group Legal Services
   a. Why has the demand for group legal services arisen? What forms of group legal service programs are now functioning? Why has the organized bar so far resisted the development of such programs?
   b. What changes, if any, are required in the ethical rules governing the legal profession in order to encourage the extension of group legal services? What will be the impact of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in *Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen* on the future of group legal services? What ethical standards should be applicable to group legal service plans?
   c. What action should the legal profession take in encouraging the development of group legal service plans?
2. A Realistic Program for Making Legal Services Available to the Poor.
   a. What are the over-all objectives of the legal service aspects of the War on Poverty? What significance can making lawyers available to the poor have in assuring them an effective voice in anti-poverty programs? What are the obstacles preventing the poor from fully utilizing legal services even when they are nominally available?
   b. What are the requirements which must be satisfied to establish a neighborhood law center under the poverty program? How can the community organizations of the poor be stimulated to apply for neighborhood law centers?
   c. How successful are the neighborhood law offices already in operation under the poverty program? What practical answers exist to their improved functioning in the future?
3. The Impact of Extended Availability of Legal Services on the Economics of the Legal Profession

   Do group legal service plans and neighborhood law offices under the poverty program threaten the sources of business of the average practitioner?

   Can the income level of the average practitioner be raised by group legal service plans and pre-paid insurance?

   Are pre-paid legal insurance plans feasible?

   What is the responsibility of the legal Profession in the creation of such plans?

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# CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Hugh Manes of Los Angeles, who has been active in Mississippi and in Watts, has appropriately been named chairman of the key Committee on Guild Program which will meet at the Convention on Wednesday evening and Thursday all day, Nov. 10-11. Leading attorneys will join him from New York, New Orleans, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montgomery, Jackson, Raleigh, Denver and Berkley.

Dean Robb of Detroit, a national figure in the American Trial Lawyers Association and its predecessor, NACCA, and author and lecturer in the peronal injury field, will chair the Committee on Resolutions.

Active on both the South Side of Chicago and in the Guild's work in Mississippi, Frank Anglin, Jr., president of the Chicago Guild chapter, will chair the Committee on Nominations at the convention.

Financing the Guild's legal representation in the South, Guild publications, conferences, and basic bar association work will be considered by the Committee on Finances, chaired by the national tax specialist, Harry Margolis, of Saratoga, California.

Joseph Crown of New York, another outstanding tax lawyer, will chair the Constitutional Revisions Committee, in his own inimitable style.

A new National Committee on Publications will meet during a lull in the convention to discuss the *Guild Practitioner*, the *Guild Newsletter*, amicus briefs and reports (such as the 1964 Civil Rights Act booklet), and the *Civil Liberties Docket* and *Civil Rights Handbook*. William Goodman of Detroit, Marvin Stender and Edward Dawley of the Bay Area, Ann Fagan Ginger of Berkeley, and members of the boards of the publications will meet in the Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Library in Berkeley with all interested in publications.

Legal Dept

A BELATED WEEKLY REPORT

FROM: JOHN D. DUE, JR. TO: CARL RACHLIN & MARVIN RICH

The following describes CORE-SEDF activities in North Florida since the last report.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASES

DAVID DUKES vs MADISON COUNTY

On september 15, 1965, Judge Bryan Simpson, issued an order in the "private club" Cherry Lake, restraining this club for refusing Negroes the right to use the facilities and business of Cherry Lake. Cherry Lake is grounds and a lake given to Madison County by the Federal Government for the public use. All well and good. But it was only until October 1st, 1965, that this order became effective. The joker in the deck was that this order was to take effect upon posting an injunction bond in the amount of $500.00. Then our problems began. The insurance agency which CORE does business, assured us that the injunction bond is a simple matter, we don't have to worry about anything. (we only had five days to get the injunction bond.)

On the fifth and last day, the insurance agency owner told us that he is not qualified to do the bond for us and he referred us to another agency in town. I called Judge Simpson and asked for an extension of time, and he gave us one, entered on the 20th day of September. (another five days)

On the fourth day, this second agency told us that they had contacted the three agencies which he corresponds with. They all refused to issue an injunction bond for reason of the nature of the case involved, to wit: "Civil Rights." I called Earl Johnson in Jacksonville, a legal Defense Fund Attorney, to procure the name of the insurance agency which the Legal Defense Fund and SCLC did business with in order to get an injunction (s) regarding St. Augustine in 1964. I called that particular agency, and the agency agreed to issue an injunction bond to the Plaintiff, provided that the said plaintiff put up $500.00 cash as collateral.

Early that morning, this being the second trip of driving from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, I drove to Madison County, to get an affidavit signed by one of the co-plaintiffs of DAVID DUKES. The affidavit was a Pauper's Affidavit, which we in Mississippi, had petitioners to sign regarding petitions of removal and appellate proceedings. I had no law to back me in my position that a pauper has a "right" to have an injunction without posting an injunction bond as required by the court. (At least my "expensive" Federal Library didn't show any law). But, Mrs. Ella Hamilton, a mother of one of the co-defendants, signed a Pauper's Affidavit, and we drove to Jacksonville, Florida, to file them. No one saw Judge Simpson in his Chambers at this particular time. But the very next day, on a Saturday Morning, I received in the amil another order from Judge Simpson. Judge Simpson did not recognize the Pauper's Affidavit; rather he gave us another extension of time, until October 1st, 1965. But he, in his order, stated a personal recognizance bond, signed by one of the parents of the plaintiffs would be sufficient for the service of the court's order.

So, again we drove back to Madison to see Mrs. Ella Hamilton. I got her to sign the recognizance bond which I prepared. Mrs. Hamilton is on welfare. She has eight (8) children, and her husband is not with her. So, there was a bitter taste in my mouth when I explained to her that in her signing the recognizance bond, she only recognizes a debt of $500.00. The water is cold, but anyone may use it regardless of race or color.

BIGELOW vs SIDNEY PRIDGEON, and JESSE McCALL vs MADISON COUNTY

As indicated in our last report, we had a very interesting hearing in Jacksonville on August 17, 1965, and we now have the transcripts. (The transcripts are available for your use if you want to look through them) Judge Simpson has not shown himself to be a a Judge Christenberry. Judge Simpson has failed to issue an order - although he indicated

at the hearing that he may rule in our favor. While in Jacksonville in September, procuring an order for the Judge to sign, we had a very long discussion in his chambers regarding civil rights in North Florida. He was quite interested in the organization of CORE-SEDF and its relationship to other civil rights groups. He seemed to understand the need and role for CORE SEDF.

Judge Simpson indicated that he was going to issue an order against the County and City Officials of Madison, but he indicated he was very reluctant to issue an order or damages against Judge Rowe of Madison. He said that he had not made up his mind about Rowe. Therefore, we are very surpirsed he has not issued an order as of yet (in two months) against the other officials.

Judge Simpson expressed feelings about the rural area of North Florida as being behind and a burden upon the rest of the state. He seemed to be concerned that no real effort is being made by civil rights groups in Jacksonville in that it is the 2nd largest city in Florida, a large urgan area, which could show the rest of state just as Atlanta is affecting Georgia. (Apparently he has the typical northern Florida bias against Miami as not being part of Florida - as being separated from the rest of the state by sand and orange trees).

Since Bryant Simpson is the best Federal Judge we have in Florida, I see no need to ask the Judge when he is going to issue the order until there is another incident of harrassment and intimidation by local officials. Let's keep him on our side. In fact, although he has not issued the order, something has happened which is very interesting which shall be reported in the following case.

CITY OF MADISON vs JESSE McCALL

As testified in Federal Court, Jesse McCall, a Negro Citizen, in whose name the injunction is sought for against the City of Madison, among other plaintiffs, was arrested for "reckless driving" when taking the voter registration people to court to vote, last July. This case was called on October 4th for trial in City Court. (We had prepared a petition of removal earlier, but I decided not to file on the grounds of expenses in appealing a remand order).

During the recess of the trial day, Chief Herman Cherry called me to his office and said that Police Officer Sidney Pridgeon, had not yet appeared for court. If you remember, in Federal Court Jesse McCall testified how Sidney Pridgeon, in a police car, deliberately drove in such a manner as to cause an accident with Jesse McCall and then charges Jesse McCall with reckless driving. So, in the Chief of Police office, Cherry acted very indignant, saying "Pridgeon is not here and he is supposed to be here and God damit if he is not going to be here, I am going to ask the judge to dismiss this case with Jesse McCall." I told Chief Cherry that's alright with me. So after the recess, Cherry stated to Judge Rowe that Sidney Pridgeon was not there. Judge Rowe said well we'll go ahead and dismiss this case, and then Rowe apologized to me saying if he knew that Sidney Pridgeon was not going to be there, he would have called me and saved me the trip to Madison.

The whole episode was a silly act in that if Cherry wanted Sidney Pridgeon to be there that morning, Sidney Pridgeon would have been there. So therefore, although no order (Federal Court Order) has been issued, the court merely taking jurisdiction has had its affects.

STATE OF FLORIDA vs WILLY McDANIEL

On August 20th, I filed a petition of removal on behalf of Willy McDaniel in Madison. Willy McDaniel is Chairman of the Youth Chaper of the NAACP in Madison. While picketing the theater with CORE worker David Dukes and others, a white boy with a pipe came along side Willy McDaniel and hit him in the head with the pipe. Although Willy McDaniel did not even protect himself, and was completely non-violent, Willy McDaniel was the one arrested. (Willy McDaniel, since becoming envolved with Civil Rights has a changed character. Before, he was a well-known trouble-maker, and had been suspended several times from school for fighting.)

SANDRA SAUNDERS CASE

Sandra Saunders is a teenager in St. Augustine, who was "admonishing" some white hecklers while picketing at a movie theater who had been throwing popcorn and other debris at the demonstrators. The police officer came and of course, arrested the Negro participants and handled Sandra Saunders roughly. Sandra Saunders happened to have a hatton with her which she used on the policeman. We removed this case to Federal Court, August 20th.

BATHRICK vs COOPER
(This case is similar to cases seeking an injunction against County Officials which was filed during the summer but in St. Augustine, Florida)

We drove to Jacksonville to oppose a motion to dismiss, September 22nd. We argued in front of Judge McCrea. McCrea is no liberal like Simpson. But he indicated that he was going to rule in our favor. But, as of yet I have seen no order to that effect.

CITY OF MONTICELLO vs REV. JAMES GAFFNEY

Last year November, Rev. Gaffney was, among others; transporting people to the courthouse to vote. Deputy Ward followed him as he picked up people from the courthouse. He followed him all the way out of town and then arrested him for running a stop sign and reckless driving, and made him post a $100.00 cash bond, cash only. After talking to Carl we decided not to remove the case to Federal Court, but to go ahead and press our chances in the County Court. Although we had plenty of witnesses, although the County's arresting officers were put under the rule and contradicted themselves, although Deputy Ward failed to explain how, when not knowing who I was, stopped me on a highway for speeding and allowed me to write the thirty-five dollar check for posting bond, but required this citizen and resident of Monticello to post a $100.00 cash bond, the completely "unbiased jury" ruied against us. The Jefferson County Voter's League is paying for Gaffney's costs. Trial was held the morning of September 22nd, 1965.

OBIE McDANIEL vs LINZY REED

At last, it appears that Linzy Reed case is ready for our closed files. And, as shown in many previous reports, Mr. Linzy Reed has a poverty family. His gross earnings $1,600.00 (1964) per annum, but owning about $10,000.00 worth of land, who was unduly and unconscionably taken advantage of by white "financial" people in Blountstown, Calhoun County. Linzy Reed's father borrowed $6,000.00 to purchase a tractor and other equipment at 10% interest secured by a mortgage which was assigned to Mr. McDaniel, all of notes being past due.

CORE-SEDF made a greate effort to assist Mr. Reed. We attempted to get a loan from FHA, was refused by the County Agent, appealed the decision to State Office, Le Faucette drove to Washington, D. C. to appeal the case there in Washington, D. C., and Carl Rachlin had corresponding attorneys in Washington, D. C. that tried to intervene in Mr. Reed's behalf, but we were still denied Federal Assistance.

We finally had to go to the hearing for foreclosure and my defense was that Mrs. Reed, wife of Linzy Reed, being uneducated and incompetent, did not legally execute the mortgage. The court ruled against us and the foreclosure sale was to take place the 20th of September, 1965. I must remind you that Mr. Ed Ball of the Dupont Dynasty owns all the land around here in North Florida and is the party behind the effort to steal the land away from the decedents of Negroes who held title to the land flowing from the Freedom Bureau.

The week prior to the sale, I filed a notice of appeal, and was ready to order the record to be transcribed. I did not feel secure because I had just received from Marvin Rich, some guidelines stating that CORE-SEDF work should be purely Civil Rights work. On the other hand, I did not see how the Linzy Reed case could be anything but civil rights.

Immediately upon my efforts to file a notice of appeal, the "good white folks" intervened. From out of nowhere, white person executed a usurious note for Mr. Linzy Reed and Mr. Linzy Reed signed a deed to this person and then this person turned and paid off Mr. McDaniel. Mr. Linzy Reed did this before I could advise him not too. In any case, the Reed family can harvest their land this fall before they have to move off the land. Chicago, Atlanta, New York, open up your welcome doors! Here comes the Reed family. Someone said that the purpose of the Farm Housing Administration Act is to encourage farmers to stay on the land. I imagine that the Reed family is wondering which farmers and are also wondering what the so called Anti-Poverty War is all about.

STATE OF FLORIDA vs HARRY KEARSE

Here is another Civil Rights Case in St. Augustine, Florida, where Mr. Harry Kearse, a Negro Civil Rights Worker, happened to question arresting officers about the manner in which they were arresting the young teenagers. Kearse was immediately assaulted himself, brought before the Justice of the Peace, tried and found guilty without counsel. I appealed the case and also have filed a petition for removal. On October 11th, we drove to Jacksonville to oppose a motion to remand. Judge McCrae did not ask any questions, but based upon prior civil rights cases coming out of St. Augustine, and other areas. Judge McCrae will grant the motion to remand, which is like a motion to dismiss and we shall have to appeal the case to New Orleans. In this case, we are on shaky legal grounds, in that, it is not yet established as to whether or not there has to be a state statutue unconsittutional on its face in order to support a petition of removal. Abuse of authority, and interference with civil Liberties should be sufficient to support a petition of removal, but I believe Mr. Anthony Amsterdam, an expert on removal, believes that it is not.

CITY OF TALLAHASSEE vs SPIVER GORDON

It is very difficult for a civil rights worker to be "a good samaritan" One Friday evening, Spiver Gordon was driving from Tennessee Street coming toward the Greyhound Bus Station, when he saw two or three ladies, one of whom whose dress was torn. He stopped and asked the lady what was the matter. She stated that she had been assaulted, so Spiver Gordon drove off looking for some police officers. He returned and did not see the ladies: He walked around, and was inquiring about them when an elderly white gentlemen came up to Spiver Gordon and said, "you look like Joe Louis." Spiver Gordon took offense and stated that he did not look like Joe Louis, and at this time, a young white person said to Spiver, "of course you don't look like Joe Louis." Thereupon, they engaged in a friendly conversation. The young white man indicated that he was a student at Florida State University, but was tired and confused because of studying too hard, and felt very disturbed mentally. Then the white youth indicated that he would like to ride with Spiver, and immediately Spiver Gordon was arrested by officers Peacock and Haynes, who knew Spiver Gordon. Spiver Gordon asked the officers why he was under arrest and Haynes said, "there are some homosexual activities going on around here." Spiver Gordon was booked, and charged with the offense "solicitation to committ a Lascivious Crime: To wit, Fellation." I made an attempt to see officers Peacock and Haynes who were conveniently absent or on a trip to Georgia. The offense "fellation" is nowhere stated in the Florida Statutes as described in the information against Spiver Gordon. I presented a Motion to Quash, and argued it and the City Judge, Booth, was quite angry, saying: Do you know if you want to assert protection of his civil rights, you have to go to a Federal Court instead of my court?" Trail was set for October 8, 1965, but on that morning, I had a clerk file with the City Judge, City Clerk, and City Prosecutor, a Petition of Removal. We are now preparing an Amended Petition of Removal and then after we have all eye witnesses ready, I will want to file a suit for False Arrest, False Imprisonment, malicious Prosecution and Defamation on behalf of Spiver Gordon against the City of Tallahassee.

# SUMMARY

The above is a description of the Civil Rights Cases we have been working with since the last report. Other Civil Rights Cases have been filed and are open and other cases shall be filed, but I shall not be relating any information regarding these cases until we take legal action in them. We have been busy in community action, but a report of these activities shall be preserved until next week or the following week. However, I want your permission, and Carl's permission for the following Affirmative Suits:

1) A suit against the State of Florida, on behalf of Carl Rowe. Here, there is discrimination against Negro Employees at the Chattahoochee State Hospital. I have prepared, signed statements regarding each branch and working area in the Chattahoochee Hospital.

2) A suit against the U. S. Government, on behalf of Mrs. Pauline Palmer. Here, there is discrimination in the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. In the so-called compliance with Title Six (6), of the Civil Rights Law, they are terminating Negro Agents and their staff here in Florida. I believe I have a good test case in the person of Mrs. Palmer, who was hired as a secretary and typist, who has worked longer than some white employees, all of whom who are still retained. (She testified before the Florida Advisory Committee about discrimination in the Extension Service this July)

3) A suit against the City of Tallahassee on behalf of Spiver Gordon.

In each of these cases, I plan to file a suit, and at the same time, file a notice for taking depositions. It is possible that the cost of these suits initially may be $500.00 a piece.

My reference to "We" does not indicate volunteers, but only CORE SEDF.

Rachlin

November 23, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
Executive Director
CORE SEDF
150 Nassau Street
Rm. 1312
New York, New York 10038

Dear Marvin:

I enclose a copy of the expenses incurred by Richard Frank who very kindly consented to represent Ed Day in the Niagara-Mohawk demonstration cases. This was important, because as you know, Ed Day had been charged with four felonies. Syracuse has been an area where it is very difficult to obtain legal assistance beyond the work of our faithful volunteer, Mrs. Seidenberg.

Mr. Frank advises me that in addition to the bills I enclose there will be one more round trip, totaling $37.59 and long distance telephone calles and some meal expenses of approximately $20.00. The bills enclosed represent two round trips plus two hotel bills which I enclose for your records.

Regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs
Enc.

cc: Messrs. Wiley, Day
Richard Frank, Esq.

Rodlin

November 24, 1965

Collins, Douglas & Nlie, Esqs.
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Bob, Nils and Lolis:

I trust you all are well and completely recovered from the effects of the flood.

In today's mail I received the LCDC Docket for both Mississippi and Louisiana. Our relations as you know, with LCDC are very good and must continue that way for all kinds of reasons. At the same time, as you will note, we must not permit our desire to have good relations with them follow into our not taking credit for cases which are appropriately that of CORE and CORE SEDF. On the LCDC Docket last week for example, I saw Potts v. State Board of Education. I was not even aware that LCDC played even a miniscule role in that case. That was 100% our case and without going into details of other cases on that list, I am sure this is true for others of the cases.

Last week, quite by accident, I found out that the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union had instituted a proceeding to desegregate the hospitals in Bogalusa. I must confess a feeling of disappointment in reading this because Bogalusa has been peculiarly an area where CORE has done a monumental amount of work and even though our relations with the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union are of the most intimate, as they should be, for both personal and organizational reasons, nevertheless we should have been involved

Cont'd...

in that case also. We are trying up here to raise money to support the legal budget. We can only do this if we show the public that we deserve the support by the quality and the quantity of the work we do. I know the tremendous amount of work that you have been involved in and I can appreciate your feelings about much of this but I implore you to keep in mind that you must be in one way or the other involved in all these cases, as you would like to be, and not give them away to other organizations, no matter how friendly.

A hospital case in Bogalusa rightfully should have been brought by CORE or CORE and the LCLU jointly. It is far more a civil rights case than a civil liberties case. Obviously you need help and I have, and no one could have, objection to your inviting assistance. At the same time please remember that we, particularly in Louisiana if we are going to raise the money to support a modest legal budget, must be able to show our efforts. CORE has maintained the burden of the legal work in Louisiana for many years, when there was no help, and now that there is help, I would not like to see us fade from the picture. I think you fellows deserve to receive the credit for what has happened all during these years and this will be lost unless we continue to play a role in these matters.

I hope to be in Louisiana soon and look forward to seeing all of you. We are very busy up here but at the same time we are very much concerned about fund raising. Please understand this letter in that light. We are not trying to hog the credit, we are willing to share it, but I am very reluctant to give it away.

Please convey my best wishes to your respective families and I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Wiley, Gartner, Rich

Legal Dept

From The Office Of:
Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz
80 Centre Street
New York City
(COrtlandt 7-9800, Ext. 7192)

# NEWS RELEASE

RELEASE P.M. NEWSPAPERS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1965

Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz said today that almost every county in New York State is adopting a plan to implement the state's new defender law which provides for legal representation for indigent defendants charged with a crime.

The bill which created the new defender system was drafted by the office of the Attorney General, was signed into law by Governor Rockefeller and became effective, Wednesday, December 1.

Basically, the law requires that all persons accused of a crime, other than a traffic infraction, who are financially unable to afford counsel, shall be entitled to the assignment of counsel in all the courts of this State. Counsel may be provided through the office of a county public defender, a private legal aid society, which would operate under a contract with a county; a rotating system of assigned counsel provided by a county bar association, or a combination of any of the above. The bar association plan must have the approval of the State Judicial Conference.

Counsel assigned under a Bar Association plan are entitled to compensation. The maximum limitations as set forth in the statute are $15 per hour for time spent in court and $10 per hour for time spent in preparation outside of court. A maximum of $300 and $500 is set for the representation afforded in misdemeanor and felony cases, respectively.

In order to assist the county governments in deciding what plan would best suit their needs, Assistant Attorney General Stuart A. McKeever has met with county officials, judges and representatives of county bar associations to explain the requirements of the new law and how the selected plan may best be put into operation.

Attorney General Lefkowitz said he is extremely gratified by the response of the counties. "Practically every county has adopted a plan," he said. "Most counties have adopted a bar association assigned counsel system, approximately 10 counties have adopted legal aid or public defender systems and remaining counties have adopted a

-more-

mixed plan with a legal aid society or public defender office operating in the county court and an assigned counsel plan operating in the city, town and village courts.

Attorney General Lefkowitz reported that outside of the Federal Criminal Court Justice Act of 1964, this is the broadest and most inclusive legislation enacted into law within the United States.

-30-

From: Charles W. Stickle, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General
COrtlandt 7-9800, Extensions 7192, 7175 and 7187.

C Rachlin

December 7, 1965

Mr. Philip R. Cameron
Cameron Studio
210 Genesee Street
Utica, New York

Dear Mr. Cameron:

I have not heard from you since my last letter to you concerning the Utica school situation. How are you coming along? I am anxious to get things going.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

bcc: Messrs. Wiley, Gartner

Mr. Clark
Rachlin

December 7, 1965

Mr. Clifford Brown
330 Union Avenue
Mt. Vernon, New York

RE: Mt. Vernon Schools

Dear Cliff:

I have not heard from you since we had our long talk. How are things coming along? I am anxious to get moving.

Regards,

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

bcc: Messrs. Wiley, Gartner

MEMORANDUM

December 8, 1965

TO: Carl Rachlin, General Counsel
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Chase Manhattan Bank case

The court record on my Chase Manhattan Bank trial cost $846. SNCC and SDS have put up sums of the order of $300 to $500, but they are still short of money and they have asked me for $36 to cover my share. Would you authorize payment of this from our legal defense budget? If so, please work it out with Marvin Rich and let me know. The check should be payable to Arthur Waskow, who has already paid for the transcript out of his own funds. It should be sent to him at the Institute for Policy Studies, 1900 Florida Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Frankly, if we could carry a little larger share, for example contribute $100 toward the court record, I think that would be desirable.

cc: Marvin Rich

Employment
Rachel

December 9, 1965

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.
Chairman
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
1800 "G" Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

We have just been advised that in Madison Parish, Louisiana, the main town of which is called Tallulah, the sheriff has decreed that all deputy sheriffs must be college graduates. We are well aware, of course, that states and their sub-divisions are excluded from coverage of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act but we thought you ought to know, because this matter is becoming the subject of mass demonstrations in Madison Parish, only a few miles west of the Mississippi River, in the vicinity of Vicksburg. We would hope that your conciliation service might be available to look into this problem.

The whole problem of extraordinarily high minimum qualifications for jobs is one that will plague the administration of Title VII. For example, the giant Niagara-Mohawk company, with a large plant in Syracuse, New York, as well as other key areas in northern New York requires a high school diploma for any job at the plant, regardless of the nature of the work. Only a few months ago, Niagara-Mohawk had approximately five Negro employees. Despite months of negotiation, at which Niagara-Mohawk protested how it loved Negroes but could not find any more qualified to work, CORE began public demonstrations. Since the demonstrations have begun, involving a substantial number of arrests, the number of Negroes employed has increased to 78, with a high school diploma still a minimum requirement.

Cont'd.....

At some point I assume you will be making reports to the President and to the Congress on the lack of authority you have over state employees and such matters as excessive minimum qualifications. In Madison Parish these problems coincide. Might I suggest your conciliation service take such steps as they can in this problem even though you have no statutory authority to act. On the one hand, Negroes are denied the equal education in most parts of the United States, particularly in the South, on the other hand, qualifications for jobs are raised making the process of equal employment even more difficult than it presently is.

I trust you will be able to adopt the suggestion made above.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/as

bcc: Messrs. Wiley, Gartner, Harris, Dennis, Haley

Rachlin

December 9, 1965

Hon. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Doar:

I enclose a copy of a news release issued by the Southern Office of CORE concerning the bombing of the home of Robert Lewis of the Ferriday Freedom Movement. Since this is a bombing, I assume your department has jurisdiction over the matter. Are you able to advise us what steps are being taken to apprehend the criminals? Only by the greatest luck were eleven lives not destroyed, the Lewises and their nine children.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/os
Enc.

bcc: Messrs. Wiley, Gartner, Harris, Haley, Dennis

Rachlin

December 14, 1965

Dr. Kenneth Clark
139 th Convent Ave.
City College, New York
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Clark,

As I discussed on the phone with you yesterday we hope to file a complaint on teacher assignment for New York city very soon. This has been prepared. And we were glad to read of your suggestion in the Herald Tribune.

We have been specially concerned about school problems. I send you copies of two letters to Core Chapter in Utica, which develop a new approach to northern school problems. May I have your suggestions on this.

As you perhaps know Utica CORE has had great success using a technique of going to court and fighting the issuance of bonds for segregated schools.

As soon as any complaints is ready we will be in touch.

Sincerely,

CR/si

Carl Rachlin
General Counsel

cc:
George Wiley
Alan Gartner
Marvin Rich

December 20, 1965

Andrew W. Risser, Esq.
Box 248
Fall Creek, Wisconsin 54742

Dear Mr. Risser:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, and the suggestions in it.

We are very actively developing a program in finance, consumer fraud, and retail sales.

Very truly yours,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Farmer, Wiley

December 20, 1965

Hon. E. Clinton Bamberger, Jr., Esq.
Director, Legal Services Agency
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bamberger:

As you perhaps know CORE and CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. have a very active legal assistance program for the poor in various parts of the United States including New York City and communities in New York State.

At no time have we been consulted by any New York City group as to development and participation of a legal assistance program in New York City.

We are involved in consumer fraud, general assistance problems as well as civil rights problems. In the north, unlike the south, civil rights and legal assistance to the poor, are almost identical. The problems of the urban poor, mostly Negro, are consumer fraud, arrests, welfare, etc. We engage in all these.

May we protest strongly the failure to include CORE and CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. I know of no group, excluding Mobilization for Youth and Legal Aid, that has been as active. Without derogating Legal Aid, we think, because of our organizational structure we have a special affinity to this problem.

A program excluding us, therefore, can not really be meaningful.

Sincerely,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

December 20, 1965

Andrew W. Risser, Esq.
Box 248
Fall Creek, Wisconsin 54742

Dear Mr. Risser:

Thank you for your letter of December 6, and the suggestions in it.

We are very actively developing a program in finance, consumer fraud, and retail sales.

Very truly yours,

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR/cs

cc: Messrs. Farmer, Wiley

Riley

December 29, 1965

RE: Motorola

The attached is taken from an article by Carl Rachlin on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

will be no justification for different working conditions in different locations except for the history of the racial factor.

Professionally Developed Ability Test Exception

One of the more interesting obstacles to enforcement of Title VII is the provision which permits an employer "to give and to act upon the results of any professionally developed ability test provided that such test, its administration or action upon the results is not designed, intended, or used to discriminate because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin."[49] Let us look to the legislative history of this provision.

When the exception was proposed on the Senate floor by Senator Tower of Texas, the Senator said: "This amendment rises out of my concern about the ramifications of the Motorola-Illinois FEPC case,"[50] Specifying just what concerned him, the Senator added: "Let me say only that it is indicated by the Motorola case that an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission operating under Title VII of the

civil rights bill might attempt to regulate the use of tests by employers."[51] No stretching of one's imagination is needed to gather Senator Tower's purpose; he was going to foreclose this possibility[52]. This much maligned Motorola case therefore requires some explanation.[53]

On July 15, 1963, Leon Myart, a Negro, who had completed a 432-hour course in electronics as well as a general electrical technician's and radio-television technician's course, applied for a position with Motorola, Inc., in response to an advertisement, as an analyzer and phaser, to diagnose and repair defects appearing in radio, television or phonograph sets as they come off the production line, ~~were the basic requirements for the job~~. During the fifteen minutes in which Myart was in the company's office, he filled out an application, answered questions asked in a General Ability Test No. 10 (a five minute, twenty-eight question test of verbal and numerical abilities that had been prepared by a Dr. Phillip Sonnages chairman of the Department of Psychology

at Illinois Institute of Technology, and submitted to an interview. Not receiving any communication from Motorola and yet continuing to see the advertisement for the job, ~~he applied for~~ Myart, after waiting two weeks, filed a complaint with the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission. In this complaint he charged that ~~he was~~ denied employment as a result of ~~racial~~ discrimination on the part of Motorola. Although requested, Motorola refused to attend a conciliation hearing; ~~at this point~~ Therefore the Illinois Commission prepared a formal complaint, and appointing as hearing examiner a Chicago attorney, Robert E. Bryant, a Negro.

At this hearing, although asked, Motorola failed to produce (a) the test form that Myart had filled out (b) Myart's answers, (c) the key for grading the test and (d) the person who administered the test to Myart. It was acknowledged that Motorola normally retained such forms for two months. Particularly damaging to Motorola's defense was the failure to produce this form and

answers since the Commission had requested it within four weeks from the time Myart took the test. No adequate explanation was ever given to the Commission for this failure on the part of Motorola.

After finding that Myart had passed the test and was denied the position because of his race, the hearing examiner decided against Motorola and directed the company to offer Myart the position denied him. The company was also directed to refrain from such unfair practices in the future. Almost as an aside the hearing officer went on ~~the state~~ to direct that Test No. 10 ceasbe used. The reasons ~~given led one to conclude~~ were that the test was obsolete, and ~~that it~~ discriminated against culturally drprived and disadfantaged groups.[54] Motorola appealed to the full Commission, who, unanimously affirmed Bryant's findings that Myart had passed the test and was denied employment because of his race. ~~The remedy~~ The Commission directed, however, that Motorola pay Myart $1,000

Instead of ordering Motorola to hire him. Concluding that it was not necessary to its decision, the Commission did not go the the question of whether the test itself was inherently discriminatory.[55] On appeal to the Illinois Circuit Court by Motorola findings of discrimination were upheld. But the Illinois Court modified the directive of the Commission by refusing to permit the assessment of damages.[56]

Did the Motorola test culturally discriminate against Negroes? Motorola sought to prove that it did not by issuing a statement in August, 1964 in which it presented figures demonstrating a close correlation between the scores of Negro and white applicants for a six week period from January to March, 1964[57]. As Dr. Robert L. French has pointed out, however, the Negroes in this particular sample evidenced a higher education level than the whites.[58] The following is Dr. French's analysis of the test: "Evidence for the validity of the test is negligible. Its demands on reading speed seem out of proportion to the realities of the needs of Motorola's

production jobs. The test seems calculated to exclude people deficient in schooling although potentially competent as production workers. It includes items keyed empirically to a dominantly, if not totally, white group. Finally, the testing situation and overall program are lacking...in the kinds of operational controls that should characterize a professional effort to assure fairness"[60].

Despite these deficiencies in the test, it apparently is a professionally developed ability test within the meaning of the Tower amendment, which as we know was included in the statute to assure employees the right to use such tests. Yet a reputable industrial psychologist has said: "Although Test 10 may meet the specifications of the Tower Amendment, very few psychologists competent in test construction and use would defend it"[61]. Unfortunately it would appear that an incompetent test(or worse) prepared by a professional psychologist comes within the professionally developed ability test exception.

General intelligence tests such as the Motorola test may easily be designed to be discriminatory against culturally deprived groups such as the Negro and yet superficially appear to be fair. What court, when faced by a barrage of expert testimony, on both sides of the questions, will be able to decide the intent of the giver of the test, or perhaps even his competence to design such a test that will be culturally neutral?

Standard intelligence tests have come under increasing criticism recently as a result of their failure to make allowances for socio-economic differences.[62] Realizing these difficulties in preparing tests, psycholigists have attempted to formulate culture free or culture fair tests. One of the earliest attempts was by Dr. Raymond B. Catell,[63] but it proved unsuccessful.[64] In their review of te psycholigical studies published between 1953 and 1958 that involved a comparison of Negroes and whites in the United States, Dreger and Miller conclude: "The search for a culture -free

test is illusory."[65] Therefore as of this stage in the development of psychological testing, general intelligence tests, drawn up largely by educated middle class whites, are not fair to Negroes.

The statute states that the exception does not apply where the test is "designed intended, or used to discriminate." If general intelligence tests are inherently discriminatory, it may be argued that any use of such tests does not protect the employer since they are "used to discriminate." A Negro, therefore, denied employment because of a poor score on such a test, could successfully sue if he could summon the needed expert testimony and convince the court, ~~might successfully, after several appeals obtain a judgment as a plus fighter or a middle weight champion.~~

To reconcile the exception's language and psychological expertise with the statute's legislative history, we may find the courts leaning to an interpretation which makes "used" a part of a tri-partite redundant phrase,

"designed, intended, or used". Under such an interpretation to overcome this exception it would be necessary to show more than that the test used merely had a discriminatory effect, but rather that it was "used" intending to be discriminatory in result.

Oddly enough there is a real concern that has not been fully explored by Congress. In its effort to pass a law (almost any law,) and to quiet those who were complaining about Motorola, Congress seemingly used unnecessary words which will inevitably lead to additional litigation and will act as a guide for those seeking to maintain discrimination. May we suppose that had these words been completely excluded from the statute, the right of the employer to utilize any rational means to determine the kind of employees it wants would not have been denied. In such circumstances the only issue would be whether or not the selection process involved discrimination. All that the additional words add is confusion, because we became concerned with the words and meaning of the phrase

and not the process of selecting employees on a non-discriminatory basis.

No one should deny an employer the right to have very high, low or mediocre standards in the selection of his employees ~~as the employer chooses~~. The dilemma, of course, develops in trying to fathom out honorably high standards from artificially high irrelevant standards designed to exclude Negroes and other deprived minority people. One major employer in New York State requires a high school diploma for all its employees, even those doing menial tasks.* Another employer has very hard entrance exams.

---

* Niagara-Mohawk Power Co. Inc.

The effect is to exclude Negroes; is it also the intent? How important is the intent, or rather how important is it to know the intent of the employer?**

Senator Tower quoted the Director of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation as saying, if the Civil Rights Bill were interpreted as outlawing tests which are affected by cultural deprivation, employers

---

**Justice Holmes said in ~~[illegible]~~ "If the external phenomena, the manifest acts and omissions, are such as it requires, it is wholly indifferent to the internal phenomena of conscience. A man may have as bad a heart as he chooses, if his conduct is within the rules. In other words, the standards of the law are external standards, and however much it may take moral considerations into account, it does so only for the purpose of drawing a line between such bodily motions and rests as it permits, and such as it does not. What the law really forbids, and the only thing it forbids is the act on the wrong side of the line, be that blameworthy or otherwise." ~~Little, Brown and Company, 1946 edition.~~ Holmes, The Common Law 110 (1946 edition)

would be effectively prevented from selecting employees on the basis of ability."[66] But when the effect of such tests is to exclude Negroes, should not that be all we need to know? Why should we be concerned with Senator Tower's motive in sponsoring the amendment and examining his record in this area?

Put the way of Senator Tower the law becomes an instruction to discriminaters on how to be bad and not get caught. No ~~such~~ including title phrases that as we have examined in this section, would have been the better solution, but if ~~the need to express oneself~~ an employer demands the right to use a test ~~were urgent~~, Dr. George K. Bennett, president of the Psychological Corporation, has suggested that a the test be directed to specific, job-related abilities(~~h~~as demanding as necessary) rather than general abilities ~~would have been more significant~~ is the preferred solution.[67] Such a suggestion at least eliminates the problems of inherent bias present in general

intelligence tests while at the same time permitting employers to select employees on the basis of job-related ability. Some solutions being used at the present time in solving ~~evaluating~~ ~~our~~ this dilemma involve either dropping aptitute testing(without substituting a job-related ability test) or continuing aptitude tests but allowing Negroes to pass with lower scores than whites,[68] although the latter method might involve a violation of Section 703(a)(1)[69]. Whatever merits such answers have, they may raise questions that are equally difficult. Let us not pretend that anything less than a combination of fair education, and pre-employment training is ~~less than~~ adequate. ~~At that point~~ Once accomplishing this job-related tests may be a rational way out of the problem we have made ourselves.

Exclude

Since the purpose, ostensibly, of [illegible] is to create the atmosphere [illegible] that discriminates against Negro, or other [illegible] persons

Y2

MLK

July 24, 1963

Mr. L. B. Frazier, Chairman
Awards Committee
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.
Beta Theta Lambda Chapter
Durham, N.C.

Dear Mr. Frazier:

I am extremely pleased to know that the members of Beta Theta Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity have nominated Floyd B. McKissick for the "Alpha Award of Merit". You could not have made a better selection, nor could a more deserving candidate have been found.

Floyd McKissick is one of the few attorneys in this country who understand completely the nature of the direct action revolution now taking place in the civil rights fight. He is not only a brilliant civil rights attorney, but is a militant and dedicated direct actionist, as well as a superb tactician.

Mr. McKissick has been, more than anyone else, the architect of the civil rights movement in North Carolina, which has in recent months shattered many barriers of segregation and made that State adopt practices more nearly approaching its liberal profession.

Equally important, my friend Floyd McKissick also happens to be a fine and decent human being. I sincerely hope that he is chosen by your National Body for this significant award.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:GL

# Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.

## Beta Theta Lambda Chapter

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

JUL 18 1963

July 17, 1963

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress Of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

The members of Beta Theta Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity have selected its Brother Floyd B. McKissick to present to the National Body for the "Alpha Award Of Merit." This award is to be presented to a brother who has made an outstanding contribution to society at its Annual Convention in Boston, August 19 - 23, 1963. We have selected Brother McKissick because of his outstanding contribution to society in the field of Civil Rights.

We are requesting you to write us a letter and send us an extra copy in support of our candidate to be included in a brochure we are preparing. We would like to have the letter not later than, Friday, July 26, 1963.

We appreciate very much your cooperation and if any additional information is needed just give us a contact.

Sincerely yours,

L. B. Frasier

L. B. Frasier, Chairman
The Awards Committee

Box 201
Durham, North Carolina

October 15, 1963

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

This letter will definitely confirm your appearance in Eugene, Oregon on November 6th. As of Friday, October 11th, that was the only absolutely firm arrangement that had been made.

Please send a biographical sketch and a glossy photo to Professor Robert Agger, 2240 Birch Lane, Eugene, Oregon.

Also, Marvin says that he would like you to have made up a dozen 5 x 8 glossy prints to be sent to this office.

You might also send us a draft of the biographical sketch that we can have mimeographed. Marvin will reimburse you of course for the cost of the photos.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:dmb

P.S.

Mr. Agger will contact you directly regarding more details of the engagement.

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
813½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6578

October 24, 1963

Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

Service Printing Company of Durham has advised that they would be willing to do 1000 Business Cards for each member of the staff for $6.95 per person.

If you will send me the names of the persons that the office desires Business Cards for, I will be happy to have them print the cards and mail same to you immediately. The cards can be done in any color ink you desire without extra charge.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

October 29, 1963

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York

Subject: "Politics and Civil Rights"

Dear Mr. Farmer:

In preparation for the above named conference be advised that I will need Norman Hill to assist me in this matter upon my return from California on the 13th of November, 1963. I am wondering if he will be available to me for the 14-15-16th in Durham, North Carolina, and such other dates that I might need him until the time the conference is held.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:gs

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

October 29, 1963

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Subject: "Political and Civil Rights"

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Below is a list of names the attached letter was was sent to regarding subject:

Mr. Philip Weightmon
Mr. Walt Davis
Mr. Ernest Calloway
Mrs. Evelyn Dubrow
Mr. Claude Ramsey
Mr. Lawrence Rogin
Mr. John Wheeler
Mr. John Stewart
Dr. Helen G. Edmonds

If I can give you further information, please advise immediately.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:gs

Attach: 1

follow through to get Walter Reuther to Conference

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 29, 1963

Mr. Lawrence Rogin
Director of Education AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rogin:

The Congress of Racial Equality is planning a conference on "Politics and Civil Rights", which conference is being scheduled for December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1963, in Durham, North Carolina. This Conference will be entirely different from other Workshop Conferences we have held in the past. The Political Clinic Subject Matter will be as follows:

1. The History of the Democratic Party.
2. The History of the Republican Party.
3. National Election Laws.
4. Organizing the Precincts, City and County.
5. Organizing a Congressional District.
6. Voter Registration.
7. Voter Apathy.
8. The Impact of a Negro-Labor Coalition in 1964.
9. The Political Geography of the United States (North Carolina - South)
10. How Laws are made.
11. The Congressional Voting Records of the United States Representatives and Senators.

COPY

We believe that this conference can have a strong impact in bringing together many southern liberals and will educate those in attendance, how to organize for this purpose. Negroes and Labor will create a strong grass root liberal working force for the 1964 Election. Labor is vitally concerned with the outcome of the 1964 Election. The AFL-CIO is contributing a number of valuable, resource people for the Conference.

I would appreciate your consenting to serve as a Consultant-Panelist on one of our Workshops. We believe that your knowledge, experience and ability in this area can add immeasurably to the success of this conference. We are preparing a printed brochure which will be distributed within the next two weeks.

The majority of our workshops are scheduled for Friday, and Saturday with one concluding workshop on Sunday morning. If you will let me know of your availability we will attempt to schedule the Workshop for your convenience.

I might also add that Messrs. G. Mennen Williams, Hubert H. Humphrey, and Walter Reuther have been invited to participate in our Workshop.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:ls

cc:

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 29, 1963

COPY

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The Congress of Racial Equality is planning a conference on "Politics and Civil Rights", which conference is being scheduled for December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1963, in Durham, North Carolina. This Conference will be entirely different from other Workshop Conferences we have held in the past. The Political Clinic Subject Matter will be as follows:

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6) Voter Registration.

7) Voter Apathy.

8) The Impact of a Negro-Labor Coalition in 1964.

9) The Political Geography of the United States (North Carolina - South Carolina).

10) How Laws are made.

11) The Congressional Voting Records of the United States Representatives and Senators.

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I would appreciate your appearing on either Thursday, Friday, Saturday evening, or Sunday afternoon as the featured public meeting speaker. I am also attempting to get Mr. G. Mennen Williams for Thursday evening for one of the Public Meetings and a liberal Republican for the third night. Kindly advise if you will be able to assist me on either of these days in the event you have a conflict.

Your immediate reply will be appreciated as we desire to send our program to the printers within one week.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:gs

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 29, 1963

Mr. Walter Reuther, President
United AUW, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Reuther:

The Congress of Racial Equality is planning a conference on "Politics and Civil Rights", which conference is being scheduled for December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1963, in Durham, North Carolina. This Conference will be entirely different from other Workshop Conferences we have held in the past. The Political Clinic Subject Matter will be as follows:

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I would appreciate your appearing on either Saturday afternoon, November 7th, or Sunday Afternoon, November 8th as the featured public meeting speaker. Kindly advise if you will be able to assist me on either of these days in the event you have a conflict.

Your immediate reply will be appreciated as we desire to send our program to the printers within one week.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:ls

cc:

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 29, 1963

COPY

Mr. William Oliver,
United AUW, AFL-CIO
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Re: POLITICAL and CIVIL RIGHTS WORKSHOP

Dear Mr. Oliver:

Enclosed you will find copy of letter I have just written to Walter Reuther requesting his appearance on the above named Workshop. You will remember we discussed this matter when we were at Unity House together at the Jewish Labor Conference. I am particularly interested in having you and Mr. Reuther at this conference. I would like you to serve on one of the Panels as a Research Consultant, on the impact of a Labor Negotiation Coalitist.

You will note from the copy of the enclosed letter to Mr. Reuther the purpose of the Conference and what we intend to accomplish. Let me hear from you within the next five (5) days in order that we may make out our program.

If you have any suggestions, let me have same as James Farmer says you have a "most creative mind".

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:ls

Enclosure: 1

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
218½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 29, 1963

COPY

Mr. John Wheeler, President
Mechanics and Farmers Bank
116 West Parrish Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

The Congress of Racial Equality is planning a conference on "Politics and Civil Rights", which conference is being scheduled for December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1963, in Durham, North Carolina. This Conference will be entirely different from other Workshop Conferences we have held in the past. The Political Clinic Subject Matter will be as follows:

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I would appreciate your consenting to serve as a Consultant-Panelist on one of our Workshops. We believe that your knowledge, experience and ability in this areacan add immeasurably to the success of this conference. We are preparing a printed brochure which will be distributed within the next two weeks.

The majority of our workshops are scheduled for Friday, and Saturday with one concluding Workshop on Sunday morning. If you will let me know of your availability we will attempt to schedule the Workshop for your convenience.

I might also add that Messrs. G. Mennen Williams, Hubert N. Humphrey, and Walter Reuther have been invited to participate in our Workshop.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:ls

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

October 29, 1963

Honorable G. Mennen Williams
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Williams:

The Congress of Racial Equality is planning a conference on "Politics and Civil Rights", which conference is being scheduled for December 5th, 6th and 7th, 1963, in Durham, North Carolina. This Conference will be entirely different from other Workshop Conferences we have held in the past. The Political Clinic Subject Matter will be as follows:

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I would appreciate your appearing on either Thursday, Friday, or Saturday evening as the featured public meeting speaker. Your presence is preferred for Thursday night, December 5th. I am also attempting to get Senator Hubert Humphrey for one of the Public Meetings and a liberal Republican for the third night. Kindly advise if you will be able to assist me on either of these days in the event you have a conflict.

It was indeed a pleasure to have traveled with you from Washington to Unity House, Pennsylvania, this past September, when we landed in the pasture. Your address before the J.L.C. was also impressive.

Your immediate reply will be appreciated as we desire to send our program to the printers within one week.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

FBMcK:ls

cc:

NOV 2 2 1963

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA
27701

November 20, 1963

Mr. Hobart Taylor, Executive Director
President's Committee on Equal Employment
Opportunities
Washington, D. C.

Re: COMPLAINTS FILED BY LOCAL 208 TWIU AFL-CIO AGAINST LIGGETT AND MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, OCTOBER 10, 24, 1961 ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Contrary to your assurances that Negro employees of Local 208 and 194 TWIU AFL-CIO would be upgraded to jobs previously and historically held only by white employees at Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company, be advised that this policy is not being followed. In fact, since October 3, 1963 through November 10, 1963, twenty-seven (27) individuals were downgraded and white employees have been assigned to their jobs. Attached you will find a list of those persons who have been downgraded.

Mr. Alphonso Hankins, Chairman of the Shop Committee and Mr. Walter O. Boyd, President of Local 208 secured the attached list of employees from the Company's Office in Durham. The downgraded list was compiled by one, Mr. E. H. King of Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company.

For the reasons set out above we will thank you to issue an immediate order to Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company ordering said Company to reinstate all persons that have been downgraded to the positions which they previously held for the reason that the actions of said Company are contrary to the Orders and Agreements made by them with your Committee.

It is possible that Local 176 of TWIU - AFL-CIO, who has jurisdiction over the jobs shares a part of the responsibility for the downgrading of the Negro employees growing out of a contemplated Merger of Locals 194, 208 and 176.

COPY

Re: COMPLAINTS FILED BY LOCAL 208
TWIU AFL-CIO

For this reason we request that a hearing be held within the next 15 days to determine:

a) The reasons for downgrading of 194 and 208 employees.

b) Whether or not the Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company and Local 176 have entered into an agreement to deny Negroes Equal Opportunity for Employment at the Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company.

This Hearing is called for as provided by Section 305 of Executive Order #10925, dated March 8, 1961.

"Section 305. The Committee may, to effectuate the purposes of section 304 of this order, hold hearings, public or private, with respect to the practices and policies of any such labor organization. It shall from time to time submit special reports to the President concerning discriminatory practices and policies of any such labor organization, and may recommend remedial action if, in its judgment, such action is necessary or appropriate. It may also notify any Federal, state, or local agency of its conclusions and recommendations with respect to any such labor organization which in its judgment has failed to cooperate with the Committee, contracting agencies, contractors, or subcontractors in carrying out the purposes of this order."

In view of the fact that the Company is operating during its peak season, at full capacity, and recently commenced a night shift in production of LARK Cigarette there is no apparent reason why the above persons should not be immediately reinstated.

You will also recall that the President of the Tobacco Workers International Union AFL-CIO signed the "Fair Practices Agreement" with Vice President Johnson on or about November 15, 1962, and that on August 7, 1963, the Company was notified that it was in compliance by C.S.A. and your office.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Proposal for Merger of Locals 194 and 176 and a copy of the Proposal for Merger of Locals 208 and 176, which Proposals are now under consideration by the Locals.

Your immediate reply is requested.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls
cc: Mr. Walter O. Daye, Mr. J. H. Wheeler, Mr. Alphonso Haskins

November 19, 1963

In cutting down on our Manufacture, we downgraded the following men from Local 176 jobs.

| NAME | DATE DOWNGRADED | LOCAL NO. |
|---|---|---|
| James L. McManus | 11/18/63 | 194 |
| Joe Buie | 11/18/63 | 194 |
| Arthur Barbee | 11/18/63 | 194 |
| Columbus Gattis | 11/18/63 | 208 |
| Theodore Smith | 11/14/63 | 194 |
| Festus Hall | 11/14/63 | 194 |
| George J. Bradsher | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| Alton McNair | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| John A. Scarlett | 11/14/63 | 194 |
| Charlie Carter | 11/14/63 | 194 |
| Alex Murphy | 11/14/63 | 194 |
| Robie J. M. Coffin | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| Frank W. Lloyd | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| Bernice Mason | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| Alphonzo Haskins | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| Vanda Gerald | 11/14/63 | 208 |
| Wilbert M. Burnette | 10/3/63 | 208 |
| Ellis Starnes | 10/3/63 | 208 |
| William Pierce | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| Edgar Whitted | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| Henry Latta | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| Barney Hunter | 10/3/63 | 208 |
| Nathaniel T. Johnson | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| Cecil Barbee | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| Melvin Riley | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| Larry N. Wilson | 10/3/63 | 194 |
| James C. Wilson | 10/3/63 | 194 |

R. N. King

# PROPOSAL

## for

## MERGER OF LOCALS 208 and 176 UAW AFL-CIO

1) That both locals submit their charter to the international and ask that a new charter be issued for the combined Locals (Name of which will bedecided upon later) suggested name could be 176-208.

2) Seniority list on plant wide basis for all jobs classifications to be drawn and agreed upon two weeks prior to issuance of new charter.

3) That the Locals 208 and 176 accept, indorse and make a part of official union program points one through six of Defense Supply letter of May 27, 1963.

4) That each Union contribute to the combined Union's Treasury a certain amount to be agreed upon to insure continuance and effective operation until the combined unions become effective.

5) That to insure the smooth and efficient consolidation or merger of 208 and 176 that their respective negotiating committee work at least two days per week or more often as conditions require at union expense until merger is completed.

6) That the executive officers of the combined locals consist of President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Assistant Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Three Sergeant-at-Arms, Chaplin and a Board of Trustees consisting of five members.

7) That representativesof the combined union to all regional and National Conventions and meetings shall be so constituted as to reflect the membership of the combined locals.

8) That the shop committee shall be increased to twelve members from eight members with the four additional places occupied by former members of Local 208.

9) That all committees existing or to be appointed provide adequate representation of minority racial groups.

10) That a permanent standing committee be appointed composed of former members of 208 and 176 to see that the terms of the Merger agreement be faithfully executed and that no member or group be discriminated against because of race, creed or color. Said committee to be composed of an equal number of Negroes and whites.

11) Should be something in the by-laws giving initial ratifications and adoption of agreement that AFL-CIO signed with the President of the United States.

F. B. MCKISSICK, ATTORNEY

# PROPOSAL

for

UNION OF LOCALS 194 and 176 IUE AFL-CIO

1) That both locals submit their charter to the international and ask that a new charter be issued for the combined Locals (Name of which will be decided upon later) Suggested name could be 176-194.

2) Seniority list on plant wide basis for all jobs classifications to be drawn and agreed upon two weeks prior to issuance of new charter.

3) That the Locals 194 and 176 accept, indorse and make a part of official union program points one through six of Defense Supply letter of May 27, 1963.

4) That each Union contribute to the combined Union's Treasury a certain amount to be agreed upon to insure continuance and effective operation until the combined unions become effective.

5) That to insure the smooth and efficient consolidation or merger of 194 and 176 that their respective negotiating committee work at least two days per week or more often as conditions require at union expense until merger is completed.

6) That the executive officers of the combined locals consist of President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Assistant Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, Three Sergeant-at-Arms, Chaplin and a Board of Trustees consisting of five members.

7) That representatives of the combined union to all regional and National Conventions and meetings shall be so constituted as to reflect the memberships of the combined locals.

8) That the shop committee shall be increased to twelve members from eight members with the four additional places occupied by former members of Local 194.

9) That all committees existing or to be appointed provide adequate representation of minority racial groups.

10) That a permanent standing committee be appointed composed of former members of 194 and 176 to see that the terms of the Merger agreement be faithfully executed and that no members or group be discriminated against because of race, creed or color. Said committee to be composed of an equal number of Negroes and whites.

11) Should be something in the by-laws giving initial notifications and adoption of agreement that AFL-CIO signed with the President of the United States.

F. B. MCMISSICK, ATTORNEY

December 13, 1963

Floyd McKissick, Esq.
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

Enclosed is your check for $196.34 to reimburse you for the National Action Council expenses. Sorry it got lost and delayed. I will send your check for the weekend of December 6 through 10, shortly. However, I do need some additional documentation from you.

On your latest expense sheet you list an item of $72.42 for long distance telephone calls billed to your office. Our auditors will require that we have either the bill itself or a photo-copy thereof.

Enjoyed having you here and spending a little time with you. I hope you can get some work done in your office now.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:lp

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

DEC 2 4 1963

December 21, 1963

COPY

Miss Mari Goldman
12360 Riverside Drive
North Hollywood, California

Dear Mari:

I received your letter and newspaper clippings involving the dispute in the Los Angeles CORE group. I have also received other reports regarding this matter. At the time I talked with Bill Green, a few days ago, I did not have much of theinformation that I have now and I now feel that our unity in Los Angeles will have to be maintained. You will note that I am sending Bill Green a copy of this letter along with other parties involved.

In view of the fact that the National Office has requested your group not to use the name of CORE and in view of the fact that you feel by using the name of CORE it will draw this matter into an open fight on radio and television, you should continue using the name Non-Violent Action Committee. In the interest of our total organization it is imperative that we maintain unity in Los Angeles.

I am now seeking to obtain reports from as many sources as possible regarding the issues, after which time a decision will be made based on the merits. Since it is so close to Christmas, a decision of this matter will hardly be forthcoming until January. In the meantime, I would appreciate hearing from you and any other persons in your group in regard to this matter.

With best wishes for a happy holiday season, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Messrs. James Farmer, James McCain,
Chet Duncan, Bill Green

February 5, 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

The enclosed memorandum has gone to all field secretaries as per your instructions.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

Enc.
cc. Marcia McKenna

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

FEB 13 1964

February 10, 1964

Miss Lois Rogers
San Francisco CORE
2085 Sutter Street
San Francisco 15, California

Dear Miss Rogers:

Please accept my apologies for not replying earlier to your letter of January 9, 1964. We have been exceptionally busy in the Courts, have concerned ourselves with the Civil Rights Bill as well as with Chapel Hill, North Carolina demonstrations along with many policy NAC decisions which have given us grave concern lately.

Thanks for your invitation to participate in the West Coast Regional Conference in April and also to speak at U.S.C. We are happy to accept same. Kindly advise specifically of the desired dates you would want me. I am holding April 15 - 22, 1964 open until I am further notified. I am sure expenses can be worked out as you suggested, National Office will cooperate.

Incidentally, I was able to read all the material you sent me, last night. It appears that your chapters are doing an excellent job in employment.

Do two things for me. First, check 1960 Census (non-white) for number of Registered and Unregistered Voters in State and San Francisco. I am advised that a Voter Registration campaign would do no harm. Secondly, keep me advised of the issues that arise between now and April 16. Advise also if demonstrations are needed and if so in what area. Keep up the good work and I hope to see you soon. Give my regards to Chet, Wes and all good CORE people.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress ofRacial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

COPY

February 17, 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, N.B.

Dear Mr. McK;

Thank you very much for the charming compliment. Now I have to live up to it! For a start, here is the autographed photo for Mr. Winters.

I haven't forgotten your book list, but life has been so hectic here, that I haven't yet had time to track them down.

Kindest regards from all of us.

Sincerely,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

Enc.

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106 —
RESIDENCE 682-6578

FEB 10 1964

February 7, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Mr. John Winters of Raleigh, North Carolina, has asked me to secure for him, an autographed picture of you. He desires to place the same on the wall. He advises that you have promised him this picture from time to time, but that you have failed to send same.

Will you have Glenda take care of this, and then we will know that this has been done.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

"SMILES"

File: McKissick

Dear Mr Farmer,

I'm sorry that I didn't have an opportunity to talk to you last week when you stayed with us, I was asleep at your arrival after studing diligently earlier that night. Thus, I got up earlier that morning to at least speak to you before your departure.

Mr Farmer I know you are a very busy man. Hence, I thought I had better remind you so you would not forget your promise. I have written Howard over a month ago requesting an application and have not received it yet, neither have I heard from Dr. Habrit. Did you get in touch with him, if so, what did he say?

(over)

Do you think it would be wise to write him? (re: to write) If it would help, I would be glad to go to summer school at Howard prior to the fall semester for a stronger foundation. All suggestions would be appreciated. Please let me know the result as soon as possible. Thank you for your time and effort.

Sincerely yours,

Andrée McKissick

FCW

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

MAR 18 1964

March 18, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I talked with Gordon night before last and he indicated to me that our financial situation at this time is indeed critical.

I made a number of suggestions to him after we discussed this matter. Among the suggestions was that we cancel Steering Committee Meetings for the months of March and April and that the two of us cancel all speaking engagements unless the speaking engagement result in our bringing in income above the cost of our expenses in attending such meetings.

This would mean that our Steering Committee Meeting schedule for March 20th should be cancelled. Every $100.00 saved is a saving. I am assuming that the staff, in the meantime, can make the necessary and proper decisions under your guidance.

Let me hear from you in this regard at your very earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. Gordon Carey

COPY

23 March 1964

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I am enclosing the carbon of your expense statement for $46.69. I assume that you have already been reimbursed for that amount by now. I think that you sent me in the carbon by mistake, since you probably want to retain it for your own r records. Incidentally, let me remind you (since you send me so many reminders!) that we really should have had the hotel bill attached to the expense form.

In regards to the airline credit card, I regret that I have not been able to do it up till now, since only yesterday we paid United Airlines the three months overdue bill. I will discuss it with Farmer, however, today.

The bills for the three attorneys in North NCarolina have been turned over to Carl Rachlin. From now on all matters relating to attorneys' fees and other legal correspondence will go to Rachlin rather than to Haley or me. Since he is full-time in the office, we may as well get some of this legal work on to him. I've also talked with Clora about putting those bills up on top priority. This will be done, but you just have to understand the terrible bind that we are in.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

Enc.

cc: James Farmer

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
218½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

MAR 11 1964

March 10, 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

Would you be kind enough to see that I am reimbursed for the enclosed expenses at your very earliest convenience? I would also appreciate your sending an air-travel card right away.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Enclosure: Expense Report

receipt from hotel

25 March 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

Thanks ever so much for trying to secure legal aid for James Carter and his Aunt, Mrs. Bertha Ashby. It is unfortunate that Harvey Beech in Kinston is not able to take the case either. I referred Mr. Carter to Len Holt in Norfolk, since I know of no other attorney anywhere close by. If you have any further ideas, you might let us know.

At the time that Beech wrote you indicating that he could not take the case, he sent a copy of his letter to Mr. Carter. However, he did not return the $25.00 check nor the photostat of the Ashby tract. Would you please check immediately to see whether he returned the check to you. If not I would appreciate your calling him and seeing that the check is returned to Mr. Carter. In case you have misplaced it, Mr. Carter's address is 515 West 159th Street, New York City, New York 10032.

Thanks, Floyd.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

cc: Mr. Harvey Beech

LAW OFFICES OF

F. B. McKISSICK

213½ WEST MAIN STREET

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

March 20, 1964

Re: 5-ACRE TRACT LAND
DARE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION
AND MRS. BERTHA ASHBY

Mr. Harvey Beech
Attorney at Law
Kinston, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Beech:

Enclosed herewith, please find the letter and plat which I have just received from Mr. James Carter of New York, also find check in the amount of $25.00.

Mr. Carter has requested that I represent his Aunt, Mrs. Bertha Ashby. Since you are much closer to Dare County than I am, I am turning this matter over to you. You may contact Mr. Carter directly and advise him of your fee and when you will be able to make an investigation surrounding the sale of this land.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Enclosures: 3

COPY

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

MAR 30 1964

March 27, 1964

Mr. James Carter
515 West 159th Street
New York, New York 10032

Dear Mr. Carter:

At the request of Mr. Gordon Carey, in letter dated March 25, 1964, you will find enclosed, check in the amount of $25.00 (Twenty-five Dollars) and plat of property located in Dare County, Nags Head Township, North Carolina, which you entrusted with us on March 19, 1964.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

COPY

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6576

THEAOSEUS T. CLAYTON, ASSOCIATE

14

March 28, 1964

MAR 30 1964

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I have not heard from Dick Cabell of Perdue University regarding the Mock Political Convention for April 3, 1964. I am, therefore, not planning to be at Perdue.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

LAW OFFICES OF
F. B. McKISSICK
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE 682-8106
RESIDENCE 682-6578

THEAOSEUS T. CLAYTON, ASSOCIATE

March 28, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

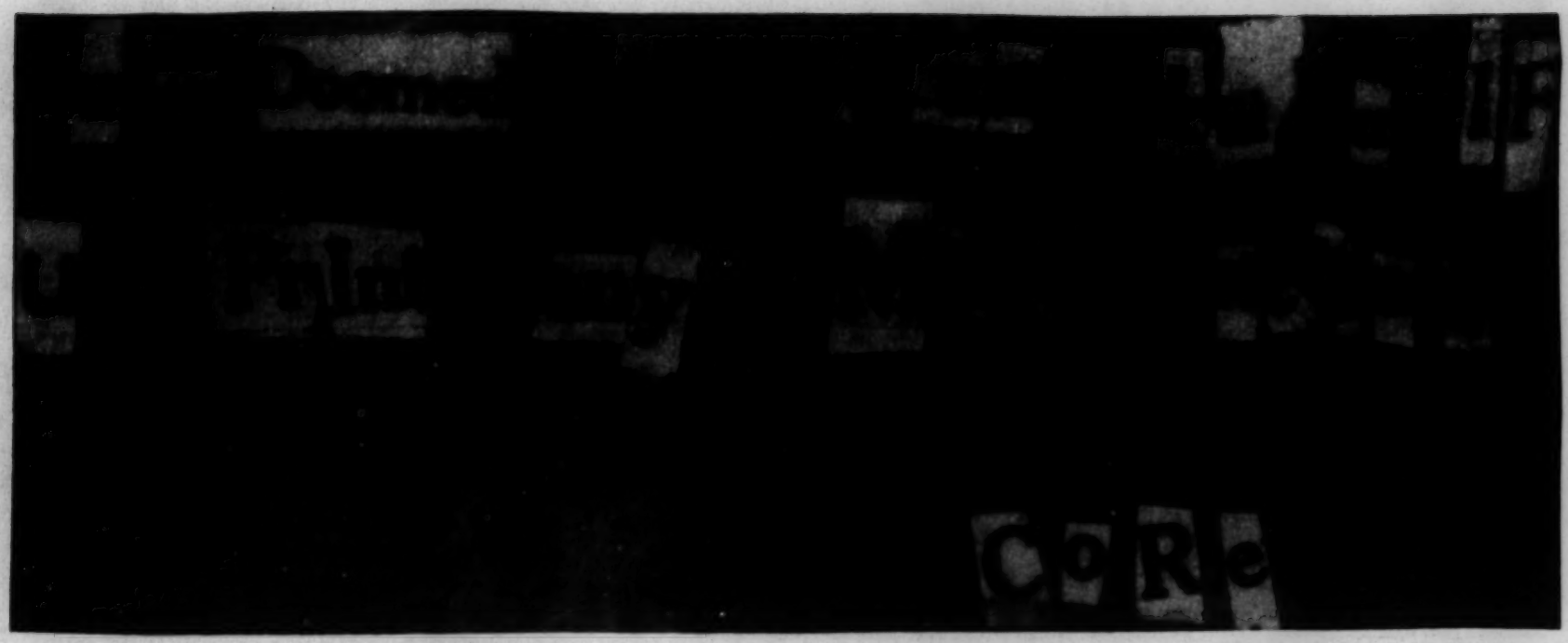
Enclosed is some material which I received in the mail this morning. Thought you might want same for your files.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls




PICTURED ABOVE: On January 10, 1964 the above message was sent to an officer of the Southern Association for the Restoration of States Rights and a member of "The Action Press" staff. The lettered signature CORE presumably means a member or sanctioner of the Congress On Racial Equality, whose officers are James Farmer of New York City, N.Y. and Floyd D. McKissick of Durham, N. C. The threatening note was composed of magazine print cut out and pasted to a piece of card-board. In an attempt to find the sender, the note has been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.).

# Threat

Is this what we can expect in the form of "non-violent" activities in 1964? Will assasination or threat of assasination replace the "sit-in" demonstration? CORE has already promised a new type of action - is this it?

It is time for Americans to realize that we aren't dealing with just fanatics,with extremist, nor with agitators. We are dealing with deranged criminally insane persons, who will not stop at even assasination to extort the United States. This is the type of person who wants equality and will literally "kill" to get it.

The person who sent this note is not responsible. It is CORE, the NAACP, the SCLC, and the SNVCC who can be blamed should this type of action influx our nation. These organizations have filled the Negro with hate. They have used Facist tactics to insure their sucess - even to the point of making murderers of a good people.

We have received the threat. It is up to you as an American to lie down and accept the threat or stand your ground and accept the challenge. God is your wisdom and right must be your choice. If we falter now, there can be no turning back. If we let legislators dictate where God is our only dictator then we are a part of world wide atheism. In the great words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt "We have nothing to fear, but fear itself".

---------- FILL IN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY ----------

I am ready to accept the challenge. Enclosed is $ 2.00 for my membership in the Southern Association for the Restoration of States Rights - P. O. Box 6049 - Raleigh, North Carolina.....

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
[illegible] WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701
[illegible]

F. D. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

July 13, 1964

JUL 15 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

Please place Miss Lizzie B. Smith, Social Security #258-44-9080, on the payroll commencing the week of July 13, 1964. Her salary in Durham is Seventy-five ($75.00) per week and as you know, we pay all taxes and social security benefits for Miss Smith. This factor will have to be taken under consideration in slotting her into the job category under our Union Agreement.

Under Article 21 of Salary Rates and Job Classifications she should be slotted as Secretary II which should make her starting salary Eighty ($80.00) Dollars per week and after sixty (60) days Eighty-two ($82.00) Dollars per week.

Take care of this matter right away in order that I may get my books straight.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. D. McKissick

FDMcK:ls

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

29 July 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Enclosed are copies of the draft of the 1964 Convention Minutes and a copy of the Revised Constitution.

Please forgive Thermo-Fax's rather inferior work--I think that he is a little overworked and needs a repair job.

Yours truly,

Lane Perdue
Secretary to
Gordon R. Carey

LP

ENC.

26 August 1964

Floyd B. McKissick, Esq.
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I got your note about Miss Smith paycheck in time to take care of it on the current payroll. I cannot imagine what happened to the earlier check, since the payrole clerk insists that she mailed it. However, about the time that you receive this letter Miss Smith should receive two paychecks and we have put a stop order on the old one.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

P.S. The mailing of the new Constitution to the contact list has been delayed because the proper envelopes were not here. It will be going out later this week along with the minutes of the last Steering Committee Meeting.

31 August 1964

Miss L. Smith
c/o McKissick & Burt
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Dear Miss L.:

You can inform your boss that the date of the next Steering Committee is September 26 and 27--a Saturday and Sunday. It will be in New York as usual.

I hope you finally got your customary, overly-abundant paycheck. Thanks for the information on the Conference Center.

As always,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

August 26, 1964

AUG 27 1964

Mr. Gordon Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

Please advise of the dates agreed on for the next Steering Committee Meeting.

Enclosed you will find some more information regarding Airlie Conference Center.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) L. Smith

ls

Enclosures: 2

File: Regional Action Councils

**memorandum**

to; JAMES FARMER

3 SEPTEMBER 1964

from; GORDON R. CAREY

The attached letter from John Doe is a ecopy of his letter to Richard Haley which was sent to us for the National Action Council. Another copy was sent to Floyd McKissick.

If you read John's letter carefully, you will notice that his concept of the Regional Action Council may end up costing us a fortune. Can you imagine having one of these monstrosities operating every month in five different regions? Unless we get some sensible limits, we could easily double our administrative costs. Incidentally, in the recommendations that we originally made for the RAC we suggested that only meet two or three times a year as opposed to the monthly meetings which were pushed through the Constitution Committee.

Answered

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

SEP 4 1964

September 3, 1964

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

I understand that the Steering Committee is to meet on September 26 and 27. We are also planning a Regional Conference on October 2, 3 and 4. Kindly advise when the next NAC Meeting is scheduled because I was under the impression that the meeting of September 26 and 27 was to be a meeting for the NAC. Kindly correct me if I am wrong, I am attempting to get my dates straight now, as many things are to be calendared in the next few days.

Your immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

15 September 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

This looks like a good opportunity. I hope that you or Hlyden or someone can follow through on it.

Things are going relatively well here in the National Office. Funds are still difficult, but we might even overcome if we continue to persevere.

Give my best to Liz and the others. I'll be seeing you on Saturday, September 26. It is our understanding that that Steering Committee Meeting will last only Saturday. Farmer feels that it is much too costly and cumbersome to begin to get involved with weekend long Steering Committee meetings every month.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP
ENC.

15 September 1964

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

This looks like a good opportunity. I hope that you or Blyden or someone can follow through on it.

Things are going relatively well here in the National Office. Funds are still difficult, but we might even overcome if we continue to persevere.

Give my best to Liz and the others. I'll be seeing you on Saturday, September 26. It is our understanding that that Steering Committee Meeting will last only Saturday. Farmer feels that it is much too costly and cumbersome to begin to get involved with weekend long Steering Committee meetings every month.

Best wishes,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP
ENC.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

OCT 2 1 1964

October 19, 1964

arrive by 6 pm.
return Sat pm.

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The Southern Regional Conference is scheduled for November 6th and 7th at the Union Baptist Church, 904 North Roxboro Street, Durham, North Carolina. Kindly arrange to be available for Friday evening, November 6th for a Mass Meeting and for a Panel Session on Saturday, November 7th involving a discussion on "New Directions in the Civil Rights Movement", and "Evaluation of the past and the future role of the Civil Rights Organizations".

Your immediate reply will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Floyd B. McKissick

FBMcK:1s

November 6, 1964

Mr. Floyd McKissick
National Chairman
213½ West Main St.
Durham, N.C.

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Mr. Farmer has asked me to write to you about Mrs. June Middleton of Hornblower and Weeks.

Mrs. Middleton plans to be in Durham from November 16 - 20, and will be staying at the Jack Tarr Hotel. She would like to contact individuals who may be interested in doing business with her firm. Mr. Farmer hopes that you will be able to help her.

Incidently, Mrs. Middleton is the first Negro female member of the New York Stock Exchange.

I have given Mrs. Middleton your telephone number, and hope you will be free to meet with her while she is in Durham.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

GL/mt

CC: June Middleton

November 6, 1964

Mrs. June Middleton
Messrs. Hornblower & Weeks
400 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mrs. Middleton:

I am enclosing a copy of my letter to Mr. McKissick.

Mr. McKissick telephone number is 6828106.

I hope your visit to Durham proves to be both interesting and profitable.

Kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Glenda Lubelsky
Secretary to
James Farmer

GL/mt
enc.

December 22, 1964

Mr. Floyd McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I have your letter of December 17th and agree with you that such discussions as you suggest need to take place. Unfortunately, the financial situation is so stringent that I could not justify calling you up to New York at the present time. If between now and the middle of January you find that your schedule is bringing you to New York or to Washington, then I think you should sit down with the interested staff and discuss the type of smoothe operation you mention. Incidentally, Wiley has been in town for several days and we have been discussing some of the same problems, so by the time you get here - if you do - some ideas will have jelled.

Best personal regards, and I look forward to seeing you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
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Allan Knight Chalmers
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Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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1st vice chairman
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Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

DEC 21 1964

213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
December 17, 1964

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

In view of the fact that we have to call off our Steering Committee Meeting for the 19th because of finances, I think it imperative that you, Wiley and I get together for at least one day, possibly during Christmas holidays when we can afford the time, for the reason that you will be going to Africa soon and a smooth and orderly transition should be made when Wiley steps in as you will probably be in Africa when Wiley takes over.

I would also suggest that Marvin Rich, James McCain and Carl Rachlin attend this meeting. I would like to see CORE start operating as a well functioning, smoothly-oiled mechanism come January, 1965.

Your immediate reply in this regard will be greatly appreciated. You will note that I am sending a copy of this letter to George Wiley.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. George Wiley
329 Westcott Street
Syracuse 10, New York

January 4, 1965

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

Since Mr. Farmer has left for Africa, I will answer your letter to him of December 29.

Lula will be attending the Inaugural Ball on January 20, and would very much like to go with you. She will be staying at the family's home in Washington, arriving Tuesday. The telephone number is RA 3-3132. She will expect to hear from you as soon as possible after you arrive.

Best wishes to you for the new year.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Staff Associate

NM/m

DEC 30 1964

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

December 29, 1964

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mr. James Farmer
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

gov Tues. RA3-3132

Dear Jim:

I have your letter of December 22, 1964. I will be in Washington at the Inaugural Ball on January 20, 1965, and will probably stay at the Willard or the Sheraton-Carlton. I wish to suggest that you and Lula go with us to this affair.

It is possible that at that time we may be able to discuss the financial plight of CORE. Have Wiley keep me advised.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Lula yes

file

January 21, 1965

Mr. Floyd McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

Alan Gartner has just informed me that he has lined up Harvey Pressman, to talk to the NAC about Poverty Programs on Saturday, February 6. Alan tells me that Pressman knows this business from the CORE point of view and could advise us on the avenues that would be most productive for our purposes. If you have not already gotten Conway, I would suggest that you hold up. If you have already gotten him or if you would like to have him anyway, I think we could work them both in.

I will send you other agenda stuff soon.

Sincerely yours,

George

GAW:cf

CC: Alan Gartner

JAN 25 1965
file - McKiss.

213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

January 22, 1965

Mr. Jack Conway, Director
Community Action Programs Division
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Dear Mr. Conway:

The Steering Committee of CORE will be meeting on February 6th and 7th at 38 Park Row, New York City, and I am writing to ask if either you or your assistant Mr. Norman Kurland would be able to address us informally at some mutually agreeable time during this two-day period on the subject of Community Action Programs. The afternoon of Saturday, the 6th or the morning of Sunday the 7th would be the best time for us.

The particular focus of our interest will be the question of what constructive steps can be taken by dissenters from a purported community consensus on a CAP to attempt, first, to safeguard the rights of minority groups in programs organized by elements within the traditional power structure and, second, to obtain assistance in creating separate programs to meet the unfulfilled needs of the minority groups thus disadvantaged. We should also be very much interested in your reaction to the above formulation of what we see as a significant problem.

Please reply to me at the above address.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick
National Chairman

FBMcK:ls
CRS:comp.

cc: Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Mr. Norman Kurland
Community Action Program Division
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

COPY

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
February 12, 1965

Mr. George Wiley, Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed please find thatexpenses bcurred by me in attending the NAC meeting of February 5, 6, 7, 1965.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Feb. 5, '65 | Limousine to airport | $ 1.35 |
| 2. | Feb. 5, '65 | Limousine from airport | 1.50 |
| 3. | Feb. 5, '65 | Taxi | 1.50 |
| 4. | Feb. 5, '65 | Dinner | 3.75 |
| 5. | Feb. 6, '65 | Lunch | .65 |
| 6. | Feb 66, '65 | Dinner | 3.50 |
| 7. | Feb. 7, '65 | Dinner | 2.75 |
| 8. | Feb. 7, " | Taxi | .90 |
| 9. | Feb. 7, | Limousine | 1.75 |
| | | Total | $18.05 |

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:dk

encl

CORE

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
February 12, 1965

Mr. George Wiley, Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed please find the expenses incurred by me in attending the 1965 Inaugural. I traveled by automobile and stayed with friends. In doing so, we were able to save a considerable amount, as the hotel bill per day under the minimum rates was Twenty ($20.00) Dollars per night.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Jan. 19, '65 | Gas | $ 5.70 |
| 2. | Jan. 19, '65 | Dinner | 2.75 |
| 3. | Jan. 20, '65 | Parking | 2.50 |
| 4. | Jan. 20, '65 | Taxi | 1.75 |
| 5. | Jan. 20, '65 | Taxi | 1.75 |
| 6. | Jan. 20, '65 | Dinner | 4.85 |
| 7. | Jan. 21, '65 | Parking | 3.00 |
| 8. | Jan. 21, '65 | Dinner | 5.30 |
| 9. | Jan. 21, '65 | Gas | 8.70 |
| 10. | Jan. 21, '65 | Dinner | 3.80 |
| | | Total | $40.20 |

Could you send us a check for $40.20 in the near future.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:dk

encl

STAFF MEETINGS

2/18/65

1. Ike Reynolds will be sent an airline ticket and expense advance so that he may leave New Orleans for San Francisco on February 23rd. The question of transferring Lou Smith to the West Coast has been discussed with him, and he is free to go around the first of March. This should ease the serious problem of deficiences in chapter servicing in that area.

2. Ed Day has been assigned as coordinator and controller of all CORE mailing lists with the exception of membership and press lists under Marvin Rich's control and legal lists under Carl Rachlin. Ed is also to coordinate and keep record on all bulk malings, including a copy of each such maling. The entire contact list will be sent periodically a list of all materials previously sent Chapter Chairmen.

3. The Dept of Organization will be asked to set up a system for periodic checks on CORE chapter personnel, as an aid to keeping its records up to date. This might be handled by a periodic post card mailing to each person on the Contact list requesting confirmation of address and active membership statics. No response, except under certain specific circumstances, would mean removal from the list.

4. Bob Gore of the Department of Organization is preparing an organization manual for Chapter, which will include a section of materials on each major area of CORE activity, i e. Housing, Employment, Education, and provide space for insertion of additional materials under each heading.

5. A Press Conference will be held Tuesday, February 23rd. at the National Office. Mr. Farmer will discuss CORE's plans for fund raising to finance its Summer Program, a request to Hoover for more federal portection for civil rights workers in Louisiana, and CORE's planned boycott against products of the Crown Zellerbach Company. If this company continues to ignore (1) Civil Rights violations and Klan activity in Bogalusa, Louisiana where this company employs form 40-50% of the total labor force. Attempts will be made to negotiate with representatives of Crown Zellerbach's home offices in San Francisco before any direct action is taken,

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

Mr. Greg Harris, Director of Public Affairs
Congress of Racial Equality - CORE
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NATIONAL CORE ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICIALS AS MC KISSICK SUCCEEDS FARMER

Floyd B. McKissick, a 43-year old North Carolina lawyer will succeed James Farmer as National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). The announcement was made by Mr. Farmer at a news conference today. McKissick will assume the post on March 1st, the effective date of Farmer's resignation.

Mr. McKissick has been National Chairman of CORE for the past three years. Wilfred T. Ussery, 37, succeeds McKissick; Ussery, a resident of San Francisco, is an architectural designer. Herbert Callender, 32, a CORE Field Secretary, joins the National Office Staff as Director of Organization, replacing James McCain. McCain, who becomes special assistant to the National Director, will concentrate on political organization in the South.

Mr. McKissick was born in Asheville, N.C. on March 9, 1922. He attended local elementary and high schools there. His undergraduate work was completed at Morehouse College and North Carolina College. A World War II veteran, McKissick served in the European Theater, and rose to the grade of technical sergeant. Following his military service, McKissick attended the University of North Carolina law school, the first Negro ever admitted to the institution. He graduated in 1950 and was admitted to the bar the next year.

No stranger to the civil rights scene, McKissick has served as North Carolina Youth Director of the NAACP, and has been a long-term participant in sit-ins and other civil rights demonstrations. During the historic 1963 "March on Washington", McKissick represented CORE, because Farmer was in jail in Plaquemines, La. He defended countless demonstrators arrested during the "Freedom Ride" campaign of the early sixties.

McKissick retains his active membership in the NAACP and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

Floyd B. McKissick married the former Evelyn Williams on September 1, 1942. They have four children: Mrs. Joycelyn Montiero, 22; Andree, 18; Floyd, Jr., 13; and Charmain, 11.

# # #

file- McKissick

# DURHAM CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

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*Co-Chairmen*
F. B. McKISSICK
DAVID RILEY

*Vice Chairmen*
REV. GRADY DAVIS
WALTER DAYE

*Secretaries*
DOROTHY L. WALLER
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LIZZIE SMITH
SADIE HUGHLEY

*Parliamentarians*
MINNIE FULLER
ATTY. C. C. MALONE

213½ W. MAIN ST.
DURHAM, N. C.

April 20, 1965

APR 22 1965

Mr. James Farmer, Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

The Center will hold its Board Meeting in Washington, D. C., on April 27, 1965. Plan now to be in Durham for conference at the North Carolina Fund Office on April 28, 1965 at 11 A.M. to meet with Monroe Neff, Assistant Director of North Carolina Community Colleges. This agency has Federal Funds to set up literacy projects. On April 29, at 1:30 we are to have a conference with Governor Dan K. Moore. You must also be in on this.

Will fill you in on details. In the meantime, I wanted Nancy to mark your calendar.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick By: CRS.

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. Gordon Carey

called- no

McKissick

APR 30 1965

213½ West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
April 28, 1965

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Please send us fifty copies of the form upon which complaints under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 should be filed with your Commission.

Please send us also a list of the members of the Commission, a list of the administrative personnel employed by the Commission, and a list of the consultants employed by the Commission. And I should appreciate your letting us know whether or not the Commission has yet issued regulations, and, if not, when such regulations are expected to be forthcoming.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick,
National Chairman,
Congress of Racial Equality

FBMcK:bp

CC: Mr. James Farmer
National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

staff file

MAY 7 1965

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8108

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

May 6, 1965

ans'd by phone
5/25

Mr. George Wiley, Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

We had discussed a possible staff conference at the time of the CORE Convention. Since that time I have received a copy of Issac Reynolds' proposal to close the west coast office and he also suggested a staff conference to me by telephone.

I received a notice today that the southern staff conference is scheduled for May 20 and 22 in New Orleans. With the convention coming up on or about June 28th, I am wondering why this conference should not be scheduled during the time of the convention if the southern staff is going to attend the convention.

The purpose for making this suggestion is with the desire to cut expenses. If we cannot cut expenses by following my suggestion then let the conference stand as suggested.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

file

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8108

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

MAY 12 1965

May 10, 1965

Porter & Bach
Attorneys at Law
Eugene Legal Center
858 Pearl Street
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Attention: Mr. Charles O. Porter:

Dear Mr. Porter:

Thank you very much for your letter dated May 6, 1965, in regard to the editorial published in the Eugene Register-Guard. Dan Pollitt called me about this matter and suggested that we file suit for libel. I have discussed this with our National Office but we have made no decision since we did not have a copy of the editorial involved.

Since I have read the editorial, I suggest the following action:

(1) That you send the suggested letter requesting a correction or retraction. I would suggest that you identify me as the National Chairman of CORE as it is both the reputation of CORE who would be damaged by such statement as well as myself personally.

(2) Dan advised that the Eugene, Oregon CORE Chapter will assume the responsibility of raising your retainer as well as future legal expenses. This is agreeable with us. As you know, the National Office is presently under heavy financial strain and would not be in a position now or in the future to assume this burden.

(3) After reading the editorial carefully I am wondering about the issue of "damages". The case will not be easily won since no names or organizations were specifically named. I am inclined to believe that they will make a retraction and that a suit will not be necessary.

I am sending a copy of your letter and the editorial to Carl Rachlin our General Counsel as I have not been able to reach him by phone and I am also sending a copy to James Farmer. You will probably hear from Carl within a few days. In the meantime I suggest that you send the letter off in my behalf requesting a retraction.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Messrs. J. Farmer, Carl Rachlin, D. Pollitt, J. Klonoski

COPY

COPY COPY COPY

PORTER & BACH
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
EUGENE LEGAL CENTER
858 Pearl Street
Eugene, Oregon 97401

May 6, 1965

Mr. Floyd B. McKissick
213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina 27701

Dear Mr. McKissick:

Our mutual friend, Dan Pollitt, tells me that you might be interested in retaining me in connection with a libel action against our local newspaper. Enclosed are three photocopies of the editorial in question.

Under Oregon law the publisher gets an opportunity to publish a correction or a retraction but you have to request it within 20 days after the false or defamatory matter comes to your attention. Then he has two weeks in which to investigate and make his retraction in substantially and as conspicuous a manner as the defamatory statement. If he doesn't make the retraction, you can go ahead and sue and be entitled to general damages.

Here is the letter that I want to sent to the publisher of the Eugene Register-Guard:

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Mr. Floyd B. McKissick, one of the seven leaders of the march on Washington, and in accordance with the provision of ORS 30.165, we are hereby requesting that you retract the false and defamatory statement made in your editorial, "The New Left: Legacy of McCarthy," publisheed May 5, 1965.

We refer particularly to the sentence in the editorial reading as follows: "The march on Washington a year earlier was led and organized by people with criminal records, by draft dodgers from World War II and by known Communists."

Very truly yours,

COPY COPY COPY



As one of the leaders of the all night protest meeting at the University of Oregon I naturally have other comments to make about this editorial and I can assure you that there will be considerable action from a number of quarters!

I hope to hear from you in the near future.

With warm regards and very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Charles O. Porter

COP/klr

ls

Eugene Register-Guard

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

ALTON F. BAKER, Publisher, 1927-1951

ALTON F. BAKER JR.
*Editor and Publisher*

EDWIN M. BAKER
*General Manager*

WILLIAM L. WARMACK
*Managing Editor*

ROBERT B. FRAZER
*Associate Editor*

A. H. CURREY
*Associate Editor*

The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and interpretation of news that is fit for publication, the editorial page to be devoted to the fair and honest discussion of all questions of public interest to the community, according to the dictates of conscience and good citizenship. A NEWSPAPER IS A CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

Published every morning and Sunday morning by the Guard Publishing Company.



# The New Left, Legacy of McCarthy

Probably no public figure in the America of our time did more harm to the American system than the late unlamented Sen. Joe McCarthy. Only now, almost 10 years after his death, are we even beginning to evaluate him and his. And incredibly, the real harm he did was the very thing his supporters could not believe at the time. The American left is far stronger because of McCarthy. He made Communist-baiting ridiculous. Because of his excesses, he smeared the whole anti-Communist movement and discredited it.

In place of McCarthyism we have a sort of reverse McCarthyism. It is too often considered bad form to point out that pinks are pink. Anybody who looks at the Communist background of a civil rights leader or worker in the "peace" movement is criticized as a "McCarthy." The result is that the militant left is gaining strength in the United States, principally through working in behalf of admittedly worthy causes such as civil rights and peace.

The Harlem riots a year ago were inspired and led by men with long histories of left wing affiliation. The march on Washington a year earlier was led and organized by people with criminal records, by draft dodgers from World War II and by known Communists. Yet, it was thought impolite to mention this—because "civil rights" is a worthy cause.

CARE

Two weeks ago at the University of Oregon, students, inspired by faculty members, sat up all night ostensibly to urge an end to the killing in Viet Nam, but actually to urge Communist domination of all Southeast Asia. Sen. Wayne Morse talked and talked. He said, among other things, that if free elections were held in North and South Viet Nam today Ho Chi Minh would win in both sections of the country. That's probably right, too. But when Senator Morse said it, there was great applause from the audience.

Why did those college kids applaud? Some just went along with the crowd, victims of the American's inability to avoid clapping his hands whenever somebody else does. Some were probably stupid and thought they were clapping for "peace." But some must have known full well what they were doing. Somebody got the right applause. Those clapping were the sincerely, the knowing agents of the Communist conspiracy. Their behavior that night gave aid and comfort to the Communists in Viet Nam, the enemy. And every schoolboy knows what they call a person who gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

The May 8 Saturday Evening Post contains a fine article on the growth of the radical left in America. It points out that the new center for radical activity is the campus. The new radical is young, whereas the old-fashioned Communist is likely now well along in years. The mark of the new radical is protest, seemingly protest for the sake of protest—as in the troubles at the University of California. The enemy is civil authority, "police brutality" the rallying cry. The new technique is "nonviolence." This means that one can lie down in the street, blocking traffic in protest against something. But when a policeman hauls him off to jail he's being brutal to a person who was nonviolent.

The causes these people attach themselves to are usually worthy, at least on the surface. They are for peace and for racial justice. They presume to speak for the poor, but they differ in a significant way from the radicals of earlier American history. These new radicals really don't respect labor. They don't work themselves, and they don't urge others to work. Rather they echo banalities like "freedom now," while avoiding work as assiduously as they avoid soap, razors, combs and shoes. They are essentially destructive.

The radical right has come in for its share of criticism, and properly so. The country is well aware of the danger from that quarter. But America is not sufficiently aware of the new left, largely because the idiocies of the McCarthy era made anti-communism seem ridiculous.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Copy for Jim

MAY 14 1965

Pete McKissick

May 12, 1965

Mr. James T. McCain
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

In Re: MANUAL ON "THE MODEL CORE CHAPTER"

Dear Mr. McCain:

Sometime ago the matter of putting together a document of how a good CORE Chapter (OPERATES) was discussed. This matter was passed on to the Department of Organization for action.

Can you advise if such a document will be ready by convention time? Here we would have the opportunity to really give directions and purposes in a procedure sense if such a document could be distributed and explained at the Convention.

I am wondering if the Department of Organization could not develop such guide lines very promptly so that the convention might have benefit of how a "Model CORE Chapter" should function.

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. George Wiley
Mr. James Farmer

file McKissick

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
218½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8108

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

MAY 2 8 1965

May 26, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed please find two plane ticket receipts which we neglected to return to you due to the press of business. Kindly turn same over to the bookkeeping section for me.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

MCKISSICK & BURT

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:sal

Enclosures

gave to bookkeeping 5/28
acknowledged with postcard.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
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Ira DeA. Reid
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secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

JUN 2 1965

Pete McKissick

213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina
May 31, 1965

Mr. James Framer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

I have had a series of conferences with North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company regarding a contribution. They are suppose to give us $1,000 in the next thirty days. I also talked with them at length regarding a substantial contribution. They made a contribution to the Urban League in the amount of $25,000 which they paid over a three year period. It is this type of contribution we are seeking for CORE.

I would like for you to meet with Mr. Asa T. Spaulding, President of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, during the time the NAC is meeting so that we might seal this agreement for possibly $25,000 over a period of three years to CORE. Please make this first on your agenda.

I suggest also that you write Mr. Spaulding and make the arrangements for the conference advising him that I will be with you. Do this at your earliest convenience.

Please send me a box of CORE envelopes. — O K

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick, National Chairman

fbmck/efe

AUG 27 1965

213 1/2 West Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

August 25, 1965

Mr. W. J. Walker, President
Bankers Fire & Casualty Insurance Company
707 Fayetteville Street
Durham, North Carolina

In Re: CORE ACCOUNT - CHAPEL HILL CASES - BONDS

Dear Mr. Walker:

Enclosed please find check in the amount of Fifty ($50.00) Dollars for payment on the above named account.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Enclosure: 1 Check

cc: Mr. George Wiley
Associate National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Babette

AUG 30 1965

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. C. BURT, JR.

August 27, 1965

COPY

Rev. Saul S. Williams
Sleepy Hollow Gardens
Tarrytown, New York

Dear Rev. Williams:

It was a pleasure indeed to have talked with you the other day about speaking for you on Sunday, September 26, 1965 at 2:30 P.M. I thank you kindly for the invitation and this letter may serve as confirmation of my appearance.

The agreement that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) will receive one-third (1/3) of the proceeds also meets with our approval.

Enclosed please find photo and personal sketch which you requested.

With very kind personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

cc: Mr. George Wiley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

file- McKissick

# DURHAM CORE

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

213½ W. MAIN ST.
DURHAM, N. C.

OFFICERS

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MINNIE FULLER
ATTY. C. C. MALONE

September 10, 1965

SEP 13 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

I have your letter of September 7, 1965, in which you advised that Haley has recommended that George Raymond be promoted to Field Secretary and that he would make him Director of the Mississippi Project. Be advised that this change meets with my approval.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

McK

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY EAST LANSING · MICHIGAN 48823

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT

September 22, 1965

SEP

James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

SUBJECT: Voluntary Association Leadership Study

Dear Mr. Farmer:

In your work as a professional association executive, you have no doubt come to appreciate the importance of a dedicated and capable board. We are undertaking a Leadership Study whose aim is to help volunteer boards become even more effective and competent.

As part of the study, we plan to invite key volunteer officers (i.e. presidents or board chairmen) from a number of important associations to contribute their ideas if they so desire. Participation will, of course, be entirely voluntary. No pressure will be exerted on any individual or association. A copy of the final research report will be made available without charge to all participants.

A self-addressed postage paid reply card is enclosed. We hope you share our opinion that such a study is of real potential value and that you will supply us with the name and mailing address of the head of your association's governing board. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Winston Oberg
Study Director

Floyd
Sept 1965

Martin will get 2 cars for NC

Some people in Rochester trying raise a car

Not ~~asking~~ asking CORE Southern program for
corp cars

No up-keep being requested

Paul Gervasacher - Ford Found. wants to
will fund Black Belt Idrohip Conf. if gets

LAW OFFICES OF
McKISSICK & BURT
213½ WEST MAIN STREET
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27701

OFFICE 682-8106

F. B. McKISSICK
M. G. BURT, JR.

OCT 5 1965

October 4, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear George:

Enclosed you will find a statement from the Jack Tar Hotel for the CORE Convention.

Would you be kind enough to return my file on "CLEM PERRY, SHARECROPPER", I need same immediately.

With very kind regards, I am

Yours very truly,

F. B. McKissick

FBMcK:ls

Enclosure: 1

October 5, 1965

Mr. Floyd McKissick
213½ West Main Street
Durham, N.C.

Dear Floyd:

George asked me to send off this file to you; he had left it on his desk for you after copying the necessary information.

One more thing - Randy Glaun asked me to check with you on whether or not you have his pictures of the Alabama project that he left in the Civic Center after the Convention.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Nancy Stedman
Administrative Department

October 9, 1963

Floyd B. McKissick
Attorney at Law
213½ Main Street
Durham, North Carolina

Dear Floyd:

I am sorry I didn't get more chance to talk with you when you were in New York for the Steering Committee meeting. Next time you are here, I'll plan to have some free time. It was good to see you at any rate.

Hunter Morey would like information on the status of his various arrests. First, he was arrested on April 11th at Ring Harris Drug Store on a charge of trespass in High Point. Secondly, he swas arrested on April 19th and 20th at the Paramount Theater on charges of trespass. Last, he was arrested on May 18th at the S. & W. Cafeteria in Greens borough on a fire law violation.

I would appreciate it very much if you would write Hunter informing him of the status of these cases and whether or not he has to return to trial at any time. If he need not return then, I hope you can let him know how the cases were finally adjudicated. His address is R. Hunter Morey, 724 Central Street, Evenston, Illinois.

Thank you ever so much. I'll be seeing you in Los Angeles, if not before.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey,
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC: AS
CC: Hunter Morey

Western RAC

NOV 1 1965

18244 Birwood
Detroit, Michigan 48221
October 29, 1965

Dear Chapter Leaders:

I apologize for not getting these minutes out sooner but due to family obligations I was unable to attend the Cleveland meeting and only received the minutes myself this week.

Our next RAC meeting will be held in St. Louis the weekend of December 4 in order not to interfere with Thanksgiving weekend. As you no doubt remember the majority of people from our region at the convention voted to have these RAC meetings rotate to the various cities in the region. If this approach is to work it is important that chapters participate by sending at least one representative to each meeting. There will be an announcement in about two weeks which will give directions and spell out the program for the St. Louis meeting.

As you will note in the enclosed minutes each chapter is obligated to send $50 to the National office and $50 to the regional vice-chairman. Please make your checks out to me and note in the corner of the check "Regional Affiliation Fee." A number of chapters have already sent their money in.

At the St. Louis meeting we can discuss in detail the suggestion of the NAC for sharing the expense of getting up to four (4) field secretaries in our region.

If there are any other specific things you may wish to have placed on the agenda, please write to me before we get the meeting notice out.

Yours for Freedom,

Ralph Rosenfeld

Ralph Rosenfeld
Regional Vice-Chairman
North Central Region

RR:mjh
Enclosures

The North Central Regional Action Council met on Sunday, September 19, 1965. The meeting was called to order at 10:20 A.M. by the acting chairman, Cecil Brown, Jr., of Milwaukee CORE.

A report by Ruth Turner, National Secretary, concerning the financial problems confronting the Region was heard. Winston Lockett, Field Secretary of the North Central Region, has resigned because of financial problems and there have been many other resignations for the same reason. The role of the Region in financing the Movement should be determined.

Miss Turner's report was followed by a discussion of subsidizing the Field Secretary's salary. It was suggested that the Region increase its responsibility for its own finances. Robert Lucas, Chairman of Chicago CORE, stated that it was not a matter of subsidizing, but of paying the salary of the Field Secretary. The financial responsibilities of the Region would include the salary of the Field Secretary and the expenses of the Region's representatives to the National Action Council meetings.

Charles Smith of Chicago CORE moved that a special committee consisting of the Regional Vice-Chairman and the three representatives to the National Action Council draw up a budget and send a copy to each CORE Chapter in the Region. Ruth Turner seconded the motion with the amendment that the Region accept the financial responsibilities of the salary of the Regional Field Secretary and the travel expenses of sending the Region's representatives to the National Action Council. The motion was adopted unanimously.

The discussion turned to the necessity of raising money to send the three representatives to the next N.A.C. meeting. It was moved and seconded that each Chapter in the Region be instructed to pay the $50

assessment for the Region which is made in the Constitution, and that the payment be made to the Regional Vice-Chairman immediately. The motion was adopted unanimously.

The following Chapters were present and committed themselves to making the payment:

Cleveland - already paid

Chicago - by chairman

Columbus - by chairman

Detroit

Cincinnati

Dayton

Milwaukee

It was moved by Ruth Turner and seconded by Charles Smith that each N.A.C. representative, the Regional Vice-Chairman and the National Secretary be responsible for certain states to see that the $50 assessment is paid and that a report be submitted at the next R.A.C. meeting. The motion was adopted unanimously. These people will be responsible for the following states:

Ruth Turner - Indiana and Illinois

Ralph Rosenfeld - Michigan

Marlene Wilson - Ohio

Loretta Hall - Kansas and Missouri

Cecil Brown, Jr.- Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska

It was suggested that a communication be sent by the acting chairman to Winston Lockett indicating the R.A.C. wishes him to stay on and give an indication of our good will by supplementing his salary immediately.

Marlene Wilson, Chairman of Columbus CORE, suggested that the instructions in the letter to the Chapters indicate the need for money to pay the Field Secretary immediately. Robert Lucas indicated that 15 chapters contributing $15 each month would total $225. Of the Chapters present the following committed themselves to make the $15 payment each month:

Cleveland
Columbus - by chairman
Chicago - by chairman
Detroit
Cincinnati - will try
Milwaukee - will try

The money must be sent no later than October 1.

The discussion of recruiting an additional Field Secretary for the Region was placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

It was indicated by Ruth Turner that recommendations concerning a national publication for CORE were being asked for from each region. Recommendations would include the kind of newspaper wanted and who should edit it, the form it should take and what it should contain. Suggestions included: 1) that two publications be issued, one for active members and one for potential contributors; and 2) that the services of professional writers be enlisted.

Charles Smith moved that the paper take the following form:

1) That there be a board of militant contributing editors;
2) That the publication be printed on inexpensive paper;
3) That there be one publication for both members and contributors;
4) That the publication be on a subscription basis;

5) That the publication be issued on a regular periodic basis;

6) That subscriptions be sold, the money sent to the National Office, and the paper then be published.

The motion was seconded by Leonard Ball, Chairman of Cincinnati CORE, and adopted unanimously by the group.

Suggested contributing editors included:

1) Charles Sumner Stone - New York
2) Ray Paul - Cincinnati Herald
3) Leronne Bennett - Ebony Magazine
4) Donald Friedman - Cleveland
5) August Meier - Roosevelt University of Chicago
6) James Baldwin
7) Louis Lomax
8) Dr. Kenneth Clark
9) LeRoi Jones
10) Ernest Holsendolph - Cleveland
11) Nicholas Von Hoffman - Chicago Daily News
12) John O'Killens
13) A letter to Ebony Magazine to ascertain who is interested.

The possibility of establishing permanent committees for the Region was discussed next. Committees suggested were program, project and finance. In the discussion it was mentioned that the program committee would be concerned with direct action. Robert Lucas indicated that the program committee should address itself to what could be done about situations. It was suggested by Marlene Wilson that the program and project committees be combined.

It was moved by James Williams of Detroit CORE and seconded by

Robert Lucas that the Regional Vice-Chairman appoint members to a program committee and finance committee consisting of five members each. The motion was adopted unanimously and a paper was passed among the group for volunteers to sign. It was suggested that the establishment of a public relations committee to insure maximum publicity for the R.A.C. meetings be taken up at the next regular meeting.

The Cincinnati CORE Chapter made an appeal to the R.A.C. members to support their fight against the Building and Trades Unions by publicity. Specifically they asked for a positive statement that the Regional Action Council had approved Cincinnati's program and strongly supported it. Further, the chapters would send workers to Cincinnati to help in the fight if and when they were needed. The latter would be in the form of a press release only. It was moved and seconded that R.A.C. respond to this appeal. The group adopted the motion unanimously.

It was announced that the next R.A.C. meeting would be held in St. Louis, Missouri.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Loretta Noah, Acting Secretary

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

11-23-65

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

**PERSONAL DATA OF F. B. MCKISSICK, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN**
**213 1/2 West Main Street, Durham, N. C. 27701**

**F. B. McKissick was born in Asheville, North Carolina, and attended the public schools there. He attended Morehouse College, North Carolina College and the University of North Carolina and holds the A.B. and the LL.B. Degrees.**

**McKissick was elected National Chairman of CORE by unanimous vote in June, 1963, and represented his organization at the historic "March on Washington" in August of the same year. He was re-elected National Chairman of CORE in 1964 and 1965. A veteran in the field of Civil Rights, McKissick participated in the original Freedom Rides of 1947 along with Baynard Rustin and Jim Peck. He brought suit against the University of North Carolina and became the first of his race to be admitted. After receiving his LL.B. Degree, he sued the University of North Carolina, which suit opened the undergraduate department for Negroes. As an attorney, he brought suit and was successful in having his daughter become the first Negro admitted to the formerly all white public schools of Durham, North Carolina. He pioneered the attack upon the trespass statutes in North Carolina in 1953 as a violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He also led the fight to integrate the Young Democrats of Durham, North Carolina. The Law Firm of McKissick & Burt has represented more than 4000 civil rights demonstration cases representing all of the civil rights organizations operating in the Nation.**

**McKissick, who is the father of four children, has practised before the United States Supreme Court. He was counsel for CORE'S FREEDOM HIGHWAY PROJECT - a project to desegregate hotels and motels in North Carolina and he is the successful author of the Durham Plan which resulted in Durham becoming the first open city in the South before passage of the Civil Rights Act.**

**McKissick is a Deacon and Trustee of Union Baptist Church, active in Boy Scouts of America, The Durham Business and Professional Chain, The Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and AMVETS. He is past president of the Southeastern Lawyers Association, Durham Business and Professional Chain and the North Carolina Lawyers Association.**

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Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

**He has received many awards being the recipient of the Ike Smalls Award of NAACP, North Carolina Ushers Association, the "Man of the Year Award" in Durham, North Carolina for 1959 and 1960, the AQA Award of Merit, 1964 and the Durham Committee Award of 1965.**

**His office is currently engaged in Legal Cases designed to extend Welfare Benefits for Negroes, abolish the Death Penalty in North Carolina, and the Establishment of Cooperatives through the North Carolina Leadership Conference on Economic Security of which he is Chairman. McKissick has lectured at more than fifty Colleges and Universities in the Nation, including such Schools as Cornell, Columbia, Rutgers, New York University, University of Wisconsin, University of California, and many others.**

**Mr. McKissick was elected National Director of CORE on January 2, 1966 and will officially succeed James Farmer as of March 1, 1966.**

**November 23, 1965**

McK

February 2, 1966

Mr. Louis Smith
4171 South Central Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Dear Lou:

We continue to hear glowing reports of your Operation Bootstrap program - terrific!

Floyd asked me to write to you to ask you to plan a tentative itinerary for him for the last week in March of first week in April. The way he hopes to arrange it, is to schedule a speaking engagement in Manhattan, Kansas (that would pay honorarium plus travel expenses) on Monday, March 28th, and then go on to Los Angeles on the 29th. He wants to visit all the West Coast chapters, spending a day with each chapter. Please plan the most economical itinerary - Floyd suggests starting in Los Angeles, then going down to San Diego, then north of Los Angeles and into Oregon. He would like you to do the driving if you can arrange it.

Floyd would like the chapter visits to include a mass meeting, a news conference, and a meeting with the chapter people. It is important that plenty of advance publicity be disseminated in the Negro community by means of the news media and also posters, etc.

As soon as the date of his arrival in Los Angeles is set, I will let you know, but in the meantime please notify the chapters and ask them to begin the planning for his visit.

Sincerely,

Nancy Stedman

McK

February 3, 1966

Mr. Olly Leeds
30 Montrose Avenue
Brooklyn 6, New York

Dear Olly:

Please excuse the delay in replying to your letter of January 12th. As you know, I have not been stationary for more than three days at a time and for this reason I am behind in correspondence.

Don Smith from California will be the new PR man. He is supposed to be here February 9th to assume the post.

Also on the 9th I have called a meeting of the fund raising department plus a few other people to discuss the associate membership drive. I'd like to have you come if you will be available.

On both Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th, I have speaking engagements in Durham, but Farmer may be able to come. Nancy will call you about it on Monday when he returns.

I very much appreciate your offer of your services: I will certainly call on you.

Sincerely,

F. B. McKissick
National Director-Elect

FBMcK:ns

P.S. The meeting on Wednesday the 9th is called for 2:00 o'clock.

30 Montrose Avenue
Brooklyn, New York 6
January 12, 1966

Floyd McKissick
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Floyd,

I spoke to Jim Farmer the other night while you were out of town and advised him that I wish to place myself at your disposal for any tasks - big or small - that you might want done. I can get a day off also on one or two days notice, and be available to you, on an average of once a month.

As you might recall, Greg Harris and George Wiley undertook to get the CORELATOR out by the end of the month when Jim Peck backed out. With these two guys gone or going, what do you think we should do?

Brooklyn CORE will be holding a two day Work Shop on the Anti-Poverty program and on CORE work in the ghetto. All Metropolitan CORE chapters will be invited. The date: Saturday and Sunday, February 12th and 13th, at the Brooklyn CORE office, 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Can you attend the Saturday morning opening session to make some remarks lashing out at the Anti-Poverty program's failure to involve more poor people in it. (We intend to make this point the main emphasis of CORE for this year.)

If you can't make it on Saturday, we can arrange the schedule for a Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning appearance. And if you can't make it all together, then how about our using Farmer?

I will check with you about this, Monday at noon.

Have you lined up anyone to handle PR? I have a suggestion. Ben Brown! I know he is everyone's humorous schnook. Wiley can hardly mention the name without being completely sarcastic. And much of what he says about Brown is probably true. He's prestige conscious, set in his ways, and a bit shallow. But he has edited publications and done PR work both for National and for Brooklyn CORE. Our biggest criticism of his PR work in Brooklyn was also in a humorous vein. On reading a story of Brooklyn CORE in the press that he would release, his name would show up 4 or 5 times, not counting the pronouns! We've been kidding him about it for years.

Some time ago I told Wiley that in the search for professional staff, we get guys who will stay with us only as long as it took them to land a better job with Anti-Poverty or some other agency. That what we needed to do was to throw away those job classification forms and get out the people we need from the Southern field staff, the CORE chapters and from the National office.

People who will have to be trained - on the job - people who will bring their own personal ideosyncrasies with them, which we will have to live with. But people who aren&t about to flee the scene for something better.

At the NAC meeting, Wiley referred to Ben Brown as our "veteran CORE member" which tickled most of us, especially me. And unless he is summararily fired along the way, he'll survive most of us. If we're really hopped up about getting with the ghetto, then some of these victims from that place ought to be considered.

Right after Greg Harris was appointed, Marge, my wife reminded me of Ben Brown as a possibility and bitterly assailed our Holy Grail apaproach. I then mentioned it to Wiley, who of course, rejected the very idea instantly. So I won't feel put out at all if you too feel he isn't worth this much typewriter linage.

Yours for a successful year,

Olly

July 8, 1963

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Val Coleman

RE: Approach

It is the argument here that our efforts in the wide area of "special" fund-raising have been largely "reactive" -- i.e. a series of obligatory operations forced on us by field circumstances or by ideas and offers from our friends. It is my intention to mobilize this somewhat random operation into a single purposeful drive, expanding it to include all of the techniques not only used by CORE but by classically successful charitable organizations. All of this, of course, will be continuously disciplined by CORE's own philosophy and the judgment of the organization as a whole. I intend to function dominently in the "special" fund-raising area and thus relieve Marvin and Bob of the arrangements burden inevitably involved here.

My goal, by the way, is at the very least --- $250,000 new dollars one year from this date. This is a pledge which carries with it full reimbursement of my salary if I fail.

file

Inter-Office 10-14-63

MEMORANDUM

TO: JAMES FARMER

FROM: JAMES T. McCAIN

RE: Trip to South Carolina, September 20 to October 10, 1963

From September 22nd to 27th, 1963, I attended the Conference on Farmer Cooperatives and Job Training at Frogmore, S.C., sponsored by the National Sharecroppers Fund and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. This conference was for small farmer and other rural people to explore practical steps that may help them meet the need for more profitable farm operation through cooperative purchasing, services, and marketing.

The Conference was also held to find ways to aid those rural farmers and youths who can no longer earn a living on the land by preparing them for off-farm employment.

Experts from federal, state and private agencies were there to explain the programs that are available to deal with these problems. Workshops and panel discussions were held during the whole week. The first part of the Conference dealt with Cooperatives -- Farm Cooperatives; Marketing, Supply and Service Cooperatives -- and those agencies were available to help with these services. The second part of the Conference dealt with Employment needs and employment opportunities for those who live in the rural areas, and which agencies the people could call on to help train the unemployed in order that they can secure better jobs through the state and national agencies.

The Conference was attended by more than 150 persons from several Southern states. CORE was responsible for bringing persons from Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina to the Conference. If the Conference supplied the rural leaders in in attendance with the tools they needed to build a better life for farm families, then I would say, the Conference was very successful. I am sure everyone in attendance went away from the Conference with a better idea of the agencies they could write to for help with some of their problems.

I spent some time helping set up committees and leaders to assist us improve our registration drive in South Carolina. The month of October, I am sure will show a marked improvement in the numbers of registered voters in South Carolina. In the counties for which we are responsible, many have registered more than 100 persons for the months of October. This is the first time that that has happened. The Registrars in Kingstree, S.C. are still slowing up registration in that county. On the first Monday of this month (October 7, 1963), there were 319 persons at the registration

office. Only 55 persons were taken into the office from the hours of 9 to 5, and out of that number, only 45 were registered -- 10 failed. The registration books will be opened two other days in October in Williamsburg county: Hemmingway, S.C. on the 14th, and Greeleyville, S.C. on the 21st. Therefore we may register more than 100 persons for the month of October in Williamsburg county. If that happens, this will be the first time in the history of this country that this number of Negroes was allowed to register. A suit is now being filed in Federal Court against the registrars in Williamsburg County because of discrimination used against Negroes in allowing them to register.

For the past several months, demonstrations have been ocurring in many areas of South Carolina. None of them have been initiated by CORE, but we are a part of the Sumter Movement along with the NAACP and the Sumter Ministerial Alliance. South Carolina is about ripe for CORE-type demonstrations and many of the communities have asked that we come in and help them. We are sending in one task force worker (Catherine Patterson) to help the Sumter Movement after asking us to do so. I worked with the Movement during my spare time when I was last in South Carolina. I was able to help them get back on the right track with their demonstrations. The Sumter Movement had reached a standstill because the leaders of the Movement did not know what to do, but I was able to help them get off of dead center. I also helped them reorganize the structure of the Movement. Rock Hill, South Carolina is planning demonstrations very soon and they too have asked us to help them when they get started. I told the leaders in Rock Hill that I would do everything possible to help them when they were ready to move forward.

8

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I met with the leaders in Moncks Corner, South Carolina on the status of the plant that was to be located in their community and the progress that had been made for employment of Negroes in said plant. I learned that the Heller Industry would not use money from the ARA Agency, but was building the plant with private funds. Mr. Ben Heller and his father had already visited with the Negro leaders in Moncks Corner before I arrived in the city. Of course, Mr Heller had already called the CORE office and acquainted me with their trip to Moncks Corner and had gotten the names of the leaders from me. I learned from the Negroes that the meeting with the Hellers was very fruitful. The Hellers agreed to start training Negroes and whites at the same time and on equal basis. The hiring of employees for the industry when the plant is completed, will be done on the same basis. The facilities are to be on an integrated basis in the plant. As I pointed out to the Negro leaders in Moncks Corner, the job of recruiting applicants for job training will be an important one which the Negro leaders must be responsible for. The Negro Leaders are to make a serious effort to reach persons in the Negro community who can meet qualifications to take on-the-job training with the understanding that those who qualify will be given first preference for jobs. The selection of applicants is to be on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The Negro leaders in Moncks Corner expressed to me that they were in complete agreement with everything that was discussed with them by the Hellers. We agreed to stay in very close contact with them and lend all the assistance we can with the Hellers.

* * * * *

MEMORANDUM

November 19, 1963

TO: All National Office Employees

FROM Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Traffic in Office

With the increased activity and growing staff of this office it is becoming more and more difficult to prevent people from simply walking into the office and using equipment or looking over files and other material which may be on top of desks. There have been occasions on which some office equipment and personal belongings have been found missing.

Please be on notice that it is the responsibility of every person working in the National Office to help police this situation. Anytime that you are aware of any person being in the office who may be un-authorized, you should either investigate personally or report it to your supervisor or one of the executive staff.

No persons are allowed access to the files or permitted to browse on desks unless specifically authorized by one of the executive personnel. Likewise, no persons are allowed use of CORE offices for meetings or use of office equipment without specific authorization from the office manager. Your co-operation will be appreciated.

# M E M O R A N D U M

**TO:** James Farmer, Jim McCain, Marvin Rich, Bob Gore, Val Coleman · Gordon Carey, Norman Hill, Clora Coleman

**DATE:** November 20, 1963

**FROM:** Richard Haley

**SUBJECT:** Report of Staff Meeting, November 15, 1963

On Friday, November 15th, the following matters were treated at the staff meeting:

The condensed report of the NAC was briefly analyzed for its meaning to staff. Among the matters contained were:

a - that CORE make the first annual contribution of $1000 to NCDH. The time will be left to the discretion of the National Director.

b - that staff members contribute any ideas regarding CORE's policy statement on employment to the National Director.

c - that staff keep in mind its continuing responsibility to assist chapters in maintaining pressure for expansion and passage of the civil rights bill.

d - that staff develop means for emphasizing the need of return to nonviolent philosophy and practice in local groups; that such ideas be transmitted to the National Director as soon as possible.

It was suggested that the Western Union deposit be raised from $1000 to $3000 or thereabouts.

McCain advised the group of the imminent induction of new personnel, of on-going activities in Task Force recruitment, of the meeting of Southern field staff in New Orleans on the November 30th weekend. He also informed us of the development of a chapter manual which will be issued in the near future. He invited the criticism and participation of all staff members.

Lula Farmer reminded staff of its assigned responsibility to work out uniform acting procedures that will govern financial transactions between chapters and the National Office. At an early date, Lula will submit a form designed to fill this need.

We were, once more, reminded that the National Office is committed to a grant of $1000 to Cleveland CORE under the stipulation that the money

will be used to subsidize the work of Cleveland's Executive Secretary anywhere except Cleveland.

Gordon Carey introduced the content of Carl Rachlin's letter on the National Lawyers Guild. The substance of this is that members of the guild are in a position to take command of improtant areas of CORE activity through providing legal services to needy CORE groups. It is to be expected that a memo will shortly be issued from this office to local chapters advising closer National-local communication on the matter of hiring lawyers.

The next staff meeting will be held Thursday, November 21st, at 10:00 A.M. The agenda is open.

December 4, 1963

**Memorandum**

To: Membership Department Staff & CORE Volunteer Staff

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Department Supervisor

CC: Clora Coleman, Marvin Rich, Richard Haley, Gordon Carey

Subject: Membership Department Work Priorities

As you may know, the work of the Membership Department has increased considerably since we bought the Elliott addressograph machine, brought our stencils into the office and commenced addressing, sending out our own mailings, making changes of address in our stencil files, processing various shifts between our Master Files and our TBD Files, and performing other tasks in our new operations. The increased workload necessitates the establishment of this work schedule to be in effect until further notice.

Regular Daily Work Schedule

1) Processing of Blue-Pink receipts and alphabetizing of same

2) Interfiling of Blue-Pink receipts

3) Typing of new Associate Membership envelopes

4) Interfiling of new Associate Membership envelopes into Master File

5) Separating $50.00 and over white receipts, and mailing out of receipts under $50.00. (Those over $50.00 are to go to Mrs Coleman for a special "thank you" letter)

6) Typing of duplicate labels for changes of address and drops in Master File and TBD File

7) Making changes of address and drops in office Master Files

8) Assisting Stencil Room staff in pulling drops and changes of address in our Stencil Files

Extra Duty Overtime Schedule

1) Geographicalize and alphabetize "Shifts from TBD File to Master File" cards for Stencil Room

2) Geographicalize and alphabetize "Shifts from Master File to TBD File" cards for Stencil Room

3) Geographicalize and alphabetize a) Master File changes of address and drops cards for Stencil Room, b) TBD File changes of address and drops for Stencil Room

file

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: James Farmer

1/8/64

FROM: Carl Rachlin

Re: Lawyers Conference
Jan. 31-Feb.2, 1964

We would like to have you and Lula at the Lawyers Conference Dinner, to be held atthe Belmont Plaza, on Saturday, February 1. Cocktails will begin at about 6:00 P.M., and dinner at about 7:00 P.M.

Would you be willing to introduce Father Drinan, or do you think the introduction should be done by either Floyd McKissick or myself? We would also like you to give a short speech on the philosophy of nonviolence and CORE, details of which I shall discuss with you.

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Norman Hill

February 11, 1964

FROM: Gordon R. Carey

Re: NAC

Lane Perdue is preparing kits for the February 21 meeting of the National Action Council. By February 20 she will need at least 30 mimeographed copies of your departmental report and of your memorandum on political involvement.

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Staff March 9, 1964

FROM: Glenda Lubelsky

Other departments frequently have occasion to send out letters and telegrams over Mr. Farmer's signature. When replies come in, I often have to waste a lot of time trying to track down the originator of the correspondence, and he is sometimes embarrassed when he receives a telephone call regarding a matter with which he is not familiar.

Could everybody please remember to let me have copies of everything that goes out over Mr. Farmer's signature as soon as it is typed.

Wilkins Office

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Marvin Rich 5/4/64

FROM: James Farmer Re: Fariyah Factor Agency

You will recall that I mentioned to you a conversation I had with Miss Jay Bass and her friend, a Mr. Richard T. Lyons. Their ambitious plan has to do with providing incentive to businesses to eliminate discrimination in employment, by placing the good ones on an approved list and urging ~~xxxxx~~ patronage. It also involves getting advertising from the companies for a nation-wide closed circuit telecast to raise a projected $3,500,000 for civil rights. Attached is their prospectus. Please give me yourcomments when you have read it.

file inter-office Memos

June 9th, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE IN THE OFFICE:

Mr. James Farmer
Mr. Gordon Carey
Mr. Marvin Rich
Mr. James Mc Cain
Mr. Norman Hill

This past weekend almost 200 lawyers assembled at Columbia University Law School under the auspices of the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, Inc. I have previously told you of the origins of this group, and it presently includes all the Civil Rights and Civil Liberties General Counsel. The individual lawyers pay their own expenses to this convocation but the expenses of the meeting itself, the Law School professors, etc., were paid for by Jack Greenberg's group.

The meeting was a tremendous success. Nothing like this has ever happened in legal history, where a large group of lawyers in the nature of a task force are going to Southern communities for the purpose of defending the rights of all those engaged in action programs. This group will also utilize affirmative procedures whenever possible, as well as the normal legal defense. I have in my possession the assignments of the lawyers.

There will be generally four in Jackson all summer long and three in Memphis, similarly all summer long. (The latter group to cover northern Mississippi when required, and if necessary, to help in any Tennessee affairs that may develop). In addition, there will be approximately two, and occasionally three in New Orleans all summer long to assist Collins, Douglas and Elie all summer long and to take such affirmative legal procedures as they and Ronnie Moore require.

In addition to these communities, there will be at least one or two lawyers all summer long in Albany, Georgia. These lawyers are prepared to go to Tallahasee as required. It is possible that an office will be opened in Jacksonville, Florida, if space can be located and money raised for the purpose. The last office will be in Savannah, Georgia.

HOUSING - Since in good part these lawyers will be assisting our programs, I have undertaken to make certain that housing arrangements are available in any area where we have either a CORE Chapter or CORE personnel working. Time is of the essence, since the first lawyers arrive in Jackson, Memphis and New Orleans on or about June 20th, and as a matter of fact we hope to make a massive attack on the new insidious Mississippi laws just passed. When the lawyers arrive on June 20th we hope to start with a loud crash, attacking the constitutionality of these laws. I have spoken to Jim Mc Cain and Richard Haley about this. I have also mentioned it to Dave Dennis.

I have made it a point that the lawyers not be set up in segregated hotels or motels, but rather in the homes of ministers, doctors, etc. The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee will pay for such housing as well as the other expenses of the lawyers in the communities they are working in. The committee will even pay such legal expenses as are involved in legal proceedings, like filing fees, etc. However, bail will still have to be paid by the organizations whose people are arrested.

MONEY - The budget for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee is approximately $75,000.00, of which we owe or our tax exempt auxiliary should pay a proportionate share. The A.C.L.U. has already put $15,000.00 into the Project. The other groups are beginning to put money into the Project. I have discussed

the money situation with Marvin and Nanette Sachs.

This Project will inevitably occupy part of my time this summer. I hope to keep it to a minimum. In order to cover me with volunteers on such occasions when I will be involved in this Project, or for that matter other CORE business elsewhere, that I ask Bill Ellis and Marv Karpatkin to assist and give advice on national legal matters, and George Schiffer assist on metropolitan New York matters.

Leo Pfeffer, General Counsel of the American Jewish Congress, Melvin Wulf and I are going to Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, probably Atlanta to make certain of the local arrangements and to acquaint the people in the community of the plans.

CARL RACHLIN
General Counsel

CR:ew

January 14, 1964

MEMO
TO STAFF
FROM Clora Coleman
RE: Office Procedures and Polices.

For the benefit of new employees and as a reminder to others following is a reiteration of our basic office procedures.

1. Office hours are from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
2. Lunch is one hour, to be taken between 12:00 Noon and 2:30 P.M. unless special circumstances prevent this.
3. There are two (2) fifteen (15) minute Coffee Breaks, one at 10:30 A.M. the other at 3:30 P.M.
4. ~~Personal telephoning should be kept~~ Personal telephoning should be kept to a minimum.
5. Inform the office manager when it is necessary for you to be absent, if it is to be credited as sick leave day or other personal leave day, as provided by the union contract.
6. Whenever possible, please combine calls for food service, and please give your name when ordering.
7. All persons in a given department should not take lunch hours at the same time, except when this is unavoidable.
8. Requests for office supplies should be given to the Office Manager. Also, requests for outside services, such as Messengers, Mimeographing, ect.
9. Except where it is impossible to do so, please have your mail in the Stock Room by 4:30 so that it can be metered and packaged for mailing.
10. Submit vacation preferences as early as possible to avoid conflict with other personnel.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: OFFICE STAFF

DATE: July 30, 1964

FROM: CLORA COLEMAN

I shall be on vacation the week of August 3rd.--7th; during this time Gordon Carey will be in over all charge of the office. Each department is to operate as usual under its department head and any problems that arise should be referred to Mr. Carey. Any office supplies needed at this time should be ordered through Mrs. Jenis Williams.

##########

[1964]

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Friday, August 28

Dear George—

Here are the cards. These are all the New York area names which were not on your list.

Buy a box for 'em - had ?*

Ruth

* written by a puritanically stern advocate of card-files!!

inter-office

# MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, N. Y. 10038
1 September 1964

TO: Glenda Lubelsky, Secretary to James Farmer

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

Farmer should be receiving a letter shortly from a Mr. Wilkerson, I believe, of the Methodist Student Movement. They will be requesting his presence a December 28 through January 2nd conference in Lincoln, Nebraska. Jim has suggested that Robert Gore be assigned to this conference.

file

# MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, New York 10038
3 September 1964

TO: Glenda Lubelsky, Secretary to James Farmer

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

RE: ASCHE

Farmer would like the attached letter from Mr. Ohmsi answered. You would probably know whether or not the material arrived.

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Marvin Rich, Director of Community Relations Department

3 Sept. 1964

FROM: Gordon R. Carey, Assistant to the National Director

I think you got a copy of the notice from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights about a meeting to be held all day on Friday, September 11 in Washington. I gave a copy to McKain as well. It would probably be well if either one or both of you attended. Incidentally, they have a new address: 132 3rd Street, Southeast.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: JAMES FARMER

DATE: SEPTEMBER 10, 1964

FROM: CLORA COLEMAN

Mr. Roger E. Sutton of the Philadelphia Y.M.C.A., 4121 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, called regarding a $25.00 check which he sent you May 20, 1963. This was to cover your travel expenses for a speaking engagement there. It seems that the check has never cleared their bank and they have no reply to a letter to you inquiring how the matter should be handled. My suggestion was that they place a stop payment on the check and issue us another one, but since the original check was made out to you, Mr. Sutton would like a note from you to that affect.

Interoffice Memos

# MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer, National Director — October 6, 1964

FROM: Organization Department — Re: Prospectus for 1965

This department plans to do a number of things for the coming year. Among these are living up to the designation "Organization". First, we must talk about personnel. In the West Coast we need a minimum of three additional field secretaries. For the Mid-West, two additional field secretaries. For the North-East, three additional field secretaries, plus an office secretary for the North-Eastern office. We need an assistant to the department whose specific job will be to work in program, an assistant to work specifically in training, and an administrative assistant. The training assistant has been designated. Interviews are now in progress for the program assistant and we are confident that a final designation will be made within a month from date.

In the North-Eastern area, we have already set up a system under the direction of Louis Smith, Director of this region. The first of a series of meetings with chapters in this area was held, Saturday, October 3, 1964, at the Theresa Hotel, New York City. This was a workshop dealing with fund raising, community relations, and dealing with the press. The consultants for this workshop were Marvin Rich, Val Coleman and Jim Peck.

In Chicago, we have started the Northern Project. This program, with the community center concept in mind, is an attempt to formulate a sound organizational structure to deal with the exploited and oppressed people of Chicago. If such a program proves successful in Chicago, we will then have some ideas of how to move into other northern cities with similar programs. The northern project in Chicago will give us the chance to study the organizational methods and tactics used in connection with these centers and how the community responds to them.

These community centers in Chicago can serve as organizational centers for training of existing and potential CORE groups. Not only is this feasible for the Chicago area, but these centers can serve the Mid-West region, working closely with the North-Central Vice-chairman. The kind of program carried on in these centers should be based on the needs of the people, the condition of the area and the resources that are available.

For the coming year, several workshops and seminars will be planned to aid chapters in understanding the direction CORE is taking, and to develop secondary and tertiary leadership within the chapter. In addition, several staff workshops will be held so that staff members will be talking the same language, and will be able to communicate some semblance of a unified attitude. The department plans to set up training and programming in voter education. We plan to aid chapter and staff in setting up political action committees in order that voter education will become a permanent part of chapter function.

For chapter servicing we plan to utilize our field secretaries in conjunction with the Regional Vice-Chairmen. With additional staff working outside of the South, they, together with the Regional Vice-Chairman, should be able to stay in constant contact with every existing chapter and the additional chapters that will be organized.

From the reports that we have received from field secretaries and chapters themselves, a great deal of emphasis needs to be placed on CORE structure. In our training program, we plan to emphasize the distinct nature of CORE, while at the same time emphasizing the importance of working with other groups whenever possible. Of particular importance, we will be exploring governmental and private agencies whose special skills and programs we may be able to use.

Two Regional Offices have already been set up in three of the five regions with Directors appointed--Southern (serving two regions, South-East and South-Central), and North-East. Within the next year, funds permitting, Regional Offices will be established and staffed in the other two regions--Western and Midwest.

In the regions there must be increased coordination and planning. Planning for workshops and seminars on the regional level must be conducted with the co-operation of the Organization Department. Training programs will be on a much larger scale than in the past with special emphasis on chapter development, community organization, housing, education, employment, political education, non-violent direct action, etc.

If CORE's program is to have meaning in the future, there must of necessity be cooperation and coordination between those who have charge of training and programming on the national level with those on the field, namely, Regional Vice Chairmen, Directors of Regions, NAC members and field secretaries. No program or training sessions should be developed unless those in charge of training and program on the national level be consulted with. This must be done if we are to get maximum results from our program. If there is not cooperation and coordination by everyone, I see only confusion in our organization.

Inter-Office

**MEMORANDUM**

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 8, 1964

**TO:** All Executive Personnel

**FROM:** James Farmer, National Director

**RE:** Hiring Professional Personnel

Effective immediately, no persons are to be hired in a professional category until the attached blank has been filled out and until we have received references.

Let me also remind you that under previous directive you are required to submit periodic evaluations of all probationary employees under your jurisdiction.

-ooOoo-

JF:mm

Inter-Office

Core Southern Education Project

**Memorandum - 10/22/64**

To: Mr. James Farmer, CORE National Director

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate (Chairman, C.S.E.P.) and Mary Buckley, Treasurer, C.S.E.P.

Subject: Complete Financial Report of Equipment, Books & Individual Contributions

Dear Jim:

Attached is a complete record of all contributions that the CORE Southern Education Project has received in the form of equipment, books, records, etc., as well as small individual financial gifts, from the inception of our activity to October 22, 1964.

This report does not include the C.S.E.P. contribution to CORE following our Harlem Rally of May, 1964 of $150.00, nor does it include our recent contribution following the Mississippi Freedom Art Show and Sale of $700.00. Cash contributions of the C.S.E.P. total $850.00, while our total contributions from equipment, books, records, etc. total $26,284.79.

Incidentally we now have a C.S.E.P. Financial record book in which we will keep our records in the future. Our future record will indicate contributions in this breakdown: 1) EQUIPMENT; 2) BOOKS; 3) MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS; 4) ART WORKS CONTRIBUTIONS.

On October 22, 1964 we packed and shipped approximately 2000 new books on Negro/Africa/Social life to Meridian, Canton, Monroe and Americus. Also, we shipped Canton, Miss. a standard typewriter.

We estimate that we have approximately 8000, new Negro/Africa/Social books stored for future shipment South. In addition, we have 2 phonographs and 1 phono/broadcaster, 3 portable typewriters and 1 16mm sound movie projector for Meridian after it has been repaired.

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT ESTIMATES ON EQUPMENT, BOOKS AND CASH ACQUIRED, SHIPPED OR WAITING ASSIGNATION TO THE SOUTH

| Contributor | Item | Date | Estimated Value | Shipped/Stored |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gestetner Corp. | Elec. Mimeo | | 675.00 | New Orleans |
| Addo Machine Co. | Elec. Duplicator & Supplies | | 587.65 | Meridian Miss. |
| A.B. Dick Co. | Manual Mimeo. | | 50.00 | Plaquemine La. |
| Textile Workers N.Y. Joint Board | Elec. Mimeo. | | 750.00 | Nat'l CORE Off. |
| Textile Workers N.Y. Joint Board | Elec. Mimeo (faulty) | | 50.00 | Sold |
| CORE NAT'L OFF. | Manual Mimeo (exchange) | | 200.00 | Sumter S.C. |
| Anonymous Teacher (Exchange for Elec. | Elec. Phonograph Phono.-Broadcaster) | | 50.00 | Nat'l CORE use |
| Mrs. Edna Slatkin | Tape Recorder (used) | | 25.00 | Meridian Miss. |
| Vanguard Records | 120 new records | | 480.00+ | Stored |
| Library of Recorded Masterpieces | 100 new records | | 400.00+ | Stored |
| Local 10, A.C.A. | Check | | 25.00 | On Hand |
| Nat'l American Newspaper Guild | Typewriter | | 100.00 | New Orleans La. |
| Toy & Novelty Workers Union | Check | | 50.00 | on hand |
| Total Estimated Cash Value as of May, 1964 | | | $3442.65 | |

Cont. as of July 8th 1964

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T.H. Clarke | Cash | 5/25/64 | 10.00 | on hand |
| Furniture Wkrs. Union | Cash | 6/10/64 | 25.00 | on hand |
| Folkways Records | 200 new records | 6/12/64 | 600.00 | Meridan, Canton & Plaquemine |
| Nancy Jacobson | Elec. Phono. ( used | 6/17/64 | 50.00 | Stored |

Cont. next page

| Contributor | Item | Date | | Estimated Value | Shipped/Stored |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citadel Press | 12 Negro history books | 6/11/64 | | 26.00 | Meridian, Canton & Plaquemine |
| Assoc. Pub. Wash. D.C. | 12 History Bks. Negro | 6/18/64 | | 60.00 | Meridian,Canton |
| Dial Press | 4 Negro Hst. Bks. | 6/24/64 | | 16.00 | Stored |
| I. Marcuse | Cashbcor Rec. | 6/24/64 | | 10.00 | on hand |
| Mrs. L. Sharoff | 1 Webcor Rec. | 7/3/64 | | 200.00 | Meridian |
| Mrs. L. Sharoff | 1 LTP Rec. | 7/3/64 | | 50.00 | Stored |
| Mr. L. Stouman | 1 Type. used | 7/3/64 | | 50.00 | Plaquemine |
| Lafayette Radio | 2 new Phono. | 7/6/64 | 2@ 75/ | 150.00 | Stored |
| Wm. Morrow & Co. | 10 Negro Bks. | 7/6/64 | | 22.50 | Meridian, Sumter & Plaquemine |
| Bethany Press | 25 Negro Bks. | 7/6/64 | | 32.50 | Meridian & Plaquemine |
| Bobbs-Merril Co. | 5 Negro Bks. | 7/6/64 | | 12.00 | Meridian & Plaquemine |
| Bruce Humphries Co. | 10 Negro Bks. | 7/6/64 | | 25.00 | Meridian Sumter & Plaquemine |
| Mrs. E. Johnson | 25 Negro Hst. Guides | 7/6/64 | | 25.00 | Mer., Sum. & Plaq. |
| Hill & Wang Pub. | 80 Negro Bks. | 7/7/64 | | 200.00 | Meridian Momroe & Canton |
| Farrar & Strauss Pub. | 25 Negro Bks. | 7/7/64 | | 87.50 | Mer., Mon. & Can. |
| Contemporary Records | 21 new Records | 7/7/64 | | 63.00 | Mer., Can. & Plaq. |
| Basic Books | 10 Negro Bks. | 7/8/64 | | 45.00 | Mer., Sum. & Plaq. |
| | as of 7/8/64 ----- Total | | | 1759.50 | |
| | Estimate as of 5/64---------- | | | 3442.65 | |
| | Grand Total | | | 5202.15 | |
| Atheneum Press | 2 Negro Bks | 7/13/64 | | 5.44 | |
| Exposition Press | 4 Negro Bks | 7/13/64 | | 12.00 | |
| Doubleday Co. | 12 Negro Books | 7/13/64 | | 13.00 | |
| Carlton Press | 10 Negro Books | 7/13/64 | | 23.75 | |

| Centributer | Item | Date | Estimated Value | Shipped/Stored |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlton Press | 24 Negro books | 7/13/64 | 50.00 | Mer., Can., Plaq. |
| Putnam's Sons | 20 Negro books | 7/15/64 | 65.00 | Mer., Can., Mon. |
| Putnam's Sons | 48 Negro books | 7/16/64 | 164.00 | Mer., Can., Mon., Amer. |
| Dial Press | 20 Negro books | 7/16/64 | 79.00 | " " " " |
| Lafayette Radio | Phonograph | 8/17/64 | 70.00 | Plaquemine, La. |
| Ben Brown | Phone/Amplif. | 8/17/64 | 75.00 | National Office Use |
| Bill Miller | Phone/Incomplete Parts/exchanged | 8/17/64 | 75.00 | Exchanged for Phone. Stored |
| Anon Teacher | Phonograph | 8/17/64 | 50.00 | Canton, Miss. |
| Economy Crafts | Arts & Crafts | 8/17/64 | 50.00 | Meridian, Miss. |
| Capitol Records | 500 Records | 8/17/64 | 2000.00 | All South Centers |
| Mrs. Bessie Lewis | Elec. Sew. Mach. | 8/17/64 | 100.00 | Meridian, Miss. |
| Beacon Press: Universalist-Unitarian | Appr. 3700 books) 37 cartons books | 8/17/64 | 11,000.00 | All South Centers: 10/22/64 |
| Nat'l Council Churches Friendship Press | 600 books:2. | 8/17/64 | 1,200.00 | All South Centers: 10/22/64 |
| Mrs. Shareff | Portable typewriter | 8/17/64 | 75.00 | Stored for shipment |
| Prog. Women Civil Rights: Brooklyn, NY | Belt cloth | 8/17/64 | 200.00 | Meridian, Miss. |
| Dr. Nathan Fybish | Cash | 8/17/64 | 20.00 | Deposited for ship. exp. |
| Sarah Guilford:CSEP | Cash | 8/17/64 | 5.00 | " " " " |
| Paul Fassler | Phonograph8 | 8/21/64 | 50.00 | Stored for shipment |
| Macmillan Pubrs. | 2 boxes books | 8/27/64 | 300.00 | All South Centers: 10/22/64 |
| Magnavox Radio Co. | 1 Stereo Phone | 8/28/64 | 100.00 | Stored for new Mer. Ctr. |
| Mrs. Martin Friedman | Elec. typewriter | 9/4/64 | 100.00 | Plaquemine, La. % Ronnie M. |
| Harper & Row Pubrs. | 172 books(Negro) | 9/8/64 | 700.00 | All South Centers: 10/22/64 |
| W. W. Norton Co. | 9 boxes Negro books | 9/10/64 | 1800.00 | Part ship all Ctrs: 10/22/64 |
| Scribner & Sons | 1 box Negro books | 9/11/64 | 300.00 | Part ship all Ctrs: 10/22/64 |
| Avon Books | 1 box Negro " | 9/1/64 | 200.00 | All South Centers: 10/22/64 |

| Contributer | Item | Date | Estimated Value | Shipped/Stored |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Martin Block | Stationery | 9/2/64 | 200.00 | Meridian, Miss. |
| Mrs. Leon Altman | Port. typewriter | 9/17/64 | 60.00 | Jackson, Miss.: Dennis |
| Dell Pubrs. | 1000 Negro books | 9/18/64 | 800.00 | All South Ctrs. 10/22/64 |
| Mrs. M. Friedman | Used 16mm Proj. | 9/21/64 | 200.00 | In repair for Meridian, Miss |
| Sarah P. Boyle | 25 books | 9/24/64 | 25.00 | Stored for All South Ctrs. |
| Seabury Press | 25 books | 9/27/64 | 25.00 | Stored for All South Ctrs. |
| American Society African Culture | 6 Africa bks. | 9/30/64 | 20.00 | All South Centers: 10/22/64 |
| Argus, Inc. | 12 Argus cameras | 10/16/64 | 180.00($15. ea) | South Task Force: 10/19/64 |
| Hill & Wang, Inc. | 20 Negro books | 10/8/64 | 20.00 | Stored for South shipment |
| Unitarian-Universalist Service Comm. (Boston) | 320 Negro books | 10/21/64 | 535.45 exact | All South Ctrs. 10/22/64 |
| Mrs. Florine Snyder | Used standard typewriter | 10/11/64 | 75.00 | Canton, Miss. 10/23/64 |
| Belafonte Records | 15 albums | 10/15/64 | 60.00 | Stored for All South Ctrs. |
| Sub-total from 7/8/64 thru 10/22/64---------- | | | $21,082.64 | (Report #3) |
| Sub-total brought forward from 5/24/64--------- | | | $3,442.65 | (Report #2) |
| Sub-total brought forward from 7/8/64---------- | | | $1,759.50 | (Report #1) |
| GRAND TOTAL AS OF 10/22/64---------- | | | $26,284.79 | |

This CORE Southern Education Project Financial Report was drawn up and computed for James Farmer, CORE National Director on October 22, 1964 by:

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman (Staff Associate)

Mary Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer

Mary Buckley

file inter-office

CONFIDENTIAL

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 3, 1964

TO: National Officers, Department Heads, Regional Directors

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

RE: Financial Situation

It is generally expected that October is the month of our largest income. During the past month our income was, in fact, slightly in excess of $100,000. Every fall in recent years we have been able to put money into a reserve account to carry us through the lean winter and spring. This October, far from putting any money in reserve, we paid out more than we took in. On October 30 our bank account showed a deficit of $800. Urgent and immediate obligations payable within the next week amount to over $50,000.

We are attempting to secure an emergency loan. However, loans must be repaid and one of the reasons for our current difficulties is that we are trying to repay loans secured during the summer. A new loan is obviously nothing more than a stopgap and an additional mortgage on income. Our major problem is not that our income is so much less than expected but that our expenditures are greater than we had foreseen.

We must make every effort now to hold down expenses. For the immediate future I must ask you to do the following things:

1. Hire no new personnel in any category without my written approval.

2. Restrict all payment of overtime.

3. Undertake no project expansion or new projects.

4. Cut down on travel expenses to the minimum and use air travel only when absolutely necessary.

5. Cut personal expenses of all field personnel to the bare minimum.

6. Use long distance telephones and telegrams for emergencies only.

We have done a number of things in the national office to eliminate expenses. For example we have stopped sending receipts to contributors (this should save $15,000 a year). Also a new method of handling contributions will reduce the number of clericals by 4. This will produce more savings in the second year than in the first.

Please be alert to any public relations and fund raising possibilities. Urge chapters under your jurisdiction to make a special effort on National's behalf and to remit any monies due. Please send to Marvin Rich names of any contacts you may have who could make substantial personal contributions.

I know that we will have your full cooperation in meeting and turning back the present threat to CORE's continued existence. At a time when our programmatic activities must be broadened, we are faced with the stark possibility of having to cut back. This must not be! With your help, we shall overcome !

# MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 4, 1964

TO: Janis Williams

FROM: Jim McCain

RE: Oretha Castle

Effective immediately, Oretha Castle is assigned as a Field Secretary I at the minimum salary. This assignment is on a temporary basis only and will be in effect until further notice.

cc: Mimi Hernandez
Shop Steward

Interoffice

Memorandum

November 4, 1964

TO: Jenis Williams

FROM: Marvin Rich

Attached is a deposit slip for $5,000.00. This $5,000.00 was deposited directly into our account at Chemical Bank and Trust. It is not a contribution -- it is a loan from Mrs. George Mack, 998 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is repayable in sixty (60) days.

Marvin Rich

/b

cc: James Farmer
Chlora Coleman

Inter-Office Memos

November 9, 1964

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Marvin Rich MR

SUBJECT: Chet Duncan

I have read Lula's report on the West Coast Regional Office with great misgivings. Last year, our auditors gave us a qualified letter of approval. This letter was necessarily included in the financial report and was made available to the bank. It may have been a factor in their refusal to give us an unsecured loan. This year the West Coast operation and its deficiencies will inevitably show up in the Auditor's Report. This will effect our ability to raise money (the National Information Bureau must receive a complete copy of the Auditor's Report) and to secure loans.

But, in any case, once we become aware of fiscal irresponsibility, we are obligated to take immediate action to correct the situation. In this case, I believe that we have no choice but to discharge Chet.

Inter-office memos

November 9, 1964

To: Mrs. Williams

FROM: Marvin Rich

Attached is a deposit slip for $25,000. This represents a commercial loan at 5% interest from the Bank of New York. Terms of the loan call for a $5,000. repayment in 30 days; $10,000. in 60 days and $10,000. in 90 days.

cc: G. Carey
V. Coleman
J. Farmer
A. Gartner

Inter-Office Memo

Jim Farmer

November 11, 1964

TO: Lula Farmer

FROM: Marvin Rich

RE: Expense Projection

The following lists expenses which this department should incur from now until the end of the fiscal year. It does not include expenses already obligated but not yet paid. Nor does it include salary or administrative costs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Holiday Cards - Books - Records | | |
| Postage | $ 8,250. | |
| Mailing fees | 10,000. | |
| Covers | 25,000. | |
| | | $ 43,250. |
| Outside Appeals (400,000) | 32,000. | 32,000. |
| CORE list ** | | 8,000. |
| Special Fund Raising | | 25,000. |
| Publications | | |
| Brochures | 3,000. | |
| Reprints | 2,500. | |
| Posters | 1,500. | |
| CORElator | 6,000. | |
| | | 13,000. |
| Associate Membership Campaign | | 3,500. |
| TOTAL | | $124,750. |

** This includes the February appeal only. As a practical matter, we shall probably have to pay postage for the summer appeal during this fiscal year.

12/7/64

# JOB OPENING

(Clerk--Typist for Stencil Department)

[redacted]:

Rapid and accurate operation of I B M Stencil Orbter.

Fast, accurate filing---alphabetical/geographical combination.

Ability to follow detailed procedures and coordinate activities with those of co-workers.

Accurate Posting of contributions.

Availability for overtime work when required.

Exa

12/7/04

# FOR OPENING

(File Clerks for Stencil Department)

[redacted]:

Fast, Accurate filing --------Combined alphabetical and geographical

Ability to understand and follow detailed procedures and coordinate activities with those of co-workers.

Accurate Posting of Contributions

Availability for overtime work, when required.

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

# Inter-Office Correspondence

***USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY***

Date December 8, 1964

To Mrs. Clora Coleman From Miss W.M. Webb

**Subject:** Application for position of File Clerk in Stencil Department.

Please refer to my letter to you, dated November 19th., at which time I expressed an interest in the job of file clerk in the Stencil Department.

Although I have been with CORE only a short time, I hope that my performance thus far, has demonstrated my willingness to work and to use new methods to further my career as well as for the good of the organization. I would very much appreciate your considering me for the new post.

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1964

To: Clora Coleman
Office Mgr.

From: Roselle Weaver

RE: Application for stencil
room clerk.

As you know, there are two job openings in stencil room. One a clerk typist, the other a file clerk. I have been working closely with Mr. Rojas for the past year, first in Bookkeeping Dept., and now in Membership. I am familiar with the stencils and there function and I am confident I can perform the duties required.

I am , therefore, applying for both jobs, and will accept and appreciate which ever job Mr. Rojas feels I am best qualified to perform.

Roselle Weaver

To; Mrs Clora Coleman

Subject Employment

Date Dec 11, 1964

Dear Mrs Coleman,

I Would like very much to stay at CORE as a permanent file clerk or clerk-typist. Please consider this as an application if a reference is necessary. Please contact Mr. Isel Rojas.

Thank You

(Mrs.) Dorothy G Warren

Dorothy G. Warren

inter-office

MEMORANDUM
12/11/64

TO: MEMBERSHIP DEPARTMENT

FROM: COMMUNITY RELATIONS DIRECTOR & OFFICE MANAGER

This confirms our meeting with you over a month ago when we regretfully advised that consolidation of CORE'S Membership and Stencil Departments would mean some retrenchment of personnel. This, as we explained, is a direct result of our inability to meet current financial obligations.

The consolidation will take place as of December 16th. Available jobs have been posted on the Union bulletin board, and will be filled on the basis of seniority and job performance. Typing tests have already been given and Ralph Rojas of the Stencil Department is giving filing tests today.

Memoranda

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York City, N.Y. 10038
14 December 1964

TO: All CORE Staff

FROM: James Farmer, National Director

Re: Air travel.

Effective immediately: There is to be no travel by air without the express prior approval of James T. McCain, Director of Organization. Thank you.

Dick Gore

Mississippi

December 21, 1964

Dear _____ :

During the past year some thirty-eight Negro churches have been destroyed by bombing or fire in Mississippi. Two CORE staff members and a student volunteer were kidnapped and murdered. There have been other incidents of violence, intimidation and harassment. None of the perpetrators of these acts of violence has been sentenced to jail. There has been relatively little action against these outrages from responsible public officials or community leaders.

The mandates of the United States Constitution and of responsible federal law have been ignored in Mississippi. Mississippi has become an outlaw state -- a pariah. This condition does grave harm to our entire constitutional system, to our concepts of justice and dignity under law, and to the possibilities of continued growth and expansion. We are most anxious to know what steps you, as a major industry in Mississippi, have already taken and what steps you plan to take in the following fields:

1. The employment of Negroes in all levels at your own Company
2. The securing of effective, equal and responsible law enforcement in the community in which you operate
3. A statewide climate of acceptance of the mandates of the United States Constitution

We hope to hear from you promptly. We expect to inform our chapters and the public of the results of this survey of all major industries in Mississippi.

Very truly yours,

James Farmer, National Director

TO: Office Staff

FROM: Switchboard Operator

1. Please answer telephones as quickly as possible. Delay can mean loss of caller, and sometimes money & time.

2. If you are on a three way line with an outside party and someone else in our office and you want to get off the line, you must press the hold button before hanging up. If you don't, the other parties on the line will be disconnected, because I get a disconnect signal at the board.

3. When transferring a call, please be patient. Flash your button on the telephone instead of yelling to me across the office or coming to the Switchboard. This can be very disturbing when the switchboard is busy. Remember you are not the only call on the board. We have 28 lines to take care of.

4. When you leave word with a Long Distance Operator, PLEASE leave your NAME instead of just CORE. It is impossible for me to know who, in this' growing office, who has made the call. It would be even better, if you told me you expect a long distance call in addition to leaving your name.

5. If your telephone is out-of-order, please inform me instead of telephoning the Telephone Company directly. It is possible that I will be able to correct whatever is wrong with your phone myself.

6. If you have called for a messenger, Please have the envelope ready at the reception desk by the time the messenger comes. If you are sending a package, just inform me about but keep the package in your office so we can keep the reception area uncluttered.

7. If you borrow the index file at the switchboard, please be sure to return the file to its proper place.

8. If you happen to be disconnected when talking to someone, please be patient and flash the operator. It is possible that it is not our fault or that we can get the party back without any trouble.

IF EVERYONE WILL FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE INSTRUCTICNS WE WILL HAVE A BETTER AND MORE ACCURATE SWITCHBOARD SERVICE.

CORE's financial condition undergirds our ability to carry on program. Since I became national director in 1961, our annual income increased from $245,000. to $900,000. in the year ending May 31, 1964. We have never been able to put money into reserves. Rather, we have spent our income on expanded program. This year we expected a modest expansion of income and, with the concurrence of the NAC, expanded program accordingly. The Southern Office in New Orleans was fully staffed and the program in Mississippi, Louisiana and North Florida expanded. We also maintained the Chicago Project as a pilot program for northern chapters. The NAC also voted to support legal activity in the south. We also planned a political action department and a research program.

Our income has simply not kept pace with our plans. There are many explanations -- the effort to defeat Goldwater which has reduced the number of large contributions, the letdown after passage of the civil rights bill, our new program amphases which are not so dramatic. Nonetheless, the fact is that our income for the first seven months of this fiscal year was $547,509. Last year for the same period our income was $605,235.

On Monday, December 21, we had debts of all kinds (exclusive of bail which is secured) of $181,000. These debts include staff salaries, legal expenses suppliers, rent and phone, and loans which are rapidly coming due.

When this situation became apparent, we took measures to cut expenses. Our phone bill dropped $2,000. from October to November. Staff was cut and a number of desirable programs delayed or reduced. However, the effect of these changes was not immediately apparent. Staff is entitled to notice, to severance pay and to accrued vacation pay. Thus it will be a number of months before our cash position reflects the changes already made.

The following shows changes made since November 1 to reduce costs. The category of "Increased Efficiency" had been planned before then but did not go into effect until January 1. The new procedures in membership will permit an additional saving of $3,000. in the second year of operation. The following shows annual savings.

| | |
|---|---|
| RETRENCHMENT | |
| a. Salaries (gross) | $ 70,000. |
| b. Phone | 9,000. |
| c. Associated Press Ticker | 1,440. |
| d. Chicago Project (reduced to 1 center) | 18,000. |
| INCREASED EFFICIENCY | |
| a. Membership Department (net reduction) | 6,000. |
| b. Receipt elimination (except for cash contributions) | 5,000. |
| TOTAL | $109,440. |

Also, the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has agreed to assume the responsibility for much of the existing legal program and obligations and to put full time lawyers into the field in Mississippi and Northern Florida. This should increase the effectiveness of these programs as well as cut our costs. The Scholarship Fund has also agreed to finance our voter education and registration project in Strom Thurmond's South Carolina. We hope that this program will grow in the months ahead.

Until this changes take effect, we must borrow additional money to tide us over. Recently, our travel agency has refused to grant us credit, as have Western Union and a number of other suppliers. This situation makes it very difficult to operate. I have therefore authorized Marvin Rich and George Wiley to borrow $75,000. on a long term basis. Thus our total outstanding loans will still be within the $100,000 authorized by the NAC last year.

I sincerely hope that these economies will be all that is required. The financial difficulties facing us have taken an inordinate amount of time from planning new program. Nonetheless, a great deal of program is in the works. I hope that our NAC meeting in February will be able to deal with this.

TO: All Department Heads

FROM: Edwin Day, Business Manager DATE: 7 January, 1965

We now have a large quantity of wooden and metal shelvings available for use in the office. It will be necessary, however, to pick up this shelving next week.

Consequently, it will be necessary to have from you on Monday, a complete list of the shelving needs within your office space (all rooms occupied by members of your department). Please specify dimensions desired of number of shelves, lengths of shelves, depth of shelves and whether they are to be suspended from the wall above desk height, or from wall to shelving.

Please leave your "shelving requisitions" with Millie Thomas on Monday or before.

Edwin A. Day

Edwin A. Day
Business Manager

CC: Clora Coleman
Millie Thomas
Stock Room
Organization Dept.
Mrs. Levy
Marvin Rich
Carl Rachlin
Isel
Bookkeeping (Lula Farmer)

/m

Enter. Office Memo

**MEMORANDUM**

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
January 12, 1965

TO: Marvin Rich

FROM: George Wiley

RE: The Tower (student newspaper)

The Tower, student newspaper of Cazenovia College in Cazenovia, New York would like to get news releases and in department reports on civil rights activity. Do we have routine procedure for servicing such papers?

make new file (extend to ...)

file

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

# M E M O R A N D U M

January 28, 1965

**TO:** Mr. Marvin Rich, Dr. George Wiley

**FROM:** Mrs. Newman Levy

**SUBJECT:** Keeping projects informed

Canton, Meridian, and Harmonie all asked me whether or not they could be kept informed about what is happening in other areas. Could we send newsreleases to them? If so, please put Nina Wojcechowska, Route 3, Box 83 of Carthage, Mississippi on the list.

If we can do this could the project director be asked to post the releases on the bulletin board for other staff to read, or if they do not get into the office, to circulate it to them?

The feeling of belonging, being part of a whole and sharing experiences is particularly important in CORE, especially in isolated areas. This therefore seems a legitimate request for this reason if for no other.

make new
file - internal comm

file

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

M E M O R A N D U M

January 28, 1965

TO: Mr. Marvin Rich, Dr. George Wiley

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Project, etc., addresses

I feel sure as a result of the New Orleans meeting, a correct list of project, etc., addresses, and telephone numbers and staff is being prepared. Could we know where in the office to get correct information on this? It might also be useful to have southern offices receive a copy.

For example, addresses and phone numbers I brought from New York were out of date. Jackson gave me the wrong telephone number for the Meridian office, etc.

CORE Interoffice Memorandum

TO: George Wiley
Marvin Rich
Richard Haley
James McCain

FROM: Carl Rachlin

RE: Attendance in Washington of:
1. Civil Rights Commission Conference on Title VI of Act.
2. Leadership Conference.
January 28th and 29th.

1. Civil Rights Commission Conference.

This was a huge event of about 1500 people concerning the application of Title VI to areas of our economy and the use of the new law to prevent the use of federal funds in federally assisted projects.

(a) Vice-President Humphrey spoke. A good speech, but strong indications that government will not use enforcement powers under Title VI except in extremis.

(b) Good papers from various departments on how they will function, but clear indications that enforcement will not even be as strong as the Law.

(c) Smaller seminars on each subject--of no value at all. This gave me an opportunity to:

2. attend with Eric Mann and local Washington CORE representatives an excellent meeting with Contract Enforcement section of the Post Office re Safeway Trails. I had the clear impression they were really listening, and we have a reasonable chance of accomplishment. The Post Office is involved, and represents all Federal Agencies because of its contractual relationship with SAfeway Trails.

3. Had a long meeting Thursday night with Pratt, N.C.C.; Schwartzschild, LCDC; Franke, Northern Students' Movement; Aronson, formerly COFO Counsel; Alan Levine, volunteer LCDC attorney; and Higgs, Washington D.C. and representing MFDP. While the meeting was informal, plans were discussed for future activities and a summer program.

4. United Civil Rights Leadership, Friday morning.

This meeting was disturbing because people there--intelligent, well-informed--are removed in spirit and understanding from the civil rights movement. I see no real purpose in active participation; I am afraid it will bind us too much and possibly remove us in spirit from the real movement. I see no useful purpose in a full blown battle with them. Keep nominal association, but no active involvement so as to maintain complete independence. Too much reliance is placed on events in Washington and telling their troubles to the Vice-President.

CR: jp

# MEMORANDUM

TO: George Wiley, Associate National Director
FROM: Clora Coleman, Office Manager
RE: Telephone bills and air travel bills, June - December, 1964

## TELEPHONE

National Office - including credit cards

| | |
|---|---|
| June | $ 4,052.95 |
| July | 4,996.31 |
| August | 5,554.83 |
| September | 3,835.62 |
| October | 3,284.33 |
| November | 3,416.89 |
| December | 2,901.27 |
| | $28,042.20 |

Western Office

| | |
|---|---|
| June | $ 749.47 |
| July | 224.39 |
| August | 403.07 |
| Sept. & Oct. | 657.08 |
| November | 439.47 |
| December | 459.98 |
| | $2,933.46 |

Northeast Regional Office

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | $ 63.77 | - includes installation charges |
| November | 135.71 | |
| December | 98.35 | |
| | $297.83 | |

## CREDIT CARD CALLS CHARGED TO NATIONAL CORE

Oct.-Nov.-Dec.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baines, Bruce | $ 28.65 | Lesser, Mike | $ 80.20 |
| Carey, Gordon | 117.47 | Lockett, Winston | 126.15 |
| Coleman, Val | 1,191.46 | McCain, Jim | 12.65 |
| Cox, B. Elton | 7.90 | McKissick, Floyd | 188.76 |
| Dennis, Dave | 352.21 | Moore, Ronnie | ------ |
| Duncan, Chet | 130.60 | Rachlin, Carl | 243.20 |
| Farmer, James | 162.20 | Reynolds, Ike | 100.16 |
| Gore, Robert | 179.56 | Rich, Marvin | 54.12 |
| Gordon, Spiver | 1,095.66 | Robinson, Frank | 9.40 |
| Haley, Richard | 57.55 | Smith, Jerome | 334.15 |
| Hollander, Ed | 315.39 | Tournour, Eugene | 47.60 |

## NATIONAL CORE AIR TRAVEL

June - December 1964

| | |
|---|---|
| June | $ 5,826.95 |
| July | 5,688.14 |
| August | 5,833.09 |
| September | 5,955.11 |
| October | 4,366.99 |
| November | 1,014.82 |
| December | 1,006.02 |
| TOTAL | $29,691.12 |

COPY TO MR. FARMER

M E M O R A N D U M

Feb. 8, 1965

TO: Mr. Ed Day, Business Manager —

FROM: Mr. Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate

SUBJECT: Taking time off

As you know, I have accumulated a good deal of over-time working with you extra hours, during holidays as well as during the past month. Total over-time hours of work with you plus previous time accumulated amount to seven or eight days.

I am taking the rest of the week off beginning Tuesday, Feb. 9, to get a rest and use up some of this time. I will check in probably every day, once a day, to take care of mail or any other pressing business concerned with CSEP. But otherwise I will be on an accumulated time vacation leave. In case of any emergency, of course, you can reach me at my home, Ul 7-8947.

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate

P.S. OUR AFRICA NIGHT PROGRAM WAS PACKED - WELL OVER 300 ATTENDED - GROSS RECEIPTS OVER $1000.00 — SORRY YOU COULDN'T BE WITH US -

Memorandum - 2/19/65

To: Marvin Rich

From: Ben Brown

c.c. Dr. George Wiley and Edwin Day

Subject: Contacts for Appeals for National Office Equipment

The attached press release has been sent out to selected daily and weekly newspapers and radio stations requesting help from friends of CORE in securing office machines. I have received so far one commitment from Ted Poston to try to get us a plug in the NEW YORK POST. Another personal appeal was sent to Woody Klein of the WORLD TELEGRAM.

I urgently need as many contacts in press, unions, fraternal groups, etc. to direct this appeal to. Please supply me with key contacts that you have, and I will see to it that volunteers will send them out immediately.

I have established a number of contacts that I'm certain will pay off. During the next weeks I will be out in the field following up on dozens of letter appeals that are going out to dealers, manufacturers, unions, etc. In my appeals through letters I'm asking for: 1) outright contributions of machines; or 2) 50% discount on machines, or 3) sale of machines at cost. If you have any suggestions on variable approaches that I might employ please share your thoughts with me as soon as possible.

To: BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT
FROM: GEORGE WILEY

cc: CORA COLEMAN
DAVE DENNIS
RICHARD HALEY
ORGANIZATION DEPT.
LOCALS 1707

THERE IS APPARENTLY CONSIDERABLE ABOUT DAVE DENNIS' STATUS IN SALARY. THIS MEMO IS TO CLARIFY THE SITUATION. SOMETIME LAST WINTER DAVE WAS MADE PROGRAM DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN REGION. THIS WAS MEANT TO BE A PROMOTION FROM FIELD SECRETARY, BUT AS OF THE TIME I CAME TO CORE NO CLARIFICATION OF THE SITUATION HAD BEEN EFFECTED. IN JANUARY OR FEBRUARY I DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH DAVE AND RICHARD HALEY. RICHARD AND I AGREED THAT DAVE SHOULD BE PROMOTED TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF DEPARMENTAL ASSISTANT. HIS TITLE WOULD BE PROGRAM DIRECTOR FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION. NONE OF US HAS A CLEAR RECOLLECTION OF WHAT THE SALARY WAS SUPPOSED TO BE, BUT DAVE AND RICHARD AND I ALL SEEM TO RECOLLECT THAT IT WAS TO BE $6,100 PER YEAR, EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 1 1964. THIS WOULD AMOUNT TO A $600 RAISE.

THE BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT HAS A MEMORANDUM DATED FEBRUARY 11 PRESUMABLY WRITTEN BY ME WHICH DOES NOTIDENTIFY DAVE'S CLASSIFICATION AND WHICH SAYS THAT THE SALARY IS TO BE $6500 PER YEAR BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 1964. THIS MEMORANDUM WAS PREPARED BY SOMEONE BY MISTAKE. THE CORRECT INFORMATION SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS:

DAVE DENNIS PROMOTED TO DEPARTMENTAL ASSISTANT EFFECTIVE DATE NOVEMBER 1, 1964 AT $6,100 PER YEAR. THEREFORE ON NOVEMBER 1, 1965 HIS SALARY SHOULD BE INCREASED TO THE $6400 A YEAR STEP.

THIS MEANS THAT DURING THE PAST YEAR DAVE WAS OVERPAID BY $400 AND PRESUMABLY OWES US THIS AMOUNT OF MONEY. HOWEVER, IN FACT, WE OWE DAVE CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THAT IN EXPENSES THAT HE HAS NEVER COLLECTED. RPPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENTS CAN BE MADE IN THE COURSE OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THIS EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

File - Memoranda

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

M E M O R A N D U M

March 17, 1965

TO: James Farmer, Marvin Rich

FROM: Mrs. Newman Levy

SUBJECT: Sammy Davis Jr. Benefit for CORE, SNCC, SCLC, Dr. Reeb

The performance will take place the night of April 4th. at the Majestic Theater. Hillary Elkins is serving as chairman. The goal is $125,000 to be divided between CORE, SNCC, SCLC and Dr. Reeb's family.

Last night after the show a group met with Sammy Davis in his dressing room and later went with him to Dore Sherrys apartment. This had been arranged in an effort to persuade him to permit checks to be made out to the Anti Defamation League of which he is President, thereby insuring tax exemption.

Though I tried explaining that money so received would not go to the "front line" there was no support at all for a non tax deductible performance. Mr. Sherry had several of his board present and called a meeting of his board today to get a decision. Marion Barry of SNCC said that L & M Rabinowitch Foundation would receive their checks or perhaps the money could go through _____.

A long list of performers and producers have already agreed to participate. They are trying to arrange extra funds in the way of a Sardy $25.00 cocktail party and album sales*******Unfortunately there was no opportunity to discuss Mr. Davis' projected CORE benefit in June. I suggest that your letter to him be modified to include a reference to it. I will prepare a suggested draft when I reach the ~~office at noon today~~. I strongly recommend that at some future date you include Sammy Davis and a few other actors in a discussion involving program and policy or something of the kind. He referred twice to the fact that the only time in his life he had ever been included in such a discussion was when Dr. King was here a few years ago, and he described how much it meant to him.

Has This been done?

Worth doing

MEMORANDUM

To: Joyce Ware

From: George Wiley

Date: March 22, 1965

While talking to the chairman of Baltimore CORE about sending some troops to Washington for the march on Sunday, he said he did not know when he would next see Eric Mann in Baltimore. Just to avoid hang-ups, would you or Eric drop this guy a note and give him a tentative schedule of when they can expect to see Eric in Baltimore in the ensuing weeks?

cc: Eric Mann

MEMORANDUM

To: Joyce Ware

From: George Wiley

Date: March 22, 1965

Syracuse CORE is involved with direct action against Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation. They have been picketing for about 10 days and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of last week there were two arrests each day as a result of sit-ins at the company. One of their fact sheets is attached. They are getting pretty badly blacked out in the local news media in Syracuse. They are hopeful that somebody might be able to come up to help activate some of the neighboring chapters to doing supporting action. Niagara-Mohawk does not service Rochester but has most of the rest of the upstate area including Schenectady, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Utica.

MEMORANDUM

To: Carl Rachlin

From: George Wiley

Date: March 22, 1965

Syracuse CORE is involved in a project with Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation. Could you check into some possible legal actions in support of this project? Please notice the fact sheet attached.

file

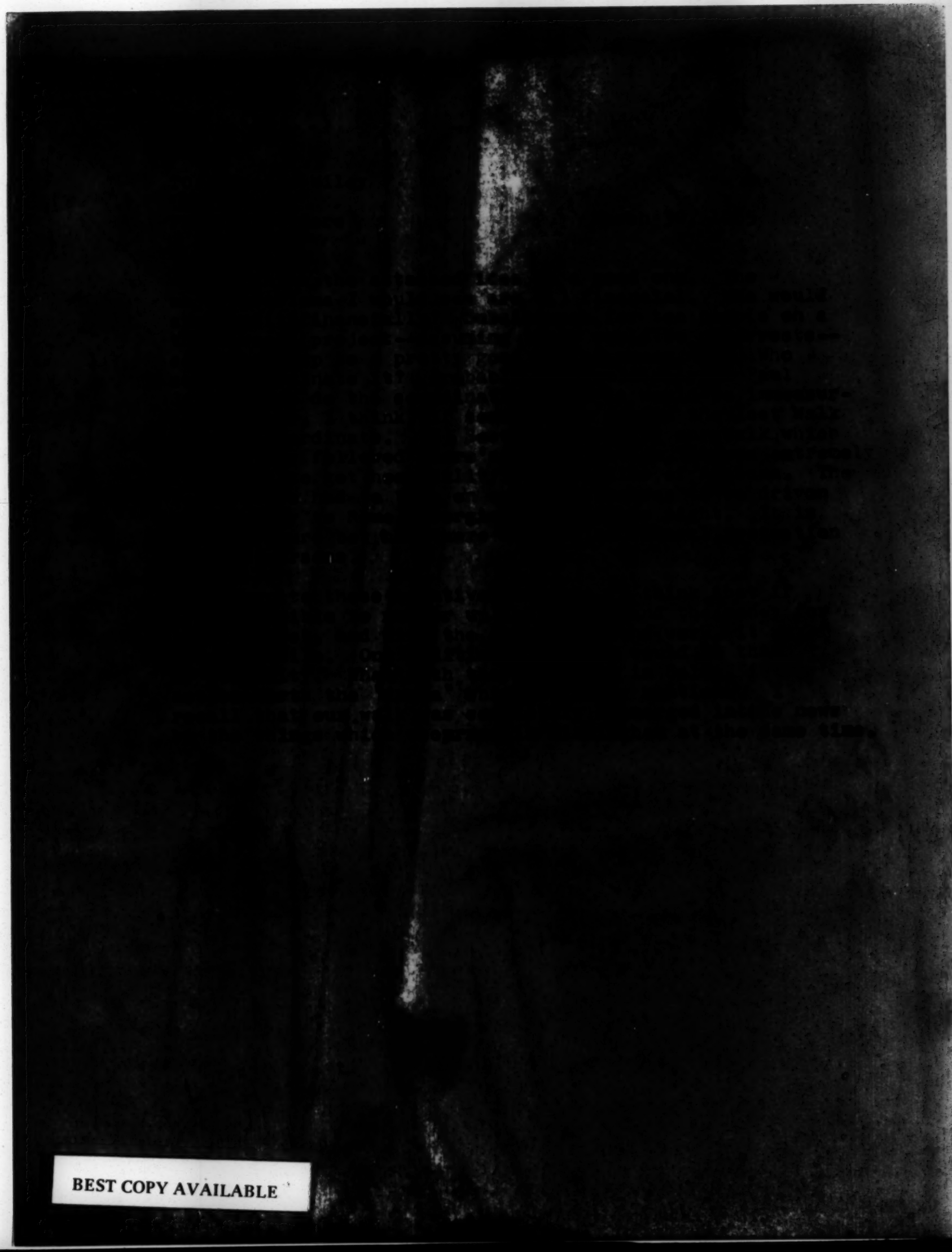
**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Herb Callendar

From: George Wiley

Date: March 22, 1965

John McDowell would like to know if it is absolutely necessary for him to physically appear in court in Trenton on March 31. Could you make contact with the lawyer in question because if it is not absolutely necessary, he would like to stay in Syracuse?



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

file memoranda

/

CORE

OPERATING LOANS PAYABLE & PAYMENT AMOUNTS
AS OF MARCH 30, 1965

FROM: MARVIN RICH

| | #3581 Bank of N.Y. $27.000.00 | #3582 Chemical Bank $65,000.00 | #3583 Chase Manhatten $20,000.00 | $3591 Mrs. D $6,000.00 | Mrs. H. | Totals Monthly |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-15-65 | 1,890.00 | 4,550.00 | 2,000.00 | 420.00 | | 8,860.00 |
| 5-15 | 1,890.00 | 4,550.00 | 2,000.00 | 420.00 | | 8,860.00 |
| 6-15 | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 2,000.00 | 480.00 | | 9,840.00 |
| 7-15 | 810.00 | 1,950.00 | 2,000.00 | 180.00 | | 4,940.00 |
| 8-15 | | | 2,000.00 | | | 2,000.00 |
| 9-15 | 810.00 | 1,950.00 | 2,000.00 | 180.00 | | 4,940.00 |
| 10-15 | 1,890.00 | 4,550.00 | 2,000.00 | 420.00 | | 8,860.00 |
| 11-15 | 1,890.00 | 4,550.00 | 2,000.00 | 420.00 | | 8,860.00 |
| 12-15 | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | 2,000.00 | 480.00 | | 9,840.00 |
| 1-15-66 | 810.00 | 1,950.00 | | 180.00 | 10,000.00 | 12,940.00 |
| 2-15-66 | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | | 480.00 | | 7,840.00 |
| 3-15-66 | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | | 480.00 | | 7,840.00 |
| 4-15-66 | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | | 480.00 | | 7,840.00 |
| 5-15-66 | 2,160.00 | 5,200.00 | | 480.00 | | 7,840.00 |
| 6-15-66 | 2,700.00 | 6,500.00 | | 600.00 | | 9,800.00 |
| 7-15-66* | 1,350.00* | 3,250.00* | | 300.00* | | 4,900.00 |
| | $27,000.00 | $65,000.00 | $18,000.00 | $6,000.00 | $10,000.00 | $126,000.00 |

All payments made on July 15, 1966 should have interest charges added (accrued).

file - memoranda

**MEMORANDUM**

April 6 1965

TO: Eva Levy

FROM: George Wiley

SUB: CORE Representation at Benefits

There was a slip up in arrangements on thh "Broadway Answers Selma" Benefits, in that no one arranged with either Farmer or myself until Friday, April 2nd to be there to represent CORE My judgement in retrospect is that Farmer should have been there With two weeks notice he might have been able to clear his schedule.

We are now in the same indefinite situation with respect to "Amen Corner" and the opening of the art show. As or yesterday no specific arrangements have been made with either Farmer or myself to be there. I do not know if there are other important events or comings that we do not know about

My suggestion is that these events be cleared in staff meetings as to their importance and then that specific follow-up arrangement be made with Farmer and/or myself as warranted I further suggest that for the immediated future I attend these events with Farmer, whenever possible to establish my idintity as a CORE representive against the times when Farmer cannot attend

file memoranda

April 6, 1965

MEMO TO: Ruth Shikes

FROM: Marvin Rich

Saul Bellow has agreed to edit the memorial book. He cannot be reached until after April 20, but has agreed to complete the job by May 1st.

He wants from us a complete story including who the boys were, how they became involved and any information that we may have on the murder itself.

He also would like to have someone in Chicago to question about the material.

He will make no personal appearances. His unlisted phone number is 312 - 288-4906. His address is 1755 E. 55th St., Chicago, Ill, 60615.

n

file

**MEMORANDUM**

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
April 19, 1965

TO: Benjamin A. Brown
FROM: James Farmer

Thank you for keeping me informed regarding the progress on the CORE Guide to Negro History, Literature and Culture. It is a very promising venture and I shall be pleased to write the introduction to the Guide, as well as an essay on "New Courses and New Problems in the Negro Freedom Movement". Please let me know the deadline which you have in mind for having the essays in. I think that I could better write the introduction after I have seen some of the other essays. Keep me informed.

Form O.C. No. 1 GOLDSMITH BROS. Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date April 16, 1965

To Mr. James Farmer, National Director From Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
c.c. George Wiley, Asso. Dir. Editor, CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, Etc.
Subject:

I am pleased to report to you that the CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE is making rapid progress. Beacon Press is considering publishing it as an original paperback, based on the attached outline that I sent to them. Among preminent personalities that have endorsed the project and who will participate in it are: Langston Hughes, John O. Killens, Dr. John Hope Franklin, Colin Genze, Wyatt T. Walker, Richard B. Moore, Rev. Melvin C. Van de Werkeen (Community Church), Carl Rachlin, Richard Haley, James Baldwin, and writers, editors, critics and panelists of the Conference on The Negro Writer's Vision of America to be held at the New School the wekend beginning Friday, April 23, 24 & 25th. I and several other CORE GUIDE staff representatives are attending this conference.

As this exciting venture takes shape, I would like to extend an invitation to you to write the Introduction to the GUIDE, as well as the essay number XXVII: "New Courses and New Problems in the Negro Freedom Movement" the climax of the Negro history section.

Be assured that this venture will profit CORE in many ways: financially, culturally, organizationally, etc. As I type this I have just learned that Nathan Schwerner has asked to participate. He may do the opening essay of SOME SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

DRAFT OUTLINE: "CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE"

THE MARCH FOR FREEDOM

I. AFRICAN BACKGROUND OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE (1000 word essay) Richard B. Moore

Synopses of principal books on above theme
1) Short History of Africa: Oliver & Sage 2) Lost Cities of Africa: Davidson 3) Colin Genze

II. INTRODUCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES (1000 word essay)

Synopses of principal books on above theme
1) 2) 3)

III. THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE NEW WORLD (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

IV. SOME EARLY SLAVE REVOLTS (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

V. THE SUPPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN SLAVE TRADE (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

VI. SOME MAJOR SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE UNITED STATES (1000 word essay) by Truman Nelsen (?)

Synopses
1) Denmark Vesey's Insurrection
2) Nat Turner's Rebellion
3) Others

VII. JOHN BROWN - MARTYR FOR NEGRO FREEDOM (1000 word essay) by Ben Brown

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

VIII. THE ROLE OF WHITE ABOLITIONISTS IN THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT (1000 word essay) by Rev. Melvin C. Van de Werkeen, Community Church

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

IX. NEGRO LEADERS IN THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT (1000 word essay) by Richard Haley, CORE Southern Director

Synopses
1) Life & Times of Frederick Douglass 2) 3)

X. THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD (1000 word essay) by Richard Haley

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XI. THE CIVIL WAR AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) Objectives of the Abolitionist Movement
2) Objectives of President Abraham Lincoln
3) Objectives of the Negro Leadership
4) Objectives of the Confederacy

XII. BLACK RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH (1000 word essay) by Dr. John Hope Franklin, University of Chicago (?)

Synopses
1) W. E. B. DuBois: Black Reconstruction
2) John Hope Franklin:
3) Herbert Aptheker

XIII. RESTORATION OF WHITE SUPREMACY: 1877-90 (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XIV. THE RISE TO LEADERSHIP OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON (1000 word essay) by Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Associated Publishers (?)

Synopses
1) W. E. B. DuBois, "Souls of Black Folk"
2) B. T. W., "Up From Slavery"
3) J. H. Franklin, "From Slavery To Freedom"

XV. THE NIAGARA MOVEMENT AND THE NEW NEGRO by Dr. John Davis, NAACP Legal Defense Fund

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XVI. THE RISE OF THE N.A.A.C.P. (1000 word essay) by Roy Wilkins, NAACP

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XVII. THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XVIII. THE RISE OF MARCUS GARVEY AND BLACK NATIONALISM (1000 word essay) By Professor St. Clair Drake, Roosevelt University (?)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XIX. THE NEGRO CULTURAL RENAISSANCE (1000 word essay) by Langston Hughes

Synopses
1) The New Negro: Locke 2) Negro Caravan: Davis, Brown, Lee 3)

XX. THE DEPRESSION, THE RISE OF THE C.I.O. AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE (1000 word essay) by Herbert Hill, Labor Secretary, NAACP (?)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XXI. THE NEGRO PEOPLE AND WORLD WAR II (1000 word essay) by A. Philip Randolph, Pres., Negro Labor Council (?)

Synopses
1) 2) "March on Washington" 3)

XXII. SOME NEGRO ADVANCES IN THE POST WAR PERIOD (1000 word essay)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XXIII. THE NEW AFRICAN NATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE NEGRO PEOPLE (1000 word essay) by Colin Gonze, Editor, AFRICA TODAY

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XXIV. THE SUPREME COURT DECISION - THE LIBERATION OF THE NEGRO MIND
(1000 word essay) **by Carl Rachlin, Esquire, CORE General Counsel**

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

XXV. THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT - BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA (1000 word essay)
**by Rev. Wyatt T. Walker (?)**

Synopses
1) SCLC 2) DR. M. L. King 3)

XXVI. THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT AND THE FREEDOM RIDES (2000 word essay) **by Jim Peck (?)**

Synopses
1) CORE: **Freedom Ride**: **Peck** 2) SNCC 3) NAACP

XXVII. GROWTH OF THE NEW MILITANT NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1000 word essay)
**by Bayard Rustin, Director, March on Washington (?)**

Synopses
1) Massive sit-downs 2) New groups spring up 3) March on Wash., D.C.

XXVIII. NEW COURSES AND NEW PROBLEMS IN THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1000 words)
**by James Farmer, CORE National Director (?)**

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

Bibliographical data on all other books will be listed by category in a section in the back of the book.

This is the end of PART I: HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE. Parts II, III and IV will deal respectively with THE LITERATURE [redacted] THE CULTURE OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE, [redacted] SOME SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT. **CREATIVE GENIUS OF AFRO-AMERICANS"**

Compiled by Benjamin Anderson Brown, Editor, CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE AND CULTURE.

Editorial Committee in Formation: Benjamin A. Brown, James Peck, Robert Gore, Robert Daniels, Ashley King, Mary Buckley Brown, Pamela Day, Carol Goslin, Virginia Hood, Marilyn Einhorn, Virginia Talarico, Vivian Lamont, Laraine Fox, David Holderidge, Rhoda Pauley, Samuel Akesson, Richard B. Moore, John H. Clarke, [redacted] **Edwina Johnson, Alex Perkins, Judy Howell, Richard Haley, et. al.**

THE CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE will be a printed illustrated book running between 150 and 200 pages. Publication date: Labor Day, 1965. Several publishers have shown interest in publishing the GUIDE. This project is under the sponsorship of the CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y. CO 7-6270, Extension 33.

Form O.C. No. 1 GOLDSMITH BROS. Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date April 16, 1965

To James Farmer, National Director
George Wiley, Associate Director From Benjamin A. Brown

Subject: HISTORY OF CORE BOOK OFFER

Recently I had a conference in Boston with the editors of Beacon Press. Out of this conference came, among other offers to me, a suggestion that Beacon Press do a commissioned History of CORE book similar to the SNCC book that was also published by them. Attached is their latest letter and my reply.

I await your instructions as to how to proceed with this offer. I might add that they are interested in having a CORE staff person do this book.

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

April 9, 1965

Dear Carl:

Work on the CORE GUIDE is progressing according to my plan. I now have a comprehensive outline for Part I: HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE in which a dozen assignments have already been made for the writing of chapter essays. Moreover, out of the 2000 review books received from publishers from all over the country, more than 200 synopses have been assigned to writers, civil rights leaders (small level), authors, editors, critics, etc. Two other publishers beside Beacon have shown interest in seeing the finished manuscript, but to date no definite plans have been completed regarding the publisher. Take a look at my draft outline and the names checked off from "The Negro Writers Vision of America" conference (a few of the writers being involved as essayists), and see if you can come up with some kind of specific offer or commitment at this time. We are interested in a cooperative publishing venture, and we would welcome a contract with an advance to foot expenses. Such an advance agreement would greatly expedite our timetable. Please share with me your thoughts and the possibilities along this line.

Within a few days I will have a reply for you about your interest in a commissioned book on the history of CORE. We are most interested and particulars will follow.

Thanks very much for your interest expressed in the CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE. I am hopeful that we can work out a mutually satisfactory arrangement.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown

Mr. Carl Seaburg, Editor
BEACON PRESS
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Beacon Press 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 742-2100 Area Code 617

March 29, 1965

Mr. Benjamin A. Brown
333 Lafayette Ave.
Brooklyn 38, N.Y.

Dear Ben:

Thanks for your honest letter of March 25th. I was disappointed frankly, but I understand and admire fully your desire to attend to the things that you feel you can and want to say. (The disappointment, let me hasten to say, is that there is not to be a book on East Harlem.)

You should have received some books from us for use in compiling the CORE GUIDE you mentioned in your letter. If you haven't, let me know and I will jog the shipping room's collective mind. What are Core's publishing plans for this guide? Would they be interested in making this a cooperative publishing venture? If so, we'd certainly like to take a look at it with that thought in mind. We could see it as an original paperback. ) CORE GUIDE

Further, let me say, we are still interested in talking about a history of CORE and within any book on CORE. You put this number three on your list. We considered the CORE book and soon dropped the possibility of commissioning a book on CORE. I'd appreciate any reaction this might arouse in you. Could this be one of those "lot of things" you want to write about? Or would you have a name to recommend? ) HISTORY OF CORE

Thank you for your kind remarks about Jim Rorh. I didn't know him, but he obviously was the kind of man one should have.

Sincerely,

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

Levy

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date April 26, 1965

To Dr. ~~White~~ Wiley From Mrs. Newman Levy

Subject: H. Garrick Williams and Kermit S. Allen

Attached are the work histories of two men who applied recently for a position with New York ADA. Both were seriously considered but for one reason or another were not hired. Both are Negroes and it occurred to me that you might be interested in them for the Community Relations job or some other.

do you have their applications?

yes gl

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

file - memo - na

Date **April 28, 1965**

To **George Wiley, James Farmer, Val Coleman** From **Nancy Mutarelli**

Subject: **Message from Eva Levy re NAACP and SCLC**

**This morning Eva gave me the following message: Leon Schull will report on NAACP meeting this morning. Eva also heard that SCLC wrote to ADA that they wanted help on voter registration in five states. They have $450 000 and will pay half the cost of maintaining the worker. They asked for "white adults". The states are Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and two others, one of which might be South Carolina. The NAACP is reported to be concentrating on Mississippi.**

**This issue of the "ADA WORLD" is already on the press, but they will put a story about CORE and our plans for the South in the next issue. They want a 500 word story.**

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

**MEMORANDUM**

May 3, 1965

TO: Joyce Ware
FROM: George Wiley
RE: Civilian Review Board meeting, April 30th

It is unfortunate that there was no CORE representative at this meeting at District 65. However, a subcommittee has been formed which we could be represented on. Please get in touch with Mr. Michaelis (320 East 3rd Street, New York 9; tel: JU 2-7600 x8665). First apologize for not being there, or sending a representative, or letting him know.

Please be sure that in the future there is someone at the meetings if you cannot be there.

info
reg
Orig sent to So. Office

May 5, 1965

Mr. Morris Kominsky
400 E. Franklin St.
Elsinore, California

Dear Mr. Kominsky:

We want first of all to thank you for your contributions to CORE and for your continued dedication and support.

We are glad that you are following up on the leaflet, "VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN NEGRO", but we have no information on Robert Beals. We will send a copy of your letter to our Southern Regional Office in Baton Rough and our Meridian, Mississippi Office. I hope they will be able to help you.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NMiber

mfo reg

May 13, 1965

Mr. Paul Rider
14455 Palmrose Street
Baldwin Park, California 91706

Dear Mr. Rider:

Thank you for your contribution of $5.00 enclosed in your recent letter requesting answers to several questions.

In answer to question 1a: at our last National Action Council Meeting it was decided that CORE would endorse Dr. King's Alabama boycott, instruct chapters of any specific directives coming from Dr. King and make a public offer of our assistance.

1b: We are now developing projects with SDS, SNCC and the American Committee on Africa and other interested groups regarding South Africa. Specific plans have not yet been announced. CORE has taken part in direct action against the Chase Manhattan Bank regarding South Africa.

2. CORE has contacts with non-violent groups in several countries, among which are: Belgium, France, Germanyy England and several African countries in which there are branches of CORE called ASCORE - African Students Congress of Racial Equality. On his recent trip to Africa Mr. Farmer received pledges of support, mutual support, from a number of African leaders. There will probably be an address by one of the African leaders at our annual convention in July.

3. It is very possible that CORE would be linked to an international program in support of the UN Declaration of Human Rights, if such a program is developed. The idea is interesting.

Thank you for writing. We appreciate your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

National ~~Wrecking~~ CORE Esq. 5.00

14455 Palmrose St.
Baldwin Park, Calif.
April 29, 1965
Paul L. Rider

Please answer the following questions, or indicate on this sheet specific references to literature giving the answers. (I am a contributor. Enclosed is $5. to cover cost of your reply, with any balance left to go into your general funds: (Envelope enclosed) Paul Rider.

1. What evidence can you send me that CORE is cooperating with the present stage of @ SCLC's boycott (economic) of Alabama and ⓑ the economic boycott of South Africa by the UN and UN agencies?

2. Please send record (or refer to library material) of CORE's contacts with non-violent movements in other countries (especially Africa), including any report of Mr. Farmer's recent accomplishments in Africa:

3. What is the possibility of CORE's being linked into an international program in support of The UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

(over)

file Memoranda

May 18, 1965

TO: George Wiley

FROM: Karin Berg

Cost re the running of our appeal, per your request:

| | |
|---|---|
| 80,000 | $767 |
| 100,000 | 962 |
| 20,000 | 219 |

M e m o r a n d u m - 5/24/65

To: Dr. George A. Wiley, Associate National Director

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Coordinator, CORE Southern Freedom Summer Drive

Subject: Draft Proposal for CORE Fundraising Rally

Date: Friday, August 13th 8 p.m. (To secure date reservations should be made immediately)

Place: Town Hall, 113 West 43rd Street, N. Y. C. - JU 2-2424

Capacity: 1500: 832 orchestra, 78 loges, 588 balcony, 50 standees

Estimated expenses: 1)rental of hall: $270.00 — no air cond.
2)tickets: 25.00
3)promotion: 75.00
Total - - - $370.00

Estimated income: 1)ticket sales $3750.00 (1500 @ 2.50)
2)collection 1000.00 (minimum)
Gross Total - - - $4750.00
Expenses - - - - 370.00
Estimated net income-$4680.00 (minimum)

(Draft program) CORE SOUTHERN FREEDOM RALLY

Speakers in order of appearance: Local CORE speaker, Nathan Schwerner, Ronnie Moore, James Farmer (or possibly James Baldwin also)

Folksingers: Bob Dylan, or Leon Bibb or Joan Baez or Martha Schlamme

Negro chorus or choir-

Dr. George A. Wiley, Associate National Director, Master of Ceremonies

Program Chairman-

Appeal for funds would come before principal speech by James Farmer

Hosts and hostesses: C.S.E.P. Members, CORE members and Staff members

File memoranda

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270

PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

TO: CORE CHAPTER CHAIRMEN
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: FINANCIAL EMERGENCY, MEMO #3

WE ARE STILL IN DESPERATE NEED OF MONEY. A FEW CHAPTERS HAVE HELPED TREMENDOUSLY, WITH LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS. OTHERS ARE DOING ALL THAT THEY CAN, SENDING IN A LITTLE AT A TIME, WHICH IS HELPING. FOR THOSE WHO HAVEN'T STARTED FUND APPEALS AND THEIR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP DRIVES FOR OUR SUMMER PROGRAM, PLEASE START IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE SUMMER IS UPON US.

We have received the format of the Louisiana Summer Project from our Southern Office. It calls for a minimum of a $5,000 advance which we must provide by May 10. The projected expense budget for the Louisiana project calls for $50,000, not including staff salaries or legal fees. We have programs in other areas to support. The budget does not include unforseen problems, such as a crisis situation, which we hope will not occur.

Fill in the slip below and return it to the National Office, letting us know when we may expect some help from your chapter. For those who have sent funds, we have those contributions recorded.

---

Name of Chapter:

Chapter Chairman:

PLEASE FILL IN SPACES BELOW:

Our chapter has already sent funds _____ (yes) _____ (no). We will send $_____ by _____ (date). Will send more after that date totaling $_____.

Return the above to the Community Relations Department as soon as possible (at least within two weeks after receipt.)

THANK YOU!

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
(212) CO 7-6270

PLEASE READ IMMEDIATELY

TO: CORE CHAPTER CHAIRMEN
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: FINANCIAL EMERGENCY, MEMO #3

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Return the above to the Community Relations Department as soon as possible (at least within two weeks after receipt.)

THANK YOU!

file — memo

CORE
38 Park Row
New York, NY

M E M O R A N D U M

June 1, 1965

TO: Dr. George Wiley, Mr. Marvin Rich, Mr. Alan Gartner
Mrs. Newman Levy

FROM: Maureen Murphy

SUBJECT: Progress Report - Toronto - Projected Plans

May 7th., I left for Toronto to organize a fund raising benefit and reception which took place May 24th. Unfortunately the timing of the affair could have been more desirable. May 24th. is the first three day holiday in Canada, and most people leave town.

Many times we were told to cancel the show - that if we were extremely fortunate we might meet our expenses. However, we had firm commitments from Brock Peters, Leon Bibb, and Dick Gregory, and had undertaken the expense of the Hall, publicity, posters, etc. Rather than heeding such advice and cancelling t the show we decided to proceed.

The first week and a half was quite hectic for myself and the entire committee, just trying to beat the odds against us and achieve a successful amount of cash for CORE.

The Toronto news media is to be thanked over and over for their cooperation with CORE. I have never received so much support from the press. We simply gave them the hard facts and told them how desperately CORE needed support, and they went to work. Radio stations plugged the show daily, top TV shows interviewed me and the newspapers gave us excellent coverage. Val's assistance the last five days made the situation far less tense for all of us.

We grossed over $8,000 and netted $6,000 after all expenses, including Hall rental, transportation for performers, my salary, publicity, hotel, food, etc. An additional $3,000 could have been raised if we had not had to compete with the holiday weekend.

PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE WORK IN TORONTO

1. Many contacts have been made in Toronto now (well over 500 or more). A mailing should be sent to these contacts yearly to continue their financial support to CORE.

2. After four trips to Toronto over $14,000 has been raised, and support by the Canadians for CORE is strong. The only complaint by Canadians toward CORE usually is the fact that CORE doesn't continue to expand in Canada by organizing a permanent CORE Chapter.

Friends of SNCC, which was organized in October 1964, has received as usual most of its support from the college campuses. SNCC felt I was upstaging them when we held the CORE benefit in Toronto. SNCC has recently become quite unpopular in the public eye because they have become involved in the French Canadian problem.

On the other hand, the Martin Luther King Fund is quite powerful (usually during Southern crisis). They have raised thousands of dollars over the past few years. The Chairman of the MLK fund is soon to resign from his position due to difficulties in the organization.

I honestly believe it would be profitable for us to take a closer look at Toronto for further fund raising drives as well as promoting COREs name in the eyes of Canadians.

PROPOSALS - FUTURE ASSIGNMENTS

While in Toronto, Brock Peters offered to give his time and talent to CORE if needed in California, also Mike Nichols, Gene Kelly and Lauren Bacall have offered to help CORE if we ever decide to follow up on their offers.

Below are three ideas for your consideration:

A. That I be sent to work in the South for two weeks to reacquaint myself with the summer projects, also to convey to others on fund raising campaigns in California what the recent projects are.

B. Also that contacts for the West Coast will receive letters from me during my stay in the South. More support from the people in California will be received

if I come directly from the Southern projects. Although I had a few disagreements while on the West Coast last summer with a few members of the Los Angeles Chapter (Chet Duncan, Shirley Mesher), on the whole I received the majority of support from the Chapter. Perhaps a letter from National to the L.A. Chapter explaining my role there would help prior to my arrival.

Unless National has pressing assignments for me in New York, I suggest a meeting to discuss a California fund raising project. At the moment a fund raising project there offers much potential.

C. CBC has a film that I believe would be of great value to myself and CORE for fund raising appeals. Brock Peters is purchasing the film for himself and will have a copy made for CORE. If you approve having a copy made for CORE, the cost will be very nominal, perhaps only $25.00 to $30.00. The name of the film is "Summer in Mississippi" and is quite informative about the South in general. Personally, I desire this film for my work. Visual aids would benefit fund raising very greatly.

file memoranda

**MEMORANDUM**

June 3, 1965

TO: Clora Coleman, Edwin Day
FROM: Nancy Mutarelli

George Schiffer called this morning to say that a year or more ago he contacted Ben Brown about Kores Manufacturing Company in the Bronx, who will GIVE us items such as carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, stencils, etc. free of charge. Ben had the catalogue, but apparently nothing was ever done about it.

George says that they are still willing to donate the stuff; you should call Bob Fuerst, a Vice President of the company, for more details.

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# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date 6-4-65

To Ed Day From J. Wiley

Subject: Gasoline & Credit Cards:

Joyce Ware

Tony Riley

**PUT IN WRITING** WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
June 10, 1965

TO: Maxine Skurka and Marie Simmons
FROM: George Wiley

Will you please prepare a telephone list of key contacts for each of our projects? Give the project number, the man in charge and his telephone number. I want to have this mimeographed for distribution to the staff, but pleaselet me see the draft before you put it on a stencil.

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Office Personnel DATE: June 16, 1965

FROM: Ed Day SUBJECT: Afterhours Telephone Connections

There has been some substantial confusion regarding how the night lines (and weekend lines) function in the office. I shall attempt to clarify the situation.

We are presently closing the switchboard at 5:30 P.M. After that time, night lines will be in effect. There are two major functions of the night lines:

1. The electronic secretary: This electronic beauty answers all calls coming in on the CO7-6270 line and politely tells people not to bug us until tomorrow, unless it is an emergency. It then tells them what numbers to call in the event of an emergency. First, it gives the number CO7-6271. This number rings in the national office. Which extension it rings is flexible, depending on who is still in the office after the switchboard closes. Normally, if George Wiley is in the office, the "emergency line" is extension 22. If Wiley is not, the emergency line will be plugged into the extension of whatever person in the office is most logical to handle these calls. If no one answers the office emergency line, the caller has been instructed to call a second number--the home number of the professional staff person "on duty" that night (or weekend). If you yourself should be out of the office and have an emergency situation, that second number is the number to call after you have checked and found no one in the national office. If you are out of the office after hours and wish to call the office to talk to whoever is in charge, dial CO7-6271 rather than CO7-6270.

The electronic secretary is also equipped to record messages of the calling party. These messages are to be played back the first thing in the morning when the switchboard is opened. If for some reason, you wish to give somebody in the office some information they will need in the morning prior to your arrival, dictate the message into the electronic secretary after the tone stops at the end of the prerecorded message. You may want to leave a message when, for example, you plan to handle an appointment outside the office in the morning and won't be in until a particular time and you wish someone in your department to be aware of this, or you want to leave a phone number where you can be reached before your arrival at the office, or you will be late to the office and you want someone else to handle a prearranged appointment, or you want someone to handle a situation before you arrive such as writing a letter which you dictate to the electronic secretary. (The electronic secretary can record up to one hour. Your voice keeps the recorder on. It only stops when there has been a ten second silence--a soft tone comes on at the end of five seconds of silence, which means start talking again or the machine is going to turn off; a loud tone at the end of ten seconds of silence means that the machine is turning off.)

2. Direct night lines: Some members of the professional staff have direct night lines, i.e., if you dial a number between CO7-6272 and

CO7-6279, your call will go directly into one of the offices. If you are outside the office after the switchboard is closed and wish to speak to a particular person rather than just speaking to whoever is handling the emergency line calls, you should dial one of the following appropriate numbers:

| | |
|---|---|
| CO7-6272 | Allen Gartner (extension 46 -- after June 25, extension 31) |
| CO7-6273 | Bookkeeping (extension 59) |
| CO7-6274 | Val Coleman (extension 34) |
| CO7-6275 | Isel Rogos (extension 38) |
| CO7-6276 | Carl Rachlin, Legal Department |
| CO7-6277 | Ed Day (extension 15) |
| CO7-6278 | George Wiley (extension 23) |
| CO7-6279 | James Farmer, Nancy Mutarelli (extension 20) |

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# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

To Dr. George A. Wiley
c.c. Allan Gartner, Ed Day, Joyce Ware

Date June 22, 1965

From Benjamin A. Brown

Subject: Percentages Arranged With N.Y.C. CORE Chapters in Fund Drive

I have the following information regarding percentages agreed upon with CORE chapters for the current CORE Southern Freedom Fund Drive. Some information came from George, some from Joyce, while the remainder was compiled by me. If there are any discrepancies in this record I would appreciate receiving corrections immediately.

| CHAPTER/GROUP | PERCENTAGE AGREEMENT | |
|---|---|---|
| BRONX CORE | 50%-50% | |
| CCNY CORE | 1/3-2/3 (Nat'l) | |
| NYU CORE | 1/4-3/4 (Nat'l) | |
| Brooklyn CORE | 1/3-2/3 " | |
| Queens CORE | 1/3-2/3 " | (borrowing 261.02 of their street collection from Nat'l) |
| South Jamaica CORE | 1/3-2/3 " | |
| N. Y. CORE | 50%-50% | |
| 7 Arts CORE | 1/3-2/3 " | |
| Downtown & Staten Island CORE | 1/3-2/3 " | |

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y. Memorandum DW2

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date June 22, 1965

To Dr. George A. Wiley, Associate Director From Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate

Subject: Vacation and Collection of Back Salary

This is to inform you that I will be on vacation beginning Thursday, July 1st for two weeks. I also request the two week salary that I waived a number of months ago. It is urgent that I receive the latter check by Friday, June 25th so that plane reservations to Puerto Rico may be picked up.

It is very important that all procedures that I have set up for the Fund drive be followed carefully in my absence. Before leaving I will make several copies available for whoever will be responsible for taking in CORE funds.

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

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# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date June 22, 1965

To Dr. George A. Wiley
c.c. Allan Gartner

From Benjamin A. Brown

Subject: Financial Report of CORE Southern Freedom Fund Drive - #1

| Source | Amount | Total |
|---|---|---|
| CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT | 221.90 | |
| " " " " | 36.00 | |
| | 257.90 | 257.90 |
| NATIONAL CORE STAFF | 555.13 | 555.13 |
| NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CORE | 305.85 | 305.85 |
| SOCIAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES UNION | 692.48 | 692.48 |
| | June 22, 1965 Total | $1,811.36* |

*These funds have been counted, rolled and turned over to Carles Orsini
All cannisters for street solicitation have been called in from chapters, etc.

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

file

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bookkeeping June 24, 1965

FROM: Geogre Wiley

Alvin Culpepper wnats his check for June 30, 1965 held in the National Office. He will be in to pick it up personally. He is resigning from the task force. That will be his final check.

MEMORANDUM

TO: NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF
FROM: GEORGE WILEY

As of Monday, July 19th, I want to institute the system of placing regular calls to the Southern Office and to Bogalusa. To begin with, I suggest that these calls be made at noon and at 6:00 P.M., and that people having business with either of these places check in with the switchboard about getting in on the call. The times of the calls might have to be changed, but the switchboard, in any event, will know when the calls are to be made each day.

I would also suggest the procedure of letting the switchboard know when you are in the process of trying to get a hold of someone in the field, so that if that person should happen to call in, she may contact you.

Needless to say, I am very much concerned that with our financial crisis coinciding with high activity in the field there is a lot of telephone calling, much of which is necessary, but some of which is certainly duplicating and wasteful.

Please note that reduced rates on person to person calls go into effect at 6:00 P.M. and apply also to Saturday and Sunday. On station-to-station calls there is an additional rate reduction which takes effect at 8:00 P.M. and is also in effect on Sunday. Obviously, waiting until evening to place long distance calls can mean economy.

July 16th, 1965

# MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
July 16, 1965

TO: Chapter Chairmen
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Training

The Extension Division of Cornell University's School of Industrial and Labor Relations is setting up a seven-day training program for sixteen CORE people at Wappingers Falls, New York, beginning September 27th, 1965. This intensive one-week program will stress techniques and skills which are important to our new community organization thrust. We expect to be able to get the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund to underwrite the cost of transportation, room and board for people attending this conference. We planned to reserve a few spaces at this conference for chapter or community people who would like to participate. Please send the name and address of people you think would benefit from this program to Miss Karin Berg at the above address as soon as possible. We will then mail applications directly to them. We would like to have applications completed and returned by August 15th. We would then hope to have them processed and have word of acceptance back to people by September 1st.

MEMORANDUM

TO: NATIONAL OFFICE STAFF
FROM: GEORGE WILEY

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July 16th, 1965

MEMORANDUM

July 19, 1965

TO: All CORE Staff
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Salaries and Financial Emergency

At the NAC meeting preceding the Convention and during the Convention there was considerable discussion within the staff and with the NAC of the hardships that the Task Force subsistence placed upon many field workers, particularly those within urban areas and with long service. At the same time, there was considerable discussion and recognition of the acute financial crisis in which CORE finds itself and which it is likely to continue to be in through the summer. (Financial statements are being circulated under separate cover.)

There were several points that seemed generally agreed upon in these discussions. First was that every staff member there would commit himself to making a concerted effort to raise $1,000 by August 15th. It was hoped that every member of the staff would make a commitment for some special effort along these lines between now and the end of August, which will be our most critical financial period. Second, it was felt that since there was not new money available to generally increase the Task Force subsistence level, that an approach to the problem be found within the existing staff payroll. An approach for dealing with this problem might be available in the third proposal which was that each staff member make a critical self-appraisal of his role in CORE, his value to the organization and the financial burden that his salary imposes on CORE. On the basis of such analyses, some staff members have decided to resign from the staff and find other means of supporting themselves while continuing to work on CORE projects as much as possible. A number of others have either agreed to take cuts in pay or to tithe a certain portion of their salary back to CORE. It was felt that we all should re-evaluate our needs and many of us felt that perhaps during this critical period we should all assume a subsistence stipend from CORE. Though this was not generally agreed upon, it was agreed that the individual evaluation be made. I would like for each staff member to submit to me (or to Mr. Haley for Southern Staff) the results of this self-evaluation and indicate if some change of status is desired. For Task Force workers, we recognize that this evaluation may indicate a need for increased stipends, particularly where there are special personal needs. such as medical expenses or high expenses due to absence of free living accommodations and the like,

Investigation has been made of several possibilities for providing medical and dental plans for Task Force workers. Floyd McKissick is exploring some possibilities with the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, which we might be able to get them to underwrite. We are also looking into Blue Cross and Blue Shield here in New York. Estimates are that this would cost $8 to $10 per month per person. We hope to be able to get some plan into operation within the next few weeks.

Concerns were also expressed by Task Force workers about the need for improvement of communications with them. We are instituting the procedure of occasionally sending important messages directly to each Task Force worker. Since this is not always practical for every mailing, I would like to point out that all mailings routinely sent out are sent with a few copies to each project office. For example, job descriptions about openings in the National

Office or on the professional staff generally, have been circulated in this way. There are openings in a number of categories and Task Force workers are certainly invited to apply. I don't expect, however, that we will fill any of these jobs until we can see our way out of the woods with this current financial crisis. We are looking for people at practically all levels to do fund raising, a public relations director, a person to be in charge of training in the organization department, an associate director of the organization department and field secretaries. There is frequent turnover in the clerical staff of the National Office, and anyone who has interest in such positions, or in any position in the National Office, please write me directly. I will send detailed job descriptions to anyone interested.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Current Monthy Program Costs*
Prepared by George Wiley, Associate National Director
July 13, 1965

| SOUTHERN PROGRAM | PAYROLL | RENT, PHONE TRANSPORTATION LEGAL SERVICE SUPPLIES, ETC. | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|
| SOUTHERN PROGRAM** | | | 23,500 |
| LOUISIANA | 2,200 | 4,600 | 6,800 |
| MISS. (4th. Cong. District) | 2,100 | 4,300 | 6,400 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 2,200 | 2,900 | 5,100 |
| FLORIDA | 700 | 1,800 | 2,500 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 880 | 800 | 1,680 |
| TEXAS | 470 | 550 | 1,020 |
| NORTHERN PROGRAM | 2,700 | 7,100 | 9,800 |
| NATIONAL PROGRAM | 2,600 | 3,000 | 5,600 |
| ORGANIZATIONAL GOVERNMENT | 500 | 2,100 | 2,500 |
| PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION | 3,800 | 4,700 | 8,500 |
| | 20,900 | 28,900 | 50,000 |
| Additional Monthly Costs for Summer Projects, (June, July, August) | | | 10,000 |
| | | TOTAL | 60,000 |

* Do not include emergency costs (e.g. bail, fines, medical), special national projects, training, membership recruitment, membership maintenance or fund-raising costs.

** This includes support for about 75 full-time workers including 50 task force workers who get subsistence. It does not include extra costs of over $10,000 a month incurred in the support of over 100 summer volunteers working in Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Office Personnel

FROM: Ed Day

DATE: July 20, 1965

Beginning today we will be starting a new system of mailing with regard to the Southern Regional Office, the Louisiana State Office, and the South Carolina State Office.

Large envelopes addressed for each of these locations will be hung daily underneath the interoffice mail box. If you have materials to send to these offices or to anyone at these offices, please place such materials in these envelopes instead of making up individual envelopes.

By sending our mailings in one package and without the additional weight of individual envelopes, we should be able to make a reasonable savings on postage. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

P.S. If you are sending a confidential matter, put it in a sealed envelope, but still place it in the large mailing envelope.

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
July 22, 1965

TO: All Project Directors
FROM: George A. Wiley, Associate National Director

It would be very helpful, from the standpoint of keeping track of the staff, if we could have a weekly report of the whereabouts of everyone working in your project area. I suggest that for the South, this be done by each state project director and that he indicate by county or parish grouping what staff will be working in that parish during that week. This report should be typed or printed in two copies and one sent to the Southern Office and one sent directly to me at the National Office. I would expect the report to cover all personnel working on the project, including field secretaries, task force, community service fellows, and volunteers. Please indicate each category separately. That is, for example, in the Louisiana report, Ronnie Moore would indicate for, say, Bogalusa, what field secretaries are there, what task force workers, what community service fellows and what volunteers. The same for Baton Rouge and for Shreveport, etc. For projects operating on a fairly steady arrangement, the reports after the first one may simply indicate the changes in status. The reports should also indicate any personnel taking trips out of the state, since this information can often be particularly helpful.

I would like Joyce Ware to prepare this report for the Northeast, Winston Lockett and Lou Smith to each send in a report on themselves.

The preparation of this report will in some cases necessitate a better understanding of the whereabouts of staff than state directors have sometimes had in the past. I believe this would be a healthy development.

For staff members that will be traveling during a given week, an approximate itinerary should be indicated.

For an organization such as ours, it seems fairly important that your base of operations know where you are or how to reach you, essentially at all times. We should all try to be conscious of this, particularly when traveling, and especially in the case of people working in the South.

These reports should be mailed by Monday noon, so that we may have them by Wednesday at the latest.

file

MEMORANDUM

TO: Farmer, Rachlin, Gartney Day, Clora Coleman
FROM: George Wiley
RE: Payday

July 22, 1965

I would like to regularize the procedure of issuing your checks on the Monday following the reguar payday. This would constitute no change in the pay period for which you would be paid, but would simply help us through tight periods more smoothly. Since this seems to happen about half the time anyway, if we just got used to expecting the checks on Monday, that would be helpful.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Martha Quintano, Ed Day, Carlos Osini, Clora Coleman

FROM: George Wiley

Beginning today and until further notice Martha Quintano will act as relief switchboard operator. Marie Simmons will work from 8:30 to 4:30 with lunch period from 12:30 to 1:30 and with rest breaks 11:00-11:15 and 3:00-3:15. Martha's responsibility will then be from 11:00-11:15; 12:30-1:30; 3:00-3:15, and 4:30-5:30, at which time she will close the board.

July 28, 1965

MEMORANDUM

July 30, 1965

TO: All office personnel
FROM: George Wiley and Ed Day
RE: Switchboard hours and Bookkeeping Department hours

Starting today, switchboard hours will be as follows:

Main operator - (Marie Simmons) 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Breaks: 10:30-10:45 and 3:00-3:15. Lunch: 12:00-1:00. Switchboard will open at 9:00 and be closed at 5:00. After 5:00 the electronic secretary and night lines will be in operation.

Relief operator - (Eartha Quintano) 10:30-10:45; 12:00-1:00; 3:00-3:15.

Bookkeeping Department hours:

Jan Jennings and Arvind Bhauser - 9:00-5:00; Carlos Orsini, Brenda Thompson, Eartha Quintano, and Jean Jones - 10:00-6:00.

All lunch hours: 1:00-2:00.

THE BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT WILL BE CLOSED FROM 1:00 to 2:00 MONDAY-FRIDAY. NO REQUISITIONS OR REQUESTS SHOULD BE MADE TO THAT DEPARTMENT DURING THAT TIME EXCEPT UNDER ACTUAL EMERGENEIES.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sue Levy

FROM: Mr. George Wiley

SUBJECT: Sammy Davis Benefit

I believe it would be totally unfair to the New York CORE chapters to move the Sammy Davis benefit, unless a satisfactory alternative fund raising arrangement is made with them. I would suggest no action be taken toward moving the benefit unless some specific alternative proposal with the potential of raising of the order of twenty five hundred dollars ($2500.00) for Metropolitan legal defense is found.

There are also other considerations such as what Sammy Davis and his managers would like to do, as well the question as to what internal commitments have been made to the Roundabout Theater and what damage might be done to those relationships.

I would like a complete response to these questions.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York, 10038
August 3, 1965

TO: CORE Chapters and Staff
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Washington Office

Though CORE does not maintain a Washington office as such, we do now have several people working directly with us in Washington on the MFDP Challenge, civil rights legislation and federal programs. Alan Schiffman of our Mississippi staff is in Washington for the duration of the Challenge, working out of the MFDP office at 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., telephone 546-4450. He is working directly with the Challenge and is the CORE liaison man there. He and Bob Blanchard represent CORE at the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights unless Farmer or I am in town.

Bob Blanchard is a former active member of Syracuse CORE who is now studying in Washington on a congressional fellowship. He does part-time volunteer work for CORE in the line of lobbying and gathering information for us on pending legislation. His address is: 5005 Lee Court, Apt. 301, Washington, D.C. 20027. Telephone at home: 568-6023; office: 225-2654.

Mr. Paul Stickney is an active member of Washington CORE, who spent three weeks this summer working in Louisiana and is planning to do work basically with federal agencies, by way of lobbying to get action on complaints filed by CORE people under the Civil Rights Act or various executive orders. You may contact him at: 1601 Argonne Place, N.W., Apt. 236, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Please feel free to contact these people for help with governmental problems.

MEMORANDUM

August 17, 1965

~~Ed Hollander~~

TO: Ben Brown
FROM: George A. Wiley

Ed Hollander has contacted the various Southern Projects and they have arrived at the following distribution for the 2,000 books from the UFT. They are:

Dick Andrews, 103 North 10th, Monroe, Louisiana..... 500

James Williams, Moe's Tire Shop, 601 W. Greene St, Tallulah, La. "

CORE, Route 2, Box 18, Greenburg, La..... "

Frank Robinson, 17 Robinson Street, Sumter, S.C. ..... "

I have communicated this information to Warren Marshall of the UFT, who is proceeding with the shipment. He will send you copies of the notice of shipment.

file memo

~~August 20, 1965~~

TO: Ed Day

FROM: Maxine Skurka

August 20, 1965

~~XXXXXXX~~

I am really sorry that you again made a promise to do something about the dangerous runner (carpet) that is so poorly laid in the office. Perhaps I am being slightly unreasonable but I just can't seem to understand why we should wait for someone to really hurt themselves before we correct the situation. I have seen, without exageration, about 20 people trip and almost fall over the ragged, bumby ends of the carpet. Yesterday I saw Marie fall on her stomach and hurt herself. Also, without exageration, I, and others in the office, have asked you to do something about it probably 20 times. I have even offered to take it up myself instead of waiting for someone to break their necks. Last night you promised, for the 20th time, that you would definitely nail it down before you left. This morning it is just as it always was.

I understand that you are very busy with a number of duties, but why on earth can't you ask Alex to do the job which would take no more than 5 minutes.

Babette and I started to roll up the rugs this morning when Clora insisted that they were to stay no matter what the condition. Well, I understand that it is very important that Clora maintain her position of "control" as office manager, so I guess that we'll have to do things as protocol demands. Therefore, will you please direct me, as your subordinate in the office, to correct this thoughtlessly dangerous situation today. CORE really doesn't need to be sued for something as idiotic as someone falling in our office. Because -- if I fall -- CORE is damn well going to be sued.

cc: George Wiley
James T. McCain
James Farmer

cc: George Wiley

September 8, 1965

MEMORANDUM

TO: Carl Rachlin

FROM: Alan Gartner

Dear Carl:

As you may recall, I talked with you a number of weeks ago about the status of CORE's application for a non-profit organization mailing permit.

Could you tell me where we are on this?

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
September 9, 1965

TO: Clora Coleman and Ed Day
FROM: George Wiley

I talked to Floyd McKissick on the phone last night, and he pushed me to pay $500 to the Jack Tar in Durham right away, with an indication that we will pay them $500 a month until it's paid off, or $500 every two weeks, or some such thing as that, but that we offer to make some definite arrangement. I would like CLora to draft one of her charming letters to Jack Tar to send with the check and send a copy to Floyd McKissick.

MEMORANDUM

September 14, 1965

TO: Joyce Ware
FROM: George Wiley

Mr. Schultz of State, County and Municipal Employees Union called me yesterday and said they want to organize those hospital workers in New Jersey. They are definitely interested. The resources they can contribute are only Schultz two or three days a week in Bergen County. They would like the endorsement of CORE (Bergen County) and want to use the CORE office as headquarters plus whatever manpower Bergen County can give.

Will you follow up with Bergen County as to whether they are interested? Schultz wants to go to meet with the hospital workers.

Schultz is in Trenton, 1602 Pennington Road; telephone: 883-1284.

9/16/65

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Office Personnel

FROM: George Wiley

RE: Personnel Changes

Effective yesterday, there are a number of personnel changes. In the Fund Raising Department, Marie Simmons is a new Fund Raising Trainee. Her position on the switchboard is to be taken by Suzannah Hawkins (Babette Cole will actually be at the board for the rest of this week until Suzannah finishes up some work in the Stencil Room.)

Doris Jean Castle has left the National Office to work for CORE doing fund raising out of the Southern Office in New Orleans.

Maureen Murphy and Carlos Orsini have been let go effective today.

Ed Day will, for the present, take over responsibilities for directing the Bookkeeping Department in conjunction with Jan Jennings who has recently been promoted to Head Bookkeeper.

# # # # #

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
September 20, 1965

TO: Clora Coleman

FROM: George Wiley

RE: Switchboard

I would like a set of switchboard standard operating procedures prepared for posting at the switchboard, which should include a minimum of the following things: time of opening, time of closing, time of breaks, a set of night line connection procedures, a set of procedures on incoming and outgoing long distance calls to include my desire to be informed of incoming or outgoing long distance calls to field staff, because I frequently have messages for them. Also instructions on the establishment of guest and staff sign-in procedures. There should be separate books for guest and staff sign-in. I would like visiting staff logged with respect to their local address while in New York, local phone number and estimated date of departure. The guest sign-in procedure is for obvious control reasons. I would like the switchboard operator also to be responsible for attempting to establish fairly comprehensive files of telephone contacts for staff field operations, NAC, and miscellaneous people and institutions relating to our activities.

cc: Ed Hay

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

MEMOS

Date **September 21, 1965**

To **Clora Coleman** From **George Wiley**

Subject: **Personnel Standard Operating Procedures**

**This memorandum is to define a few of the things that I believe should be routinely done in connection with your personnel administration. Indeddition to interviewing, screening , testing of clerical applicants and the maintenance of personnel records, I would like to call particular attention to the need for our having a system of timekeeping on our employees. I would like for you to notify the department head involved and myself a month before a two-month probationary period ends and then again two weeks before the two-month probationary ends for clerical personnel. And for professional personnel notify the same people two months before the end of the period and then again one month before the end of the period. This would now apply, for example, to Tony Riley whose 6 month period expires October 8th. I believe the period slipped by unnoticed with Fran Crayton. There must be other examples as well.**

**I would also like you to attempt to arrange for some record to be kept as to the date that Task Force people come on, so that we can have some record of their longevity. This becomes important in terms of some of the programs for benefits we have considered establishing.**

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

Form O.C. No. 1 **GOLDSMITH BROS.** Stationers, 77 Nassau St., N.Y. 8, N.Y.

# Inter-Office Correspondence

*USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY*

Date September 22, 1965

To _____ From _____

Subject:

I woul also like you to attempt to keep a file of letters of appointment(copies) to as many staff as possible as well as copies of other correspondence pertaining to their employment. I suggest you advise me as to how this could best be done. Perhaps we should advise that copies of all such correspondence be delivered to you - at least the correspondence that seems relevant for you to have when various kinds of questions about an employee arise.

PUT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
September 22, 1965

TO: James Farmer
FROM: George Wiley

Tony Scotto called for you and wanted to make an appointment for Mr. Russell COle, International President of the Laundry Workers, plus a couple of others from his staff, Abe Solomon and Gene Regner, to discuss a union problem that they have which he thinks we can helpshim with. I made an appointment for you and me for tomorrow, Thursday, September 23rd, at 3:00 P.M. in your office. Scotto will be coming for the meeting if he can. I raised with him the question of the status of the dinner and he said that as far as he was concerned it was still go on and he was awaiting word from you as to what we should do - how we wanted to proceed.

cc: Alan Gartner

**MEMORANDUM**

Sept 24

**TO:** CARL RACHLIN

**FROM:** JAMES FARMER

**SUB:** MEETING

There will be a meeting in my office, tommorrow at 2:30 P.M. with M. ssrs Maslow, Troy, Growell, etc. Pleasbake every effort to be their.

Mssrs.

Messieurs.

Nancy

MEMORANDUM

September 27, 1965

TO: All Department Heads

FROM: Alan Gartner

It has been a practice for us to thank people who have made special contributions to CORE in the course of the year around Christmas time. This year I plan to send to such people the Lillian Smith record, "Our Voices, Our Faces."

Should you have any proposals for inclusion in this "Thank you" list, please direct them to Jimmy McDonald.

Please submit any names you want added on the list before October 6th

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
September 28, 1965

TO: Chapter Chairmen
FROM: George A. Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: CALL TO ACTION IN SUPPORT OF MINIMUM WAGE BILL NOW PEND_ ING BEFORE CONGRESS

A growing criticism of the civil rights movement has been its failure to deliver tangible improvements in the living conditions of Negroes, particularly in the ghettoes of the North. The majority of the Negroes in the United States live in poverty. Though unemployment among Negroes is inconscionably high, an.. often overlooked fact is that the majority of poor people have jobs. They simply do not earn enough money to live on. THE PRESENT MINIMUM WAGE LAW EXEMPTS THOSE INDUSTRIES WHERE THE MAJORITY OF NEGROES IS EMPLOYED, IN PARTICULAR HOSPITALS, LAUNDRIES AND DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS, RESTAURANTS AND FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING, HOTELS AND SMALL LOGGING INDUSTRIES. This is in part because those business interests have lobbied vigorously against having themselves covered and civil rights groups have not orgznized an effective enough lobby to preserve the interests of Negroes.

FOR THE AbOVE REASONS, I URGE THAT CORE TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE FIGHT TO EXTEND MINIMUM WAGE PROTECTION TO THESE INDUSTRIES WHERE MOST NEGROES WORK.

Adam Clayton Powell's committe has drafted a fairly decent bill. It would extend coverage to nearly eight million workers not presently covered by the minimum wage laws. It would, over a period of several years, raise the minimum wage for non-agricultural workers to $1.75 per hour and for agricultural workers to $1.25 per hour. (Additional information on the proposed bill, HR-10518, is enclosed. The blue sheet is a brief summary of the bill. The magazine reprint was written before the bill was drafted and describes proposals which are less liberal than actually contained in HR-10518. It contains much useful background information, however).

A civil rights delegation saw House Speaker McCormack on Thursday, September 23rd. McCormack indicated that he favored the bill and would discharge it from the House Rules commettee on October 11th, 1965 if Congress is still in session at that time. It is important that the bill not be put over until January because the closer one gets to the '66 elections the less possibility there is that Congress will pass something that might offend business interests. The bill may not get to the Senate this session, but the Senate looks like less of a problem than the House.

There is probably enough liberal strength in the House to pass a bill in some form. We must fight to keep the parts affecting

✓Negroes most directly from being amemded out of the bill, as has happened in the past.

Suggestions for action: This issue presents a unique opportunity to combine two major elements of CORE's new direction. It is a political issue that lends itself particularly well to involving Negroes in every community in the country. 1) Wires and letters to Congressmen asking them to support the bill in its present form and without any weakening amendements are of course obvious, 2) getting together people who are directly affected by the provisions of the bill, explaining the bill to them and seeking their participation in lobbying for the bill's passage, 3) organizing delegations of these people to meet with the Congressman from your district to urge his support of the bill. Similar meetings could be held with the officials of the major political parties, influential citizens and civic and fraternal groups to urge their support of the bill. I would even suggest that groups regard themselves as being in negotiation with either the Congressmen or the major political force in power and if they refuse to agree to support the bill, consider direct action against them. 4) Alerting the Negro community to the importance of the issue and the developments as they go along. This cf course can be done through traditional methods of leafleting, street meetings, speaking in churches, rallies, and so on. 5) Sending people to Washington to lobby directly for the bill, beginning Monday, October 11th. This should be coordinated with the Field Secretary in your region and with the National Office, 6) enlisting the support of the trade unions in your areas. All of the unions should be vigorously supporting this and should be willing to provide considerable resources in support of the program. This is an excellent chance to find out which unions in your area can be counted on to fight for economic issues that are of great importance to Negroes, as well as to their general constituency.

Please report on any action you will be taking on this issue. Also send the name of the political contact in your group if it is different from the chapter chairman. We will try to keep you posted on developments and changes in the tactical situation, as they unfold.

Memos

September 29, 65

TO: Alan Gartner

FROM: Ben Peterson

SUBJECT: H E L P !

Help again. I need desperately for at least the next three months, a secretary to work with me who can answer the telephone intelligently and accurately; who can use the dictaphone, help process card orders, help with the membership cards, and numerous other things.

Already I am behind. I don't mind putting in extra time, and Saturdays because this is a challenging responsible job. Speaking of this--If Direct Mail brought in almost half a million DOLLARS $$$$$$$ last year, which was well over half of ourincome. Then it appears that Direct Mail is the answer to our financial problems. This means not only more and better mailings, but also NEW IDEAS and NEW APPROACHES. As I mentioned before, I have two ideas, one of which I've explained to you. I have had no time to work on them. WE MUST THINK AHEAD, and therefore can't wait until January when we start working on the Brotherhood appeal for February, to also start thinking of the other plans. We need to do that now, just as we are now working on the October mailing appeal to 250,000 people.

I'm convinced that we can increase our income by $100,000, $200,000 maybe even $300,000 more than we had this past year, and I'm convinced Direct Mail can do it. Please give me good help now. Let's plan on it for three months, and then if we bring in money and can justify the work load and the finances, then think about the rest of the year.

7

George

While Cynthia - Ben's girl from JOIN - is useful she apparently is very slow - two letters as a day's work - and needs near constant supervision

Therefore I endorse Ben's request, and urge your acting upon it.

Al

MEMO

TO: Carl Rachlin

FROM: George Wiley

SUB: Response to your memo on school desegregation

These are an interesting set of proposal that I think have considerable merits. The basic program question which would be involved, however, is how does one get these verious thing implemented. I think that is the major crux of the matter.

MEMORANDUM

October 5, 1965

TO: James Farmer, National Director
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Bayard Rustin called today and wanted to know if we approved or disapproved of the letter that Randolph was planning to send to Lee White regarding the White House conference on the Negro American. I discussed the matter with Al Gartner and we both had reservations about CORE's approving the letter. For one thing, we did not want to be in a position of asking for representation on the planning conference and thereby becoming identified with the conference, before we knew how much say we would get in the planning and what is the state of things at the present time. We also had some reservations about the composition of the leading civil rights organizations mentioned in the letter. I called Rustin back, told him of our reservations - though I did not raise the question of the composition of the leadership group. Since he was eager to get the letter in the mail, I pointed out to him that he didn't necessarily need our approval to send a letter over Randolph's signature that simply mentioned our name. I told him that CORE would not take a position about representation on a planning group until we heard directly from the White House as to what kind of a deal was being offered. The letter is therefore being sent out with neither an endorsement nor a rejection by CORE.

cc: Alan Gartner

10-5-65
250 ON PINK
STENCIL NOT SAVE

ALAN GARNER

I'M AN OLD WHITE MAN
Composed by Art Johnson
and Barret Bassick NAACP
Community Action Project
summer volunteers

(To the tune of I'M AN OLD COWHAND)

I'm an old white man,
In the ku klux klan.
I'd lynch my wife,
If her baby was tan.
I can lick any nigra that doesn't have a gun,
But Elijah Mohammed has got me on the run;
And Mr. Martin Luther ain't prayin' jes for fun.
I guess I'll get my cross and run.

I'll take my stand,
With the ku klux klan.
But the nigras here,
Don't dig my plan.
I can't buy a white sheet in Woolworth's no more,
'Cause the God damned nigras are managin' the store,
And the mayor of my city is a chairman of CORE.
I guess I'll get my cross and run.

I'll raise my hand,
For the ku klux klan.
But the nigras here,
Don't dig my plan.
The price of lumber is risin' mighty steep,
And kerosene in Georgia, it ain't exactly cheap,
And fluorescent crosses are mighty hard to keep.
I guess I'll leave my cross and go.

I'm a mixed up man,

Who's in the klan.

'Cause I just found out,

That my mother was tan.

And the sovereign state of Georgia ain't sovereign any more

'Cause now it's me they're chasin' out of the door,

I guess I'll ask the mayor to let me into CORE.

I think I'll get non-violent and go.

I'm a civil rights man,

Who's out of the klan.

Now me and my wife,

And my daughter are tan.

I can lick any cracker that even has a gun,

And Mr. Robert Shelton ain't got me on the run,

And me and James Farmer will have a little fun.

And now I'm not afraid of the sun.

# # # # # #

cc: Dr. George Wiley

October 5, 1965

**M E M O R A N D U M**

TO: RALPH, ISELL, CARLOS ROJAS

FROM: ALAN GARTNER

RE: MONDAY PRESS RELEASES

As a regular and normal procedur there will be a press releases to be run, folded, stuffed, and mailed to our full (440) press list each and every Monday. Barring <u>real</u> emergencies I will expedd that will go out on Monday. I assume that you can schedule your other work to make this possible, if anyone asks you to dd work on Monday that would make this impossible, please clear this with me <u>before</u> you put aside the press

MEMORANDUM

October 5, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Attached is a schedule prepared by Jan Jennings indicating the increments which are past due to several members of our field staff. Effective this payday, Wednesday, October 6th. The following is a list of people and the annual rate of pay which is applicable:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spiver Gordon | $4900 |
| Mike Lesser | 4900 |
| Herb Callender | 4900 |
| Bruce Baines | 4900 |
| Dick Jewett | 4900 |
| Lou Smith | 5800 |
| Joyce Ware | 4900 |
| B. Elton Cox | 6400 |
| Ronnie Moore | 5500 |
| William E. Brown | 5200 |

I would like to have you in the Bookkeeping Department recheck the amounts Jan has figured on back increments owed and be sure that these total amounts are correct. This back salary will be treated as debt and will be paid off over a period of time as worked out with each individual person.

Beginning Monday, October 4, 1965 and until further notice, Judi Husbaum should be paid $70 per week on a fees and services basis. She will be temporarily attached to the Administrative Department.

I also want to confirm the adding of Walter Brooks to the payroll, effective September 9, 1965, as a Field Secretary I at the one-year step amounting to an annual rate of pay of $4900.

cc: Gloria Coleman, Ed Day

MEMO TO: SOUTHERN STAFF RE: VOTER REGISTRATION

FROM: GEORGE WILEY DATE: OCTOBER 8, 1965

The National Democratic Party is attempting to accumulate data concerning discrimination against Negroes in any phase of party activity. At a recent hearing I gave testamony concerning problems of voter registration which still exist after the passage of the Voter Rights Act. These problems are very much the responsibility of the Democratic Party, since it is the party in control throughout the South The National Democratic Party is concerned about the small number of Federal Examiners to be sent into Southern Communities, and they seem genuinely ready to apply pressure to increase the number of Examiners appointed. In order to do this, they need specific incidents of problems that have developed since the passage of the law in areas that do not have federal examiners - such as slow-downs by local registrars, herrassment to potential voters, and any other irregular activities. They also need reports of all complaints that have been sent to the Justice Department from counties without federal examiners. Judi Nusbaum will be in New Orleans on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 12 & 1 and will try to contact as many workers as possible for reports of thi kind of activity. In the meantime, it will be very helpful if you will make note of as many incidents as you can recall, giving such specifics as location, aprox. dates, & names of individuals involved, if possibl

I also suggest that workers in counties that do NOT have Federal Examiners, and would like to have one appointed, should attemp to have at least twenty individuals send complaints to the Justice Department as soon as possible, since this will greatly simplify the process of having examiners appointed.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: All Office Personnel 10/16/65
From: Ed Day, Business Manager
Subject: Mailing and Bookkeeping Procedures

In order to assist "smoother" operation of the office, please implement the following procedures, effective today:

1) If you have any need for information or data from the bookkeeping department, or its members, first direct your request to Jan Jennings, Head Bookkeeper. DO NOT MAKE YOUR REQUEST DIRECTLY TO THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THAT DEPARTMENT. This request is being made at the suggestion of the bookkeeping department, so that their schedule of operations will not be disrupted on an uncoordinated basis.

2) Have all mailings you intend to have sent out that day ready for postage metering by NO LATER THAN 4:30 p.m. The mail will be picked up at that time from ALL departments. Mail not ready by 4:30 will have to wait until the next day for metering. To cover emergencies which may arrise after 4:30, it is recommended that each department obtain a small supply of regular 5¢ and air mail 8¢ stamps. Funds for such purchases may be obtained from petty cash. In short, the business manager hereby announces his retirement from the SLMRM (Society for the Late Metering of Routine Mail).

m e m o r a n d u m

10-18-65

TO: George Wiley

FROM: Clora Coleman

RE: Personnel Management program

I think parts of each of these volumes would be very useful to us. Unfortunately, we can't order parts.

The volume on personnel policies and practices would be most valuable to me, and secondly, the Labor Relations Volumes.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 19, 1965

TO: Joyce Ware
FROM: George Wiley

There is a Rev. A. Kendall Smith of 7 West 123rd Street (Harlem), phone numbers: 427-0589 and 58097348, who is organizing some kind of protest around the fact that the city made abbig effort to clean up 125th Street when the Pope came, but does nothing about the general filfth in many of he areas of Harlem. As a result of his protest and these of other clergy in the area, the Sanitation Commissioner agreed to make a tour of Harlem with some people from the area. They want CORE representatives on the tour. They have tried to contact New York CORE, but have had difficulty getting to Funnye. He is welcome if he wishes to come, but they also want someone from the staff. I suggested you. I would like you to attend if you possibly can. Their current plans are to meet at Salem Methodist Church in Harlem at 12:30 P.M., Thursday, October 21st for briefing and the tour will begin at 1:30 P.M.

They expect this to escalate into larger protests and they want Farmer to be honorary chairman of a "Clean-up Harlem" campaign committee. Farmer is interested, but it would be important to have somebody from the staff get a firsthand look at who is involved and how the thing is developing.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 19, 1965

TO: North Central NAC members
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Field Secretary replacement for Winston Lockett

When Winston first told me he was planning to leave, I asked you for suggestions for a replacement. I understand the matter was discussed at the last conference you had in the Mid-West and you decided to attempt to make some arrangements wherein he would be willing to stay. I understand that for one reason or another, this is not working out and Winston now informs me that he will be leaving October 30th. It is therefore important that we move quickly on finding a replacement.

I would like to have your recommendations on someone to fill this position as soon as possible. I know of three possible candidates for the position at the moment. One is John Turlan from Indianapolis whom Winston Lockett recommends. His availability and interest in the job is uncertain. Second is Jerry Keller who applied for a position in response to the general advertising we did. I have the feeling, however, from people I have talked to out there, that they would prefer someone else. The third is Joycelyn McIntosh, who has field experience in North Carolina and Louisiana and who, I believe, would be interested in the position. A fourth candidate has just come up - Alvin Culpepper, who was on the task force in Louisiana for a year.

If you have additional suggestions, I hope you will let me know of them by the NAC meeting, since we should try to make an appointment right away.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 20, 1965

TO: Bookkeeping Department
FROM: George Wiley

Talked to Winston Lochett on the telephone on Monday and he indicated that he was resigning effective October 30th. He is not claiming any vatation pay beyond the vacation he has already taken and he thinks that we are even as far as his expensesaccount is concerned. That means that he is to be paid through October 30th as his final pay.

cc: Clora Coleman, Ed Day
Organization Department

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 20, 1965

TO: Ralph Rojas
FROM: George Wiley
RE: Promotion

Ed Day has given me the communication you wrote to him, reminding him of the meeting between you and Me and Ed and Clora Coleman on that date, at which we indicated to you verbally that we were promoting you to staff associate on the basis on the excellent job you had been doing in the Stencil Department. For a variety of reasons there had been no formal follow-through on this commitment. Since that time the National Action Council has frozen promotions. At the October 23rd meeting of the NAC Steering Committee I shall ask for approval of your promotion to staff associate, with an effective starting date of March 18, 1965.

I will advise you next week of their action.

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
October 20, 1965

TO: Alan Gartner
FROM: George Wiley

Mr. George Bailin, who is a teacher at Wingate High School, wishes to do volunteer work for CORE. He says he has writing skill and would like to be used in that capacity, but might do other things as well. His address is 975 Ocean Avenue, Apartment 4A, Brooklyn, N.Y. Telephone: 287-9249 (unlisted).

There is also a Mr. David Schwartz, who does fund raising and public relations for a private school here in New York, who is willing to give us some fund raising help on a volunteer basis. He was invited to meetings with the other fund raisers when that group first formed, but sort of felt that he was out of his league with Fasher and that crowd. I should thinkgwe ought to be able to find some niche for him, however. His address is 415 East 85th St., Apartment 4D, New York. Telephone RH 4-2862.

MEMORANDUM

November 9, 1965

To: Ed Day

From: Clora Coleman

Richard Haley called yesterday, November 8, to say that the 1966 automobile license plates went on sale for the State of Louisiana on November 1st (he did not know the deadline for securing said plates). Richard feels that our cars with New York plates are more than ever in jeopardy now, and would like to know what plans we have for taking care of this. I asked that he send a list of all cars involved with license numbers, serial numbers, drivers and locations, as quickly as possible.

Ben Brown referred a call from a Mrs. Glick to me yesterday. She has a blackboard, approximately 5'x 5' which she wishes to donate to CORE. I understand that it is too large to put in a cab, and would be very awkward for one person to carry. Mrs. Glick must have the blackboard taken from her office immediately, but will await word from us before offering it to anyone else.

M E M O R A N D U M

11/18/65

To: Jan Jennings, Clora Coleman, George Wiley, Carl Rachlin

From: Ed Day, Business Manager

Subject: Fees owed Jack Meyer, bail bondsman

According to Jack Meyer, we still owe him a substantial amount of $$$$ for bonding fees and forfeitures resulting from last year's World's Fair Demonstrations. We have already paid him $ 2,800.00 for such fees over the past 12 months. Our records on this matter are extremely skimpy as to exactly what these payments are for (i.e.-- how many bonds for whom, forfietures for whom, etc.). Jack has agreed to send me a detailed statement for what we have paid him so far, and what any additional debts are for.HOW DO WE DETERMINE WHETHER HIS BILLS ARE VALID AND ACCURATE?????? I myself have no way of judging such validity.

He has agreed to a payment schedule,for whatever we owe him, on the basis of 100 dollars per week. Since he claims that we still owe him several thousands of dollars, this would seem an excellent payment schedule.

How should we proceed??????

Intl Office

**MEMORANDUM**

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038

TO: Marv n Rich

FROM: James Farmer

RE: Back correspondence

I have your memorandum of November 16th. You are absolutely right about the mail which was referred to your department; it should have been referred earlier. I would suggest, however, that you should follow up on the letters to contributors who wanted questions answered. I am certain that their questions are still important in their thinking.

In reference to the Columbia University Forum, a note to them will doubtless produce another invitation.

nm

MEMORANDUM

November 29, 1965

TO: Joyce Ware
FROM: George Wiley

Sue Rice in Syracuse gave me the name of a 19 year old white guy who is interested in working in civil rights. His name is Alan Ibanez; his phone number is 516-PI 2-1410. He thinks he'd like to work in the South, but is not particularly fussy; presumably has some mechanical skills, but no experience in the movement. He will work for subsistence, or as an alternative is willing to get a part-time job to earn his own subsistence and therefore work as a volunteer for CORE. I think this latter option is the viable one, because we have no task force positions available, particularly for inexperienced people. I would suggest that what we would want to do with this fellow is to see if we could get him set up with a part-time job in a city where we have some experienced person working with whom he could sort of understudy and be a sort of an assistant. Since we would like to get additional people in the North, I think either Herb Callender in Baltimore or LouiSmith with his Operation Bootstrap in Los Angeles are the two most likely possibilities.

Would you call this fellow, have him come in and interview him. Find out his experience, qualifications, background, interests and willingness to work on such a proposition as this. After you have talked with him, I'd like you to broach the possibility with Herb or Lou, whoever seems most appropriate.

MEMORANDUM

December 9, 1965

TO: Clora Coleman, Office Manager
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Problems with George Wiley's Norelco dictaphone

The one in my office: the on/off switch does not work; the counting device does not work; the recording switch needs a new knob, and the rapid rewind switch or clutch does not always engage, so it won't always rewind properly.

The one I have at home, which is the gray one - the newest one we have - has difficulty that is apparently in the replay switch, in that you sometimes can hear no sound whatsoever when you try to play it back. I have found that on tinkering with the switches a few times, I can get the sound to come on, but it's as though there is a faulty connection.

The counter on the one Nancy uses does not work properly.

MEMORANDUM

December 16, 1965

TO: George Wiley, Alan Gartner, Clora Coleman, Jan Jennings
FROM: Ed Day

It has recently come to my attention that contributions made to accounts other than the regular CORE account (Mississippi account, CEP account) do not get recorded - and never have been recorded - on the files being kept by the Stencil Department. I understand that this is because the Stencil Department does not normally receive this information. This has resulted in serious errors in our records, as far as our contributors are concerned.

1) Shouldn't this be changed immediately?

2) What should be done about the many people (many of them large contributors) who received grossly inaccurate budget appeal cards?

**MEMORANDUM**

December 16, 1965

TO: Department Heads
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Money requisitions

We now have sufficiently large numbers of people authorized to commit the expenditure of CORE funds that some problems are arising with Ed and Clora not being able tokeep tight enough control on cash flow. From now on, no checks will be written unless the requisition authorizing the expenditure has either Ed Day's or Clora Coleman's signature.

MEMORANDUM

December 22, 1965

TO: Stencil Room
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director

Regional Action Council members (not NAC) should be added to the Chapter Chairman list. We now have the NAC, staff and Chapter Chairmen on the list, so this would make a fourth separate category. The only people that need be added are the people who are not chapter chairmen - Sue Rice, 1034 Madison Street, Syracuse,- is one example. A list of the Northeast Region is attached.

cc: Ed Day, Alan Gartner
Organization Dept.
Sue Rice

FR

MEMORANDUM

December 28, 1965

TO: Messrs. Farmer & Wiley, All Department Heads, Staff Associates in Fund-Raising

FROM: Alan Gartner

Mr. Farmer's departure from CORE must be seen as having deep and significant effects on our fund-raising activities. Naturally, certain areas of fund-raising will be reduced as a result of his departure. On the other hand, one would hope that the new national director will provide, among other qualifications, fund-raising potential.

More immediate, however, is what weedo in the next two months. The opportunity for a major salute to Mr. Farmer ought to be high in our minds. I know a number of people have discussed this. As we may want to shoot for a target in the second half of February, we will need to move very rapidly in developing plans and carrying them out. For example, we would need to have a firm outline of what we want to do by January 7th, thus giving us six weeks to put the show on. Among proposals which have been made is a major ($50 or $100 plate) dinner, a major benefit performance at a place such as Town Hall or Carnegie Hall or Lincoln Center. Also proposed have been combinations or variances of the previous suggestion. Even grander is the suggestion for CORE chapter testimonial dinners, perhaps tied to the New York occasion by closed circuit television.

In any case, we need to get hold of this opportunity and move ahead. I would appreciate your as soon as possible suggestions or proposals and then your support for this event as it develops.

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Clora Coleman, Jan Jennings, George Wiley, James Farmer, Lula F.
From: Edwin Day, Business Manager
Subject: Bookkeeping Machine--terms

The original purchase price on the bookkeeping machine, from Midtown Keyboard, was $3,500. No contracts or other papers were ever signed on the agreement. It was a mutual verbal agreement between Mr. Quentin Beaver (a partner in the firm), Lula Farmer, and Myself. This agreement was made last spring (1965). Durring the summer, Beaver became concerned regarding the financial state of CORE, and to reasure him a schedule of more rapid payments was set up. According to this schedule, Midtown was to be paid in Full durring the early Fall of 1965. In consideration for this, $300.00 on the purchase price was discounted (in consideration for shorter period of time they would have their capital tied up).

However, both due to our own inability to get the machine operative, and Midtown's inability to provide training as a result of health problems of Mr. Beaver, the machine has never become fully operational --a prior condition before full payment could be ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~X justifiably made.

Upon receipt of the machine (I believe in June, 1965) an innitial payment of $1,500.00 was made. No further payments have been made since them...althuugh some tentative promises were made for payments of $500.00 per month in November and December. The more recent failure to make the machine operable is primarily our fault or responsibility--since it was put off in order for the audit to be prepared.

Beaver called Monday, January 10, 1966 (I believe returning a call from Brenda, who requested some assistance in putting the 1966 payrolls on the machine--as we have planned) He was particularly concerned regarding the receipt of some payments. This should be given high priority--so that we will get full cooperation in finally making the machine operational.

Most of the training has been completed, although the skills are now probably "rusty" from not having been used for the past two months. ~~EX~~ WE SHOULD PROCEED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, UNDER JAN'S DIRECTION, TO MAKE THE MACHINE OPERATIONAL.

SOME PAYMENT SHOULD BE MADE TO BEAVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. --in our phone conversation he referred to the figure of $3,500.00, disregarding the $300.00 discount. This is probably a reasonable position for him to take, since the conditions for that discount were never met. I RECCOMMEND THAT WE GO ALONG WITH THE $3,500.00 FIGURE (balance of $2,000.00 due) ON THE CONDITION THAT THERE BE FOUR PAYMENTS OF $500.00 DURRING THE MONTHS OF JAN., FEB., MARCH, AND APRIL. CLORA SHOULD HANDLE THIS NEGOTIATION; JAN SHOULD HANDLE ALL ASPECTS OF GETTING THE MACHINE OPERATIONAL.

To: Stencil Department and Department Heads

From: Alan Gartner

RE: Stencil Department Supervision January 4, 1966

As you may know, Isell is on what may be a protracted vacation. In this period, I have assigned Ben Peterson as supervisor of Stencil Room operations. All matters which have normally been handled through Isell should now be submitted to Ben. If there are any questions, please contact me.

1/5/6

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Clora Coleman, Jan Jennings, George Wiley, James Farmer
From: Edwin Day, Business Consultant
Subject: Payments to Jack Meyer for bonding fees

Per my previous memorandums, payments on the world"s fair and other bonding done by Jack Meyer wave been arranged on a weekly basis of $100.00 per week untilM the termination of the balance. (Please see previous memoranduma for details of those bills, total balance, and related questions regarding the validity and appropriateness of the bills). A REGULAR SYSTEM FOR THE MAKING OF THESE PAYMENTS SHOULD BE SET UP AND ADHEARED TO. WHEN AND IF CASH FLOW PROHIBITS MAKING OF ANY PAYMENT(S), JACK MEYER SHOULD BE CALLED IN ADVANCE, SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO PROBLEMS. THESE BILLS ARE PAYABLE UPON DEMAND IN FULL AT ANY TIME, SHOULD MR. MEYER DECIDE THAT NECESSARY.

Jack Meyer
130 White Street
New York, New York
Phone: WO 6 - 4855

1/7/65

# M E M O R A N D U M

To: Herb Callandar, Clora Coleman, Jan Jennings, George Wiley, James Farmer
From: Edwin Day, Business Manager
Subject: EXPENSE ADVANCES FOR THE FIELD

Expense advances are based on the monthly budget for a particular operation. This monthly budget is divided by the number of days in a particular month and then calculated on a seven day-Monday thru Sunday Basis.

For Example, Walter Brooks receives $125.00 per month. This figure --for the month of Janauary--is divided into 31 days (since ther are 31 days in Jan--For Feb. you would divide it by 28 days). This yields a daily expense advance of $4.03. (4.03 x 31 = 124.93) except for the last day of the month when he arbitrarily receives an additional 6¢ to total $125.00 for the month.

Expense advances are for seven day periods. Therefore, Walter Brooks would receive $28.21 per week as his expense advance. However, since the first two days in January (Saturday Jan. 1 & Sunday Jan 2) fall at the end of the previous week, a special separate expense advance of $8.06 must be made to cover these days. (WHENEVER AN EXPENSE ADVANCE WEEK FALLS INTO TWO MONTHS, SEPARATE ADVANCES ARE MADE TO THE PORTIONS OF THE WEEK WHIEH FALL INTO EACH MONTH, BASED ON THE DAILY EXPENSE ADVANCE AMOUNT PER DAY FOR EACH MONTH. SEPARATE EXPENSE REPORTS ARE FILED FOR EACH PORTION OF THE WEEK) The same type of situation applies to the 31st day of january, since it falls into a week which runs into the month of February. Therefore, a separate advance is made for this day ($4.03). However, since it is the last day of the month, 6¢ must be added to bring the total monthly advance to $125.00. Therefore the expense advance would be for $4.09.

These principles are applied to all expense advances to the field, including the Southern Regional Office. (This does not apply to special ad hoc expense advances for a special trip, etc.)

At present the following monthly budgets are in effect

Louis Smith-- $250.00 (which includes payments by him for car lease & ins
Mike Lesser-- $175.00 (which includes an allowance for operation of his own personal car)
Antoine Perot-- $125.00 (based on CORE supplying him a car)
Anthony Riley-- $125.00 (he is presently using a V.W. on a three month lease to himself, which I believe expires in the end of either Jan. or Feb-- CORE paid $225.00 in advance for the car lease)
Walter Brooks-- $125.00 (based on CORE supplying him a car)
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE -- $ 3,639.25

**MEMORANDUM**

January 11, 1966

**TO:** Alan Gartner
**FROM:** George Wiley
**RE:** Your memorandum of December 28

I think there ought to be a meeting of the whole fund raising staff as soon as possible with Farmer, McKissick and myself, followed fairly quickly with a meeting of the same people with the Fund Raising Advisory Committee.

MEMORANDUM

January 13, 1966

TO: All Department Heads

FROM: George Wiley

Floyd McKissick is coming to New York Sunday Evening. He will be staying at the Belmont Plaza if anyone needs to get in touch with him He plans to leave early in the morning to go out with a Realtor from Harlem to look at the potential sites for the new National office. He expects to be back here by early afternoon . I am scheduling a meeting of all Department Heads for 3:00 P.M. Monday on the assumption that Floyd will be in the office by then. It will be in Farmer's office. Please be prompt.

CORE Structure

MEMORANDUM

TO: James Farmer and Richard Haley

FROM: Gordan R. Carey

With the proliferation of CORE chapters and CORE activities it becomes rather confusing sometimes as to whether a project is being sponsored by National CORE or by the local chapter.

I would like to suggest that at the NAC, or at some other appropiate time, this matter be discussed. I would suggest that some directive go out to the chapters instructing them that in giving indorsements to speakers, meetings and organizations; or in making policy statements and public releases they should identify themselves as the such-and-such chapter of CORE rather than simply refering to themselves as the Congress of Racial Equality.

MEMORANDUM

February 2, 1966

TO: Fund Raising Department, Herb Callender, Ben Peterson, Ralph Rojas
FROM: Floyd McKissick, National Director-Elect

On Wednesday, February 9th at 2:00 o'clock in my office there will be a meeting to discuss and decide upon the kind of publicity, pamphlets, leaflets, advertiseng, etc., as well as general procedure we will use to initate the Associate Membership drive.

I would like you all to be present. Please circulate this memo and initial it after reading.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund

BOARD MEMBERS

1. Andrew E. Norman
Palisades
New York — 914 - EL 9-2155

2. Adele Addison (Miss)
Five Riverside Drive
New York, New York — TR 4-0557

3. John P. Allison, Esq.
430 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10022 — 421-7200

4. Shelley Appleton
275 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10001 — WA 9-2600

5. James Baldwin
470 West End Avenue
New York, New York

6. Katrina McCormick Barnes (Mrs.)
419 East 50 Street
New York, New York 10022 — PL 2-7365

7. Dr. Kenneth B. Clark
Northside Center for
Child Development, Inc.
31 West 110 Street
New York, New York — EN 9-6464

8. Charlotte Devree (Mrs.)
Five Gramercy Park
New York, New York — GR 3-7065

9. Robert F. Drinan, S. J.
Dean, Boston College Law School
Brighton, Massachusetts 02135

10. William Ellis, Esq.
41 East 42 Street, Room 300
New York, New York 10017 — TN 7-0180

- more -

Metropolitan Applied Research Center

MARC

Atlanta, Fulton and Dekalb, Ga., 487,455 1.

| County | Total | Black | White Voting-Age Pop. | Black Voting-Age Pop. | % White Reg. | % Black Reg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dekalb | 256,782 | 22,412 | 148,167 | 12,407 | 81.1 | 63.4 |
| Fulton | 556,326 | 193,403 | 247,892 | 117,049 | 69.4 | 59.7 |

Baltimore, Maryland 2.

CRM Estimate 1965

| Total | Negro | % |
|---|---|---|
| 930,000 | 378,000 | 41 |

No information on the white and black percentages of registered voters available.

Fleming, G.J. All Negro Ticket

4th Legislative District - Mid '50's

~~3[illegible]~~ 300,049 Black reg. voters

220,945 White " "

57% of all reg. voters are black

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1. Voter Registration In The South, Summer 1966. Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council, Inc. and U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Supplementary Reports, Series PC(S1)-52, "Negro Population, by County: 1960 and 1950." U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1966.

2. The Negro Population: 1965 Estimates And 1970 Projections. Center for Research In Marketing, Inc., RD #3, Peekskill, New York.

Mr. McKinnels:

One of the duties outlined in Proposal I was Area-selection. Consequently, the work I started was based on your notes.

Alvin Walker

PROPOSAL #1

## I. Program Formulation

| Black Power: A National Program | Self-Determination or Participating Democracy: Southern Project |
|---|---|
| 1. Political Power | 1a) Voter Registration<br>b) Citizenship Education - i) Rights<br>ii) Duties<br>iii) Responsibilities |
| 2. Economic Power | 2a) Co-ops<br>b) Consumer Education<br>c) Employment Center<br>d) Housing |
| Improved Self-Image<br>3. Psychology (Image) | 3. Freedom School Concept<br>"Life-relevant" Education, e.g., Comm. Bus. College |
| Important<br>4. Law Enforcement | 4. Community Protection Organizations<br>a) Neighborhood Patrols<br>b) Property Protection Measures |
| Development<br>5. Training and Leadership<br>of Militant | 5a) Psychodrama à la Free Southern Theatre<br>b) ~~Situational Stress Test~~<br>~~c) "Life-relevant" Education~~<br>d) Readings<br>e) Fund Raising |
| 6. Utilization of Black Consumer Power | 6. Selective Purchasing |

## II. Program Funding

| | |
|---|---|
| Voter Registration Program | Ford, Taconic and Field |
| Cooperatives | Labor Dept.-OEO; National Co-op, Urban League, Commerce Dept., HEW, etc. |
| Freedom School Concept)<br>Commerical School )<br>Adult Education ) | Labor Dept., HEW, Ford, and Private Industries |

III. Program Operation - 1) Selection of Sites
2) Selection of Strategies

Program to be carried in N.C., S.C., Fla., Vir., La. - 2 very rural projects in counties where Blacks are 50% of population or more.

In 5 Southern metropolitan areas.

The total package could be sold in parts.

Duties

1. Prepare proposal - prepare, $$ tag
2. Area-selection
3. Peddle program
4. Go to Washington - Dept. of Labor
5. Foundation contacts

Proposal #1

Black Power: A National Program - Self-Determination: A Southern Project

I. Notes on Area Selection and Program Formulation

A. Criteria for Area Selection.

1. Program is to be operationalized in N. C., S. C., Fla., Vir., and La.

2. Two very rural communities where Blacks are 50% or more of the total population are to be selected.

3. Five Southern, metropolitan areas are to be selected.

4. All areas in which the program is to be operationalized should be in the broadcast area of a "Negro" radio station. (The rationale for this requirement will be clarified at a later point.)

B. Program Formulation.

1. The need for 'reality-based" programs. A strategic problem facing the Human Rights Struggle is the formulation of viable programs; however, much of this difficulty is due to either an apparent inability or disinclination to apply social-scientific expertise in the formulation of such programs. Moreover, a necessary step in the formulation of any viable course of action is the utilization of as much information relevant to the proposed action as is 'economically' possible. In situations where no data relevant to the proposed action is available, then it becomes necessary to employ research expertise in the acquisition of the necessary data. Therefore, the first step in the formulation of a "reality-based" community-action program is the acquisition of information relevant to the community in which the program is to be operationalized.

2. Inherent weakness of 'traditional' community-action programs operationalized in Black communities. As Charles Keil has noted, "...the fact that the...(Afro-American)...is colored and an outcast has almost hidden the fact that...(Afro-Americans) have a culture."[1] Not only is Keil's insight highly provocative, but by implication, also points to one of the inherent weaknesses of 'traditional' community-action programs operationalized in Black communities.

A word is necessary on the definition of 'traditional' community-action programs, viz., in the Deep South. Such a program is imposed on a community by "outsiders" to that community in such a manner that some specious, i.e., arbitrary notion of the 'needs' of the community are assumed to reflect the true state of affairs in the community. This is obviously a highly improbable assumption.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

1. Keil, C., Urban Blues, Chicago, Ill.: University of Chicago, 1966, p. 205.

3. Rationale for the proposed research project. An extended statement by Merriam is appropriate at this point:

> ...songs lead as well as follow, and political and social movements, often expressed through song because of the license it gives, shape and force the moulding of public opinion. Song-texts provide the student of human behavior with some of the richest material he has available for analysis, but their full potential remains to be exploited.[2]

The relation between social and cultural factors that shape song-texts can be investigated, and ideally, understood at various levels of explanation. Since the focus here is semantic, the connective device between the social and cultural factors and the music is the themistic content of song-texts, explicated by means of content analysis.[3]

The resulting data can then be analyzed on a personal or psychological and nomothetic level (i.e., establishing cultural norms).

The foregoing conceptual model[4] may be diagramed as follows:

| Kind of Explanation | Connective Device | Level of Analysis |
|---|---|---|
| Semantic | Content Analysis (viz., valve-analysis[5]) | Nomothetic, personality configurations. |

A thorough analysis of a large body of "popular" song-texts from the various genres would help to clarify the varying sorts of adjustment to living conditions and the attitudinal sets that accompany those patterns as they obtain in the respective communities,[6] Moreover, such an analysis could make it possible to strike

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2. Merriam, A.P., The Anthropology of Music, Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern Univ., 1964, p.208.
3. There are applications of content analysis which reveal something about the various conditions which come to make the content what it is. Here the communication content is treated as an indicator (i.e., of causal factors) rather than for its own sake. The central concern in this application is developing insight into both the consumers and producers of communications.
4. Keil, op. cit. p.205.
5. White, R. K., Valve-Analysis: The Nature and Use of the Method. New York: Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, 1951. This investigator's conceptual system employs categories for describing valves "embedded" in verbal materials.
6. A simple manner for making this determination is to analyze record-buying patterns for individual communities.

quickly through protective mechanisms to arrive at an understanding of the "ethos" of the particular community and to gain some perspective of psychological problems and processes peculiar to it.

In conclusion, out of such an analysis, it may be possible to construct "reality-based" programs tailored to the dynamisms of each community in which an action program is to be initiated.

| | | |

- Table 1.- Social Characteristics Of The Population And Income In 1959 for Atlanta, Ga. And Baltimore, Md.

| Subject | Atlanta, Ga. | | Baltimore, Maryland | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Nonwhite | Total | Nonwhite |
| Place of Work | | | | |
| All Workers | 391,156 | 83,613 | 355,576 | 111,104 |
| School Enrollment | | | | |
| Total Enrolled 5 to 34 yrs. old | 251,476 | 59,787 | 211,728 | 85,879 |
| Years of School Completed | | | | |
| No Years Completed | 4,596 | 5,184 | 5,750 | 4,128 |
| Elementary: 1-4 yrs. | 23,853 | 24,290 | 24,877 | 24,153 |
| 5-6 yrs. | 25,437 | 20,670 | 37,082 | 28,132 |
| 7 yrs. | 19,678 | 11,190 | 24,820 | 16,912 |
| 8 yrs. | 22,090 | 9,847 | 42,638 | 22,390 |
| High School: 1-3 yrs. | 46,766 | 21,043 | 51,152 | 35,348 |
| 4 yrs. | 49,822 | 13,742 | 35,848 | 20,905 |
| College: 1-3 yrs | 29,613 | 4,179 | 15,086 | 5,929 |
| 4-4+ yrs. | 33,017 | 3,837 | 19,319 | 5,452 |
| Median School Year Completed | 11.0 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 8.4 |
| Employment Status | | | | |
| Male, 14 yrs + over | 331,087 | 68,214 | 321,832 | 101,239 |
| Employed | 250,180 | 47,383 | 230,667 | 68,577 |
| Unemployed | 8,097 | 2,242 | 16,688 | 7,730 |
| Female, 14 yrs + over | 372,944 | 83,316 | 356,293 | 111,356 |
| Employed | 145,010 | 37,504 | 131,644 | 44,795 |
| Unemployed | 6,055 | 2,062 | 8,294 | 4,510 |
| Income | | | | |
| Median Income Families | | $3,033 | | $4,123 |
| Families and Unrel. Ind. | | $2,505 | | $3,354 |
| Husband-Wife Families, One Earner, 2 Children under 18 | $37,343 | | $22,128 | |
| Median Income | $4,602 | | $5,997 | |

U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Census of population: 1960; the eighteenth decennial census of the United States. [Washington, 1961] Volume I, parts 11, 20, 35, 42, +48.

# Table F1.- Nonwhites By Age And Sex, For Florida, By Size of Place, 1960, And Urban And Rural Residence.

| Age By Sex | 1960 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural | | |
| | | Total | Urbanized Areas | | Other Urban | | Total | Places of 1,000 to 2,500 | Other Rural |
| | | | Central Cities | Urban Fringes | Places of 10,000 or More | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | | | |
| **Total,** | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 887,679 | 677,262 | 295,851 | 142,312 | 137,954 | 101,135 | 210,427 | 38,266 | 172,161 |
| Under 1 Year | 28,995 | 22,187 | 9,524 | 5,150 | 4,214 | 3,299 | 6,808 | 1,262 | 5,546 |
| Under 5 Years | 137,649 | 105,160 | 44,484 | 24,737 | 20,156 | 15,783 | 32,489 | 6,167 | 26,322 |
| Under 18 Years | 379,600 | 283,122 | 116,920 | 66,061 | 56,563 | 43,578 | 96,478 | 17,709 | 78,769 |
| 21 Years + Over | 470,261 | 365,573 | 166,843 | 70,555 | 74,582 | 53,593 | 104,688 | 19,048 | 85,640 |
| Median Age | 23.0 | 23.7 | 26.1 | 20.6 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 |
| **Male,** | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 436,190 | 327,249 | 141,674 | 69,042 | 66,842 | 49,691 | 108,941 | 19,017 | 89,924 |
| Under 1 Year | 14,427 | 11,042 | 4,717 | 2,569 | 2,119 | 1,637 | 3,385 | 596 | 2,789 |
| Under 5 Years | 68,643 | 52,282 | 22,153 | 12,320 | 10,098 | 7,711 | 16,361 | 3,080 | 13,281 |
| Under 18 Years | 188,448 | 139,972 | 57,668 | 32,876 | 27,924 | 21,504 | 48,476 | 8,866 | 39,610 |
| 21 Years + Over | 229,214 | 173,709 | 78,378 | 33,503 | 35,434 | 26,194 | 55,505 | 9,417 | 46,088 |
| Median Age | 22.7 | 23.1 | 24.5 | 19.8 | 23.3 | 23.1 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 21.8 |
| **Female,** | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 451,489 | 350,003 | 154,177 | 73,270 | 71,112 | 51,444 | 101,486 | 19,249 | 82,237 |
| Under 1 Year | 14,568 | 11,145 | 4,807 | 2,581 | 2,095 | 1,662 | 3,423 | 666 | 2,757 |
| Under 5 Years | 69,006 | 52,878 | 22,331 | 12,417 | 10,058 | 8,072 | 16,128 | 3,087 | 13,041 |
| Under 18 Years | 191,152 | 143,150 | 59,252 | 33,185 | 28,639 | 22,074 | 48,002 | 8,843 | 39,159 |
| 21 Years + Over | 241,047 | 191,864 | 88,465 | 37,052 | 38,948 | 27,399 | 49,183 | 9,631 | 39,552 |
| Median Age | 23.3 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 21.3 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 19.9 | 21.1 | 19.7 |

Table $F_2$. - Nonwhite Population - Social Characteristics And Employment Status For Selected Urban Areas Of 10,000 Or More: 1960

| Subject | Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood | Jacksonville | Miami | Pensacola | Tampa-St Petersburg | West Palm Beach | Lakeland | Daytona Beach |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place Of Work | | | | | | | | |
| All Workers | 20,660 | 38,013 | 55,687 | 12,450 | 33,796 | 23,667 | 3,269 | 4,529 |
| School Enrollment | | | | | | | | |
| Total Enrolled, 5 to 34 yrs. old | 14,050 | 26,336 | 31,692 | 10,316 | 20,788 | 11,779 | 2,018 | 3,415 |
| Years of School Completed | | | | | | | | |
| No Years Completed | 1,274 | 2,737 | 2,879 | 826 | 2,591 | 1,526 | 287 | 267 |
| Elementary 1-4 yrs. | 5,888 | 11,261 | 12,992 | 3,653 | 9,872 | 7,214 | 1,052 | 1,314 |
| 5-6 yrs. | 4,619 | 8,752 | 12,184 | 2,922 | 7,939 | 5,498 | 711 | 759 |
| 7 yrs. | 2,094 | 4,473 | 5,679 | 1,356 | 4,118 | 2,217 | 361 | 346 |
| 8 yrs. | 2,725 | 6,740 | 7,902 | 1,797 | 5,387 | 2,376 | 407 | 502 |
| High School: 1-3 yrs. | 3,913 | 9,277 | 12,608 | 3,520 | 7,969 | 3,828 | 676 | 1,084 |
| 4 yrs. | 1,959 | 6,145 | 8,364 | 2,086 | 4,262 | 2,062 | 517 | 725 |
| College: 1-3 yrs. | 342 | 1,781 | 1,954 | 479 | 1,013 | 541 | 146 | 385 |
| 4+ yrs | 545 | 1,626 | 1,702 | 465 | 1,131 | 594 | 141 | 352 |
| Median School Year Completed | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.4 |
| Employment Status | | | | | | | | |
| Male, 14 yrs. + over | 15,995 | 31,902 | 43,207 | 11,080 | 28,390 | 18,616 | 2,607 | 3,411 |
| Employed | 12,093 | 21,924 | 32,012 | 6,891 | 19,887 | 14,529 | 1,897 | 2,455 |
| Unemployed | 811 | 1,465 | 2,465 | 750 | 1,304 | 503 | 142 | 215 |
| Female, 14 yrs + over | 16,831 | 36,998 | 45,842 | 12,535 | 30,308 | 16,044 | 2,903 | 4,318 |
| Employed | 9,151 | 16,261 | 24,932 | 5,356 | 14,401 | 9,838 | 1,459 | 2,156 |
| Unemployed | 595 | 1,089 | 2,158 | 567 | 809 | 496 | 61 | 235 |
| Income | | | | | | | | |
| Median Income: Families | $3,127 | $3,102 | $3,367 | $2,882 | $2,996 | $2,802 | $2,704 | $2,756 |
| Families and Unrel. Indiv. | $2,624 | $2,366 | $2,705 | $2,401 | $2,316 | $1,972 | $2,150 | $1,963 |

Table L. - Nonwhites By Age And Sex, For Louisiana, By Size of Place, 1960, And Urban And Rural Residence.

| Age By Sex | 1960 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural | | |
| | | Total | Urbanized Areas | | Other Urban | | Total | Places of 1,000 to 2,500 | Other Rural |
| | | | Central Cities | Urban Fringes | Places of 10,000 or More | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | | | |
| Total, All Ages | 3,257,022 | 2,040,606 | 1,059,927 | 357,039 | 325,214 | 318,426 | 1,194,416 | 130,137 | 1,066,279 |
| Under 1 Year | 87,912 | 55,882 | 27,012 | 10,837 | 9,113 | 8,920 | 32,030 | 3,512 | 28,518 |
| Under 5 Years | 422,723 | 265,112 | 125,657 | 53,836 | 42,373 | 43,246 | 157,611 | 17,025 | 140,586 |
| Under 18 Years | 1,315,356 | 795,733 | 382,345 | 152,945 | 128,459 | 131,984 | 519,623 | 53,292 | 466,331 |
| 21 Years + Over | 1,803,805 | 1,175,395 | 632,080 | 190,401 | 179,058 | 173,856 | 628,410 | 72,240 | 556,170 |
| Median Age | 25.3 | 26.4 | 28.5 | 23.6 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 23.3 | 25.9 | 23.0 |
| Male, All Ages | 1,592,254 | 990,126 | 503,510 | 176,704 | 156,791 | 153,121 | 602,128 | 62,948 | 539,180 |
| Under 1 Year | 44,427 | 28,330 | 13,673 | 5,595 | 4,589 | 4,473 | 16,097 | 1,755 | 14,342 |
| Under 5 Years | 214,630 | 134,361 | 63,590 | 27,317 | 21,539 | 21,915 | 80,269 | 8,555 | 71,714 |
| Under 18 Years | 665,820 | 400,552 | 191,993 | 77,478 | 64,654 | 66,427 | 265,268 | 26,762 | 238,506 |
| 21 Years + Over | 860,951 | 549,224 | 291,279 | 93,089 | 83,761 | 81,100 | 311,727 | 33,951 | 277,776 |
| Median Age | 24.4 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 24.7 | 22.4 |
| Female, All Ages | 1,664,768 | 1,070,480 | 556,417 | 180,335 | 168,423 | 165,305 | 594,288 | 67,189 | 527,099 |
| Under 1 Year | 43,485 | 27,552 | 13,339 | 5,242 | 4,524 | 4,447 | 15,933 | 1,757 | 14,176 |
| Under 5 Years | 208,093 | 130,751 | 62,067 | 26,519 | 20,834 | 21,331 | 77,342 | 8,470 | 68,872 |
| Under 18 Years | 649,536 | 395,181 | 190,352 | 75,467 | 63,805 | 65,557 | 254,355 | 26,530 | 227,825 |
| 21 Years + Over | 942,854 | 626,171 | 340,806 | 97,312 | 95,297 | 92,756 | 316,683 | 38,289 | 278,394 |
| Median Age | 26.2 | 27.4 | 29.8 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 23.9 | 27.0 | 23.5 |

Table L2. - Nonwhite Population - Social Characteristics And Employment Status for Selected Parishes In Louisiana: 1960

| Subject | Caddo | Desoto | E. Carroll | Madison | Tensas | W. Feliciana |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place of Work | | | | | | |
| All Workers | 25,892 | 3,230 | 1,734 | 2,116 | 1,439 | 1,301 |
| School Enrollment | | | | | | |
| Total Enrolled 5 to 34 yrs. old | 22,666 | 4,384 | 2,923 | 2,983 | 2,396 | 2,302 |
| Years of School Completed | | | | | | |
| No Years Completed | 3,802 | 704 | 571 | 826 | 580 | 457 |
| Elementary: 1-4 yrs. | 10,340 | 2,484 | 1,410 | 1,796 | 1,311 | 1,467 |
| 5-6 yrs. | 6,535 | 1,207 | 730 | 919 | 715 | 725 |
| 7 yrs. | 4,106 | 498 | 298 | 372 | 219 | 347 |
| 8 yrs. | 3,565 | 394 | 249 | 353 | 116 | 306 |
| High School: 1-3 yrs. | 5,282 | 473 | 306 | 330 | 178 | 339 |
| 4 yrs. | 2,715 | 169 | 92 | 139 | 63 | 122 |
| College: 1-3 yrs. | 456 | 97 | 19 | 17 | 29 | 65 |
| 4-4+ yrs. | 986 | 148 | 82 | 79 | 39 | 36 |
| Median School Years Completed | 6.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| Employment Status | | | | | | |
| Male, 14 yrs + over | 22,838 | 4,067 | 2,295 | 2,945 | 1,933 | 3,546 |
| Employed | 14,000 | 2,221 | 1,198 | 1,548 | 1,104 | 974 |
| Unemployed | 1,260 | 180 | 126 | 233 | 57 | 102 |
| Female, 14 yrs + over | 28,084 | 4,664 | 2,851 | 3,459 | 2,541 | 1,938 |
| Employed | 12,458 | 1,080 | 694 | 695 | 468 | 356 |
| Unemployed | 862 | 88 | 44 | 165 | 48 | 56 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Median Income: Families | $2,357 | $1,472 | $1,569 | $1,585 | $1,178 | $1,539 |
| Families and Unrel. Indiv. | $1,893 | $1,428 | $1,264 | $1,211 | $929 | $1,292 |

Prison parish

Note: In West Feliciana Parish

Table NC.1.- Nonwhites By Age And Sex, For North Carolina, By Size of Place, 1960, And Urban And Rural Residence

| Age By Sex | 1960 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural | | |
| | | Total | Central Cities | Urban Fringes | Places of 10,000 or More | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | Total | Places of 1,000 to 2,500 | Other Rural |
| **Total,** | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 1,156,870 | 457,167 | 202,077 | 4,659 | 145,392 | 85,039 | 689,703 | 44,705 | 654,998 |
| Under 1 Year | 33,567 | 12,584 | 5,497 | 107 | 4,560 | 2,420 | 20,983 | 1,182 | 19,801 |
| Under 5 Years | 166,806 | 61,492 | 26,742 | 552 | 22,299 | 11,899 | 105,314 | 6,115 | 99,199 |
| Under 18 Years | 549,355 | 191,632 | 80,892 | 1,890 | 70,870 | 37,980 | 357,723 | 19,988 | 337,735 |
| 21 Years and Over | 550,929 | 244,304 | 110,132 | 2,556 | 87,734 | 43,882 | 306,625 | 23,009 | 283,616 |
| Median Age | 19.5 | 23.7 | 24.2 | 25.2 | 23.7 | 22.4 | 17.8 | 22.4 | 17.6 |
| **Male,** | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 562,272 | 212,487 | 93,928 | 2,460 | 76,487 | 39,612 | 349,785 | 21,116 | 328,669 |
| Under 1 Year | 16,583 | 6,229 | 2,691 | 44 | 2,266 | 1,228 | 10,354 | 574 | 9,780 |
| Under 5 Years | 83,213 | 30,614 | 13,238 | 280 | 11,168 | 5,930 | 52,597 | 3,056 | 49,541 |
| Under 18 Years | 274,970 | 94,555 | 39,648 | 971 | 35,107 | 18,829 | 180,415 | 9,944 | 170,471 |
| 21 Years and Over | 258,571 | 108,415 | 49,423 | 1,379 | 38,399 | 19,214 | 150,156 | 10,320 | 139,836 |
| Median Age | 18.8 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 26.8 | 21.2 | 19.8 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 17.4 |
| **Female,** | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 594,598 | 244,680 | 108,149 | 2,199 | 88,905 | 45,427 | 349,918 | 23,589 | 326,329 |
| Under 1 Year | 16,984 | 6,355 | 2,806 | 63 | 2,294 | 1,192 | 10,629 | 608 | 10,021 |
| Under 5 Years | 83,593 | 30,876 | 13,504 | 272 | 11,131 | 5,969 | 52,717 | 3,059 | 49,658 |
| Under 18 Years | 274,385 | 97,077 | 41,244 | 919 | 35,763 | 19,151 | 177,308 | 10,044 | 167,264 |
| 21 Years and Over | 292,358 | 135,889 | 60,909 | 1,177 | 49,335 | 24,468 | 156,469 | 12,689 | 143,780 |
| Median Age | 20.5 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 25.5 | 24.6 | 18.1 | 24.5 | 17.8 |

Table N.C.2 -- Nonwhites ~~Pop, Age, Area, Sex~~ Population - Social Characteristics And Employment Status, for Selected Counties In North Carolina: 1960

| Subject | Bertie | Edgecombe | Halifax | Lenoir | Pitt | Robeson |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place of Work | | | | | | |
| All Workers | 3,563 | 7,442 | 8,066 | 6,232 | 7,974 | 13,625 |
| School Enrollment | | | | | | |
| Total Enrolled 5 to 34 years old | 4,418 | 8,098 | 10,091 | 6,701 | 9,255 | 14,880 |
| Years of School Completed | | | | | | |
| No Years Completed | 258 | 989 | 1,237 | 622 | 1,174 | 1,444 |
| Elementary: 1-4 yrs. | 1,626 | 3,703 | 4,319 | 2,444 | 4,190 | 5,575 |
| 5-6 yrs. | 1,201 | 2,011 | 2,494 | 1,781 | 2,391 | 3,463 |
| 7 yrs. | 688 | 1,138 | 1,319 | 1,124 | 1,406 | 2,330 |
| 8 yrs. | 526 | 746 | 802 | 927 | 876 | 1,633 |
| High School: 1-3 yrs. | 743 | 1,242 | 1,143 | 1,405 | 1,259 | 2,565 |
| 4 yrs. | 377 | 791 | 496 | 743 | 605 | 1,209 |
| College: 1-3 yrs. | 80 | 136 | 90 | 121 | 198 | 413 |
| 4-4+ yrs. | 133 | 388 | 296 | 360 | 329 | 668 |
| Median School Year Completed | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.5 |
| Employment Status | | | | | | |
| Male, 14 yrs. + over | 4,049 | 7,341 | 9,019 | 6,174 | 8,101 | 13,945 |
| Employed | 2,650 | 5,025 | 5,683 | 3,774 | 5,162 | 9,073 |
| Unemployed | 95 | 359 | 370 | 452 | 658 | 481 |
| Female, 14 yrs + over | 4,262 | 8,681 | 9,395 | 7,189 | 9,605 | 15,210 |
| Employed | 1,036 | 2,768 | 2,589 | 2,532 | 3,090 | 4,914 |
| Unemployed | 89 | 619 | 253 | 752 | 815 | 391 |
| Income | | | | | | |
| Median Income: Families | $ 1,291 | $ 1,554 | $ 1,330 | $ 1,629 | $ 1,321 | $ 1,242 |
| Families and Unrelated Indiv. | $ 1,091 | $ 1,324 | $ 1,175 | $ 1,380 | $ 1,146 | $ 1,049 |

Poison County Males

Prison County Males + Females

Table N.C.3. - Nonwhite Population - Social Characteristics And Employment Status, for Selected Counties In North Carolina: 1960 - Con.

| Subject | Wayne | Forsyth | Durham | Wilson | Mecklenburg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place of Work | | | | | |
| All Workers | 7,854 | 15,316 | 12,492 | 6,339 | 25,083 |
| School Enrollment | | | | | |
| Total Enrolled 5 to 34 years old | 7,905 | 11,963 | 10,716 | 6,714 | 17,597 |
| Years of School Completed | | | | | |
| No Years Completed | 721 | 1,219 | 942 | 914 | 1,756 |
| Elementary: 1-4 yrs. | 3,542 | 4,601 | 3,882 | 3,154 | 6,411 |
| 5-6 yrs. | 2,347 | 3,463 | 3,044 | 1,878 | 5,178 |
| 7 yrs. | 1,307 | 2,469 | 1,732 | 996 | 3,231 |
| 8 yrs. | 1,402 | 2,358 | 1,649 | 781 | 3,044 |
| High School: 1-3 yrs | 2,602 | 4,078 | 2,970 | 1,090 | 5,052 |
| 4 yrs. | 1,407 | 2,453 | 1,602 | 521 | 3,390 |
| College: 1-3 yrs. | 489 | 853 | 709 | 91 | 1,201 |
| 4-4+ yrs. | 443 | 1,058 | 943 | 220 | 1,281 |
| Median School Years Completed | 7.5 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 7.6 |
| Employment Status | | | | | |
| Male, 14 yrs. + over | 9,650 | 13,563 | 10,896 | 6,663 | 19,316 |
| Employed | 4,687 | 8,956 | 7,004 | 4,037 | 14,127 |
| Unemployed | 463 | 569 | 460 | 415 | 734 |
| Female, 14 yrs. + over | 10,140 | 16,701 | 13,340 | 7,261 | 22,572 |
| Employed | 3,056 | 6,742 | 5,766 | 2,561 | 11,447 |
| Unemployed | 508 | 897 | 629 | 667 | 708 |
| Income | | | | | |
| Median Income: Families | $ 1,787 | $3,254 | $ 2,873 | $ 1,622 | $ 2,904 |
| Families and Unrelated Individ. | $ 1,570 | $2,481 | $ 2,189 | $ 1,404 | $ 2,431 |

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Table S.C.1.- Nonwhites By Age And Sex, For South Carolina, By Size Of Place, 1960, And Urban And Rural Residence.

| Age By Sex | 1960 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural | | |
| | | Total | Urbanized Areas | | Other Urban | | Total | Places of 1,000 to 2,500 | Other Rural |
| | | | Central Cities | Urban Fringes | Places of 10,000 or More | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | | | |
| Total, | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 831,572 | 280,889 | 82,973 | 37,855 | 73,511 | 86,550 | 550,683 | 35,639 | 515,044 |
| Under 1 Year | 28,410 | 8,197 | 2,516 | 1,241 | 2,020 | 2,420 | 17,213 | 1,080 | 16,133 |
| Under 5 Years | 125,252 | 40,057 | 12,045 | 6,140 | 9,898 | 11,974 | 85,195 | 5,198 | 79,997 |
| Under 18 Years | 418,278 | 126,821 | 36,535 | 18,682 | 32,029 | 39,575 | 291,457 | 16,967 | 274,490 |
| 21 Years + Over | 371,104 | 141,041 | 42,571 | 17,565 | 37,546 | 43,359 | 230,063 | 17,136 | 212,927 |
| Median Age | 18.1 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 18.6 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 17.0 | 19.6 | 16.9 |
| Male, | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 400,064 | 129,589 | 38,273 | 18,071 | 33,647 | 39,598 | 270,475 | 16,451 | 254,024 |
| Under 1 Year | 12,661 | 4,088 | 1,238 | 629 | 987 | 1,234 | 8,573 | 546 | 8,027 |
| Under 5 Years | 62,703 | 19,952 | 5,929 | 3,084 | 4,929 | 6,010 | 42,751 | 2,547 | 40,204 |
| Under 18 Years | 209,515 | 62,660 | 17,985 | 9,282 | 15,825 | 19,568 | 146,855 | 8,396 | 138,459 |
| 21 Years + Over | 168,956 | 60,891 | 18,556 | 8,031 | 15,977 | 18,327 | 108,065 | 7,273 | 100,792 |
| Median Age | 17.2 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 17.6 | 19.5 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 16.4 |
| Female, | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 431,508 | 151,300 | 44,700 | 19,784 | 39,864 | 46,952 | 280,208 | 19,188 | 261,020 |
| Under 1 Year | 12,749 | 4,109 | 1,278 | 612 | 1,033 | 1,186 | 8,640 | 534 | 12,200 |
| Under 5 Years | 62,549 | 20,105 | 6,116 | 3,056 | 4,969 | 5,964 | 42,444 | 2,651 | 39,793 |
| Under 18 Years | 208,763 | 64,161 | 18,550 | 9,400 | 16,204 | 20,007 | 144,602 | 8,571 | 136,031 |
| 21 Years + Over | 202,148 | 80,150 | 24,015 | 9,534 | 21,569 | 25,032 | 121,998 | 9,863 | 112,135 |
| Median Age | 19.1 | 23.4 | 23.8 | 19.6 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 17.6 | 22.2 | 17.4 |

Table S.C.$_2$.- Nonwhite Population - Social Characte
for Selected Counties, 1

| Subject | Allendale | Calhoun | Charleston | Clarendon | Florenc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place Of Work | | | | | |
| All Workers | 2,372 | 1,884 | 22,589 | 4,959 | 9,7 |
| School Enrollment | | | | | |
| Total Enrolled | | | | | |
| 5 to 34 Years Old | 2,213 | 2,823 | 24,731 | 6,005 | 11,5 |
| Years Of School | | | | | |
| Completed | | | | | |
| No Years Completed | 450 | 244 | 2,767 | 991 | 1,42 |
| Elementary: 1-4 Years | 1,151 ~~488~~ | 1,036 ~~773~~ | 8,931 ~~6,555~~ | 2,466 | 5,11 |
| 5-6 Years | 488 | 773 | 6,555 | 1,395 | 2,67 |
| 7 Years | 284 | 288 | 3,201 | 575 | 1,31 |
| 8 Years | 117 | 226 | 2,770 | 499 | 1,19 |
| High School: 1-3 Years | 198 | 310 | 3,777 | 813 | 1,51 |
| 4 Years | 58 | 68 | 2,603 | 251 | 55 |
| College: 1-3 Years | 28 | 32 | 607 | 93 | 160 |
| 4-4+ Years | 59 | 33 | 839 | 186 | 32 |
| Median School Years Completed | 4.4 | 5.4 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 |

...acteristics And Employment Status
..., 1960

| ...owence | Hampton | Jasper | Lee | McCormick | Orangeburg | Williamsburg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| 9,776 | 2,412 | 1,712 | 3,330 | 1,371 | 11,790 | 6,955 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 14,284 | 9,281 |
| 11,563 | 2,957 | 2,536 | 4,417 | 1,678 | 1,423 | 1,212 |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 1,424 | 655 | 469 | 529 | 145 | 1,423 | 1,212 |
| 5,117 | 1,375 | 1,185 | 1,873 | 775 | 5,217 | 3,082 |
| 2,671 | 558 | 537 | 1,052 | 409 | 2,851 | 1,891 |
| 1,317 | 301 | 225 | 484 | 239 | 1,411 | 894 |
| 1,192 | 227 | 182 | 334 | 165 | 1,202 | 713 |
| 1,514 | 333 | 252 | 339 | 137 | 1,322 | 1,055 |
| 551 | 97 | 43 | 94 | 64 | 570 | 228 |
| 164 | 20 | 35 | 37 | 21 | 313 | 101 |
| 327 | 88 | 61 | 73 | 20 | 903 | 321 |
| 5.4 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 |

Table S.C.3.- Nonwhite Population - Social Chara
Selected Counti

| Subject | Abbeville | Calhoun | Charleston | Clarendon | Flo |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment Status | | | | | |
| Male, 14 years and over | 1,900 | 2,156 | 20,819 | 5,207 | 9 |
| Employed | 1,333 | 1,370 | 12,775 | 3,461 | 6 |
| Unemployed | 82 | 55 | 1,144 | 230 | |
| | | | | | |
| Female, 14 years and over | 2,395 | 2,474 | 25,357 | 5,744 | 11 |
| Employed | 1,072 | 593 | 9,704 | 1,625 | 3 |
| Unemployed | 125 | 76 | 789 | 288 | |
| Income | | | | | |
| Median Income: Families | $1,326 | $956 | $2,149 | $1,241 | $ |
| Median Income: Families and Unrelated Individuals | $1,194 | $899 | $1,730 | $1,159 | $ |

...aracteristics And Employment Status For
...nties, 1960 — Con.

| | Florence | Hampton | Jasper | Lee | McCormick | Orangeburg | Williamsburg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| | 9,680 | 2,551 | 2,198 | 3,641 | 1,471 | 11,308 | 7,038 |
| | 6,289 | 1,661 | 1,199 | 2,462 | 984 | 7,576 | 4,823 |
| | 332 | 74 | 153 | 44 | 82 | 413 | 155 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 11,518 | 2,820 | 2,386 | 4,041 | 1,643 | 12,957 | 7,918 |
| | 3,806 | 831 | 533 | 1,035 | 419 | 4,532 | 2,414 |
| | 222 | 46 | 25 | 50 | 31 | 442 | 135 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | $ 1,636 | $ 1,502 | $ 1,555 | $ 912 | $ 1,799 | $ 1,461 | $ 916 |
| | $ 1,429 | $ 1,329 | $ 1,319 | $ 868 | $ 1,614 | $ 982 | $ 870 |

Table U1.- Nonwhites By Age And Sex, For Virginia, By Size Of Place, 1960, And Urban And Rural Residence

| Age By Sex | 1960 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Urban | | | | | Rural | | |
| | | Total | Urbanized Areas | | Other Urban | | Total | Places of 1,000 to 2,500 | Other Rural |
| | | | Central Cities | Urban Fringe | Places of 10,000 or More | Places of 2,500 to 10,000 | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 824,506 | 437,707 | 298,455 | 47,119 | 59,414 | 32,719 | 386,799 | 19,113 | 367,686 |
| Under 1 Year | 22,787 | 11,804 | 8,081 | 1,392 | 1,483 | 848 | 10,983 | 543 | 10,440 |
| Under 5 Years | 113,024 | 58,858 | 40,544 | 6,878 | 7,354 | 4,082 | 54,166 | 2,574 | 51,592 |
| Under 18 Years | 350,999 | 174,387 | 118,150 | 19,371 | 23,593 | 13,293 | 176,612 | 8,116 | 168,496 |
| 21 Years + Over | 436,720 | 244,832 | 168,042 | 25,877 | 33,446 | 17,467 | 191,888 | 10,088 | 181,800 |
| Median Age | 23.4 | 25.7 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 20.7 |
| Male, | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 408,233 | 210,549 | 143,507 | 23,514 | 27,878 | 15,650 | 197,684 | 9,234 | 188,450 |
| Under 1 Year | 11,327 | 5,897 | 4,037 | 689 | 755 | 416 | 5,430 | 284 | 5,146 |
| Under 5 Years | 54,493 | 29,292 | 20,139 | 3,419 | 3,688 | 2,046 | 24,201 | 1,304 | 25,897 |
| Under 18 Years | 175,916 | 86,437 | 58,344 | 9,694 | 11,761 | 6,638 | 89,479 | 4,121 | 85,358 |
| 21 Years + Over | 213,763 | 115,294 | 79,326 | 12,846 | 15,001 | 8,121 | 98,469 | 4,692 | 93,777 |
| Median Age | 22.9 | 24.8 | 25.2 | 24.6 | 24.6 | 22.7 | 21.0 | 21.8 | 20.9 |
| Female, | | | | | | | | | |
| All Ages | 416,273 | 227,158 | 154,948 | 23,605 | 31,536 | 17,069 | 189,115 | 9,879 | 179,236 |
| Under 1 Year | 11,460 | 5,907 | 4,044 | 703 | 728 | 432 | 5,553 | 259 | 5,294 |
| Under 5 Years | 56,531 | 29,566 | 20,405 | 3,459 | 3,666 | 2,036 | 26,965 | 1,270 | 25,695 |
| Under 18 Years | 175,083 | 87,950 | 59,806 | 9,677 | 11,832 | 6,635 | 87,133 | 3,995 | 83,138 |
| 21 Years + Over | 222,957 | 129,538 | 88,716 | 13,031 | 18,445 | 9,346 | 93,419 | 5,396 | 88,023 |
| Median Age | 23.9 | 26.5 | 26.6 | 24.9 | 28.0 | 24.7 | 20.6 | 24.8 | 20.3 |

Table $V_2$. - Nonwhite Population - Social Characteristics and Employment Status, - for Selected Virginia Counties and Independent Cities: 1960

| Subject | Charles City County | Dinwiddie County | Northampton | Southampton | Surry | Essex | Petersburg | Portsmouth | Richmond |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Place Of Work | | | | | | | | | |
| All Workers | 1,201 | 2,558 | 2,694 | 4,618 | 1,110 | 966 | 5,721 | 12,243 | 33,571 |
| School Enrollment | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Enrolled 5 to 34 yrs. old | 1,318 | 2,369 | 2,243 | 4,199 | 1,036 | 786 | 3,943 | 9,437 | 20,919 |
| Years of School Completed | [redacted] | [redacted] | | | | [redacted] | | | |
| No Years Completed | 94 | 1,558 | 411 | 858 | 108 | 103 | 542 | 785 | 2,082 |
| Elementary: 1-4 yrs. | 461 | 2,093 | 1,298 | 2,400 | 602 | 412 | 1,833 | 3,231 | 8,963 |
| 5-6 yrs. | 338 | 1,532 | 939 | 1,391 | 285 | 250 | 1,609 | 3,174 | 8,335 |
| 7 yrs. | 418 | 867 | 616 | 731 | 309 | 257 | 1,050 | 2,085 | 5,028 |
| 8 yrs. | 108 | 483 | 304 | 263 | 61 | 99 | 758 | 1,990 | 4,644 |
| High School: 1-3 yrs. | 261 | 709 | 426 | 530 | 154 | 137 | 1,462 | 4,029 | 9,638 |
| 4 yrs. | 176 | 453 | 289 | 243 | 100 | 160 | 1,028 | 2,364 | 6,464 |
| College: 1-3 yrs. | 32 | 105 | 76 | 64 | 32 | 48 | 399 | 911 | 1,872 |
| 4-4+ yrs. | 48 | 124 | 63 | 110 | 20 | 61 | 316 | 710 | 1,872 |
| Median School Year Completed | 7.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Employment Status | | | | | | | | | |
| Male, 14 yrs. & over | 1,443 | 5,254 | 2,832 | 4,864 | 1,246 | 1,022 | 5,257 | 12,111 | 28,725 |
| Employed | 929 | 1,864 | 1,835 | 3,329 | 908 | 708 | 3,070 | 7,381 | 19,350 |
| Unemployed | 109 | 78 | 209 | 186 | 60 | 53 | 346 | 625 | 1,346 |
| Female, 14 yrs & over | 1,290 | 4,829 | 2,976 | 4,750 | 1,165 | 1,061 | 6,426 | 13,072 | 33,763 |
| Employed | 317 | 769 | 965 | 1,422 | 233 | 279 | 2,703 | 4,384 | 14,959 |
| Unemployed | 16 | 59 | 301 | 127 | 33 | 27 | 291 | 464 | 1,174 |
| Income | | | | | | | | | |
| Median Income: Families | $3,045 | $2,405 | $1,714 | $1,775 | $1,993 | $2,486 | $2,922 | $3,346 | $3,387 |
| Families and Unrel. Ind'ls. | $2,845 | $2,052 | $1,402 | $1,587 | $1,804 | $2,052 | $2,272 | $2,680 | $2,415 |
| | | Poicm county | | Prime county | | | | | |

Prime county: significant % labor force minds of institution

Recommendations to
Ballons. Other arrangements
still in process

# Area - Selection: Racial Composition of Counties

| State/County | White Voting-Age Population | Black Voting-Age Population | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Black reg. | Major City |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Florida/ | | | | | |
| Broward* | 189,517 | 27,009 | 95.0 | 73.0 | Ft. Lauderdale |
| Dade* | 537,448 | 75,573 | 69.5 | 67.0 | Miami |
| Duval* | 203,804 | 58,430 | 65.8 | 62.8 | Jacksonville |
| Escambia* | 76,688 | 18,041 | 76.5 | 72.4 | Pensacola |
| Hillsborough* | 213,950 | 31,114 | 71.5 | 63.6 | Tampa, St. Petersburg |
| Palm Beach* | 119,342 | 29,541 | 87.3 | 58.2 | W. Palm Beach |
| Polk* | 97,314 | 19,224 | 75.7 | 52.2 | Lakeland |
| Volusia* | 74,209 | 11,615 | 85.2 | 59.2 | Daytona Beach |
| Louisiana/ | | | | | |
| Caddo* | 87,774 | 41,749 | 69 | 24 | Shreveport |
| Desoto | 4,543 | 4,753 | 90 | 34 | Mansfield |
| E. Carroll | 2,990 | 4,183 | 86 | 65 | Lake Providence |
| Madison | 3,334 | 5,181 | 89 | 53 | Tallulah |
| Tensas | 2,287 | 3,533 | 98 | 20 | St. Joseph |
| W. Feliciana | 2,814 | 4,553 | 39 | 40 | St. Francisville |
| N.C./ | | | | | |
| Bertie | 6,154 | 6,241 | 96.2 | 61.9 | Aulander Windsor |
| Edgecombe | 15,515 | 12,330 | 78.9 | 29.4 | Rocky Mount |
| Halifax | 16,496 | 13,766 | 100+ | 35.0 | Roanoke Rapids |
| Lenoir | 19,260 | 10,293 | 80.2 | 35.6 | Kinston |
| Pitt | 22,621 | 13,575 | 100+ | 32.8 | Greenville |
| Robeson | 20,851 | 21,424 | 61.9 | 43.9 | Lumberton |
| Wayne | 29,349 | 15,754 | 59.7 | 31.3 | Goldsboro |
| Wilson | 20,566 | 10,770 | 60.8 | 28.7 | Wilson |
| Forsyth* | 87,219 | 24,952 | 78.2 | 68.2 | Winston-Salem |
| Durham* | 47,098 | 19,475 | 78.6 | 84.1 | Durham |
| Mecklenburg* | 123,787 | 34,150 | 79.8 | 53.0 | Charlotte |

* Metropolitan Area.

| S.C. / | White Voting-Age Population | Black Voting-Age Population | Per Cent White reg. | Per Cent Black reg. | Major City |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allendale | 2,531 | 3,205 | 100+ | 50.8 | Allendale |
| Calhoun | 2,623 | 3,318 | 100+ | 48.9 | St. Matthews |
| Charleston* | 77,909 | 35,499 | 67.7 | 49.1 | Charleston |
| Clarendon | 5,223 | 7,735 | 100+ | 69.0 | Summerton |
| Florence | 27,047 | 15,951 | 91.6 | 48.6 | Florence |
| Jasper | 2,689 | 3,333 | 100+ | 62.4 | Ridgeland |
| Hampton | 4,711 | 4,052 | 100+ | 58.1 | Hampton |
| Lee | 4,394 | 5,446 | 100+ | 47.1 | Bishopville |
| McCormick | 1,915 | 2,248 | 100+ | 43.2 | McCormick |
| Orangeburg* | 16,381 | 17,355 | 99.9 | 48.4 | Orangeburg |
| Williamsburg | 7,560 | 10,535 | 100+ | 55.1 | Kingstree |

~~For Virginia, county-by-county figures showing white and black registration were not available.~~

[Source: Voter Registration In The South, Summer, 1964. Voter Education Project, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

| Vir. / | Total | Non-white | Percentage of Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles City | 5,492 | 4,575 | 75.5 | Charles City |
| Dinwiddie | 22,183 | 13,684 | 61.7 | Dinwiddie |
| Northampton | 16,966 | 9,174 | 54.1 | Eastville |
| Southampton | 27,195 | 15,659 | 57.6 | Courtland |
| Surry | 6,220 | 4,024 | 64.7 | Trappahannock |
| ~~Sussex~~ Essex | 12,411 | 8,225 | 66.3 | Sussex |
| Petersburg | 36,750 | 17,378 | 47.2 | Petersburg (Ind. city) |
| Portsmouth* | 114,773 | 39,681 | 34.2 | Portsmouth (Ind. city) |
| Richmond* | 219,958 | 92,331 | 41.8 | Richmond |

[U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Supplementary Reports, Series PC(S1)-52. "Negro Population, by County: 1960 and 1950." U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964.]

* Metropolitan Area.

Metropolitan Applied Research Center

MARC

December 5, 1967

**MEMORANDUM OF MEETING ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE CONVENED AT MARC, NOVEMBER 26-27, 1967**

FROM: Jean Camper Cahn

TO: Kenneth Clark, Mark Ferber, Jim Gibson, Vernon Jordon, Hylan Lewis, Harland Randolph, Edgar S. Cahn

## I. Statement of Purpose

A variety of diverse forces have made urgent the creation of an institution which would service the unique needs of ethnic and racial minority group public officials (appointed and elected) and which would train a growing cadre of professionals to provide critically needed staff support for these public officials.

The circumstances combining to generate our concern for the creation of such an institution include:

1. Separate calls for a program on training by several Negro politicians, notably Mervyn Dymally, and Julian Bond, professionals including Jean Camper Cahn, The Potomac Institute, the Inc. Fund, and active interest by foundation officials including Vernon Eagle and Dough Pugh.

2. The needs expressed by Negro politicians at the recent National Conference of Negro Elected Officials in Chicago--which ranged from lack of knowledge of even the most fundamental program resources, program concepts, access to key officials and lack of support in their constituencies.

3. The observations of professionals both before and at the Chicago Conference that there was grave danger of a "Second Reconstruction" if the new crop of elected Negro officials, who faced unique problems and labored under unique handicaps, lack the support and depth, the competence and credibility necessary to function in the political process to compete and deliver for their constituents.

4. The lack of access, of leverage, of back-up staff resources, of power, and of ability to manipulate the system effectively.

5. The shift in control and focus of many federally financed programs to state and local control which makes the role of Negro officials on the local level more critical than ever because of the default and/or waning of federal direction and initiative.

6. Newly elected or appointed Negro officials face special demands and expectations not just from their constituencies but from others who view such officials as "their representative."

7. Repeated, if isolated, instances of failure by recently elected Negro officials which is directly tracable to lack of staff back-up, amateurism, over-reaching, and lack of sophistication. This bodes ill for others unless a practicable way can be found to provide both preventive and remedial assistance.

8. The exclusion from many of the ordinary routes to political power and effectiveness--e.g., exclusion from private cliques, exclusion from patronage, being subjected to higher standards of morality, and a virtual conspiracy of silence to prevent novice officials from learning the ropes--require that new strategies for securing political power, prestige, and leverage must be developed for Negro politicians and others representing ethnic minorities.

II. Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, a small group of concerned professionals was convened at the initiative of Jean Camper Cahn to see if the rough outline of an institution could be worked out and a planning process initiated which would ultimately produce a design for an institution capable of coping with these diverse but related needs. The group included Jean Camper Cahn, Attorney-at-Law; Dr. Kenneth Clark of MARC; Dr. Mark Ferber, Washington representative of the University of California and formerly with the Eagleton Institute (Rutgers); Jim Gibson of the Potomac Institute; Vernon Jordon, Director of the Voter Education Project for the Southern Regional Council; Dr. Hylan Lewis of MARC; Harland Randolph, Executive Assistant to the President, Federal City College; and Dr. Edgar Cahn, Director, Citizens' Advocate Center.

III. In the course of a day and a half of intensive discussions the group formulated certain general propositions on which there was general agreement:

1. The new institution could not be limited in focus or concern to Negro officials but must include Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, Indians, and, indeed, officials of all races whose constituencies were directly affected by the disabilities of ethnic or racial discrimination.

2. Existing groups and services should not be displaced. However, they are not sufficient nor were they designed to meet the new constellation of needs set forth above. A new institution designed to work in tandem with existing programs and organizations was necessary.

3. A professional institution to provide service and interns for officials could not be controlled by politicians and must keep itself entirely independent of political figures

lest it become simply the object of innumerable counter-productive power struggles. Consequently, political figures were not to be on the governing board or on an advisory board and relationship to officials was to be approached fundamentally as a problem in market research to ascertain the needs, desires, and priorities of the officials viewed as consumers.

4. The institution would provide direct assistance of a variety of sorts to officials including, for example, technical assistance on campaigning, speech writing, program design, mapping out long and short-range action strategies, analyzing conflicting philosophical and political ideologies, information on federal programs, access to otherwise inaccessible officials both in the foundations and in government. Such services would have to be geared to take account of the vast heterogeneity of office holders in needs and training--part-time and full-time, urban and rural, Southern, Northern, Mid-Western and Western, paid and unpaid, elective and appointive.

5. Service to officials should encompass direct education and "in-service training" for officials through the use of institute fellowships which could be designed to provide solutions for immediate problems while at the same time affording the official an opportunity to map out comprehensive strategies for more constructive representation and more effective participation in the political process.

6. In addition to providing a direct service to officials, it was deemed essential to produce a new supply of politically mature professionals drawn from the ranks of minority groups and specially trained as a kind of permanent infra-structure vis-a-vis minority group problems. They would increase the effectiveness of minority group public officials and they would provide a permanent source of knowledge for the community. Everywhere a dearth of trained aides, legislative and administrative assistants, and social technicians was noted. However, since minority group officials are under special pressure to provide good "services" to their community, they especially needed such a group.

7. Training of interns would involve the design of a radically new process designed to make education more relevant. Training was conceived as breaking into three phases:

a. Academic Phase. Instruction and total immersion in a new core of basic materials involving actual case histories, theoretical papers, government documents and legal materials assembled to provide a basic grounding in and facility in the use of diverse bodies of material and diverse disciplines.

b. Project Phase. Actual problems presented by officials to the institute would be treated as "clinical material" for interns. This project phase would involve the crash design of solutions often in response to crisis

situations and would involve such diverse tasks as speech writing, press conference preparation, program design, budget formulation, grass roots organizing compaign strategies, etc.

c. Field Internship. Assignment to a specific official for an extended period of time would provide a unique source of experience and apprenticeship while also producing a source of trained staff support immediately and free of charge.

8. An institutional base was deemed highly desirable. Obviously, it would provide physical facilities for the instruction and residential phases of the program. But also, programs like Eagleton prove that it is indispensible to training to bring all the interns together for an extended period of time. It could also be possible to provide partial accreditation by the granting of an Associate of Arts degree.

9. Washington, D.C., was viewed as the most logical site for the residential part of the program.

10. The institute was explicitly not conceived for the purpose of providing training for civil rights leaders, community organizers, neighborhood workers and sub-professionals. This was viewed as an entirely different and severable function.

11. It was assumed and explicitly stated that this program would not attempt to compete through decentralization with local and regional programs operating with their own specific program goals and that wherever possible the institute's efforts in such areas would be coordinated and often sub-contracted to local organizations possessing special professional and political competence together with a sensitivity to local problems and local concerns.

12. There was a recognition that a substantial portion of the problems faced by minority group officials were common to all office holders and particularly to new office holders. For this reason the group felt it had cause to assume that a significant body of experience and materials already existed in training programs for public officials and public service and that these could be utilized with relatively little adaptation. Materials particularly relevant to this target group could also be developed.

IV. Assignments and Immediate Plans.

1. The discussion is to be summarized and analyzed in minutes to be drafted by Jean Camper Cahn.

2. Existing programs and materials are to be catalogued and described by Mark Ferber.

3. The possible use of Federal City College as an institutional base is to be explored and written about by Harland Randolph.

4. Contacts with Jack Greenberg, Gus Adair, Vivian Henderson, and others are to be made by specific individuals.

5. Follow-up contact with various foundations is to be made by Jean Camper Cahn, to explore the possibility for foundation funding.

6. MARC would consider the possibility of launching a formal planning process and securing foundation funds for this planning process and would keep the group informed, involved in, and abreast of its plans in this area.

Mid West Region

October 6, 1965

Mr. Ralph Rosenfeld
16244 Birwood
Detroit 21, Michigan

Dear Ralph:

Enclosed please find $50, which is the Mid-West region's share of the $100 affiliation fee submitted by Cleveland CORE. There is some ambiguity in my mind as what was the intent of the Convention as to the use of the Regions share of this affiliation fee. The tone of Ruth's letter, however, sounded as though the money was urgently needed, so I am sending it along and will allow the discussion of these technical matters to await the NAC meeting on the 23rd.

Hope your fund raising plan is going well there.

Sincerely,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GW:as
cc: Ruth Turner
Ed Day

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York 10038
November 15, 1965

TO: NAC members, Midwest Region
FROM: George Wiley, Associate National Director
RE: Regional Staffing

Mike Lesser's transfer back to the Midwest region is being accomplished effective this date. He is leaving New York today for Columbus, Ohio, which he plans to use as headquarters for his operations. He knows about the conference in Saint Louis the weekend of December 1st, but someone should be in touch with him about further details.

I am not yet sure whether a second person can be transferred there from existing staff people or whether we will be adding a person. We will attempt to move as quickly as possible and try to have a definite person in the Midwest by the time of your conference the first weekend in December.

cc: Organization Department
Ed Day
Bookkeeping Department

midwest
Reg

November 15, 1965

Mr. Ralph Rosenfeld
16244 Birwood
Detroit, Michigan 48221

Dear Ralph:

In response to your letter of November 12th, the stationery was sent out by first class mail on November 11th.

This letter is authorization to use Farmer's signature. We suggest you simply sign the letters with Farmer's name. We do not regard it as essential that the signature be a very authentic facsimile of his signature; we'll leave that to your own discretion. However, we prefer the closing "sincerely yours" rather than "yours for freedom", but I wouldn't retype letters already prepared.

Sincerely,

George A. Wiley
Associate National Director

GAW:ns

NOV 15 1965

16244 Birwood
Detroit, Michigan 48221
November 12, 1965

Dr. George Wiley
Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear George:

Here is the letter that we wish to send out over Jim's signature. The letter will go out to about 50 of the top people (financially) in the Negro community.

How do you think we can best get Jim's signature on the letters after we get them done?

I have not yet received the letterhead and I hope that it was sent by a method which will enable us to get this moving at once--our lead time is limited.

As ever,

Ralph

Ralph Rosenfeld

Detroit has acquired national attention for its outstanding support of the historic civil rights movement in recent years. Detroit has similarly distinguished itself in the national limelight for its exemplary handling of the great and inflammatory issues of urban living. It is because of the contributions of people such as yourself that this well-merited place of national public esteem is enjoyed by your city.

Now CORE, both nationally and locally, which has been very much involved in this great quest for full democracy for all Americans, must call on your know-how and dedication to the cause of freedom to aid it in its continuing effort.

So I am inviting you to meet with a number of your distinguished fellow Detroiters at the house of Bill Patrick, 1950 Oakman Boulevard, Detroit at 8:00 p.m. sharp, Wednesday, December 1, 1965, for the purpose of working out a program that will be mutually helpful to your town and to CORE. I regret that commitments elsewhere prevent me from being present, but Bill Patrick has graciously consented to serve as convener for this very important undertaking. He will be your host this time. I hope to meet with you on a later occasion.

Please be assured that this is a planning meeting and no funds will be solicited. Please fill out the enclosed card and drop it in the mail so that we may know to expect you.

Yours for freedom,

James Farmer

NOV 19 1965

16244 Birwood
Detroit, Michigan 48221
November 17, 1965

Dear Chapter Leader:

The next meeting of the Regional Action Council shall be held on the weekend of December 4 in St. Louis, Missouri.

We have a very good program planned and I want to encourage each chapter to send at least one representative.

The topic of this meeting is "The Problem of Employment As It Relates to Organization in the Community." We plan to have three panel discussions. The first will be led by Norman Hill, former program director of CORE, who now works for the civil rights division of the AFL-CIO and it will attempt to give an overview of the issue. The second discussion will be led by Howard Bookbinder of Human Development Corporation from St. Louis and its topic will be "Organizing the Unemployed and Under-Employed." The third discussion leader has not yet been chosen, but the topic will be "Organizing the Unemployed."

We shall also have a report on the last NAC meeting and we will discuss other chapter and area problems. A party is being planned for Saturday p.m.

THIS MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE W.H.O.L. CENTER, KING'S HIGHWAY AT EASTON.

This is on the west side of St. Louis. When you get into the city you may call MA 1-1190 for directions or accommodations, if you get in Friday night. There will be free housing at homes of CORE members and friends.

The meetings will start at 9:30 Saturday morning and we plan to end by noon Sunday. Please make every effort to be on time in order that we might have a productive meeting.

I would appreciate an indication of the number of persons from your chapter who plan to attend.

Yours for Freedom,

Ralph Rosenfeld
Regional Vice-Chairman
CORE
North Central Region

RR:als

RAC

16244 Birwood
Detroit, Michigan 48221
January 5, 1966

Dear Chapter Leader:

Enclosed are the minutes of the last RAC meeting which was held in St. Louis, Missouri.

Sorry I'm late in getting these minutes to you, but due to a special meeting of the NAC in New York over the New Year-holiday weekend, I was unable to get them out sooner. (This meeting was held to discuss and select a successor for James Farmer.)

The next RAC meeting will be held in Detroit the first weekend in February. A letter with information will follow next week.

Until then, I remain

Yours for Freedom,

Ralph Rosenfeld

Ralph Rosenfeld
Regional Vice-Chairman
North Central Region

RR:mjh

Enclosures

RAC St. Louis, Missouri 4 December 1965

Meeting convened by Regional Vice-Chairman - format of first session given:

1. Speaker
2. Comments by other speakers
3. Comments and questions from chapter members

Speakers were:

1. Norman Hill, Civil Rights section of AFL-CIO
2. Jake McCarthy, Teamsters Union newspaper editor
3. Hy Bookbinder, Local St. Louis district director, OEO

Topics of speakers:

1. Norman Hill - History and economic background of employment
2. Jake McCarthy - Organizing the unemployed
3. Hy Bookbinder - Organizing the employed and the underemployed

NORMAN HILL:

I. Role of CORE chapters
   A. Old Way vs. new direction
   B. Changes leading to new direction
      1. Legislation - 1964 Civil Rights Act, 1965 Voting Act
         a. South - SCLC, SNCC campaigns of 1963 in Birmingham resulted in shift in demands from obvious discrimination to areas of other interest
         b. North - 1964 and 1965 "riots" in Watts, Chicago, Harlem and Philadelphia show that all the legislation has had no effect on the masses, has not changed the basic desires of the ghetto man. The past two years has, however, produced a large gap between movement leaders and ghetto residents.
      3. Vast Negro migration after WWI and WWII - rural Negroes swarmed to Northern cities where, they felt, only muscle power was needed to better themselves
      4. Buying spree after WWII
      5. Present Southern migrant faces automation both in old area and in the cities. New arrivals face lack of jobs for semi-skilled and unskilled and discrimination.
      6. Therefore, new directions must be formulated - new ways must eliminate discrimination while fighting poverty
      7. Political awareness is essential to new direction - must have an understanding of social and economic problems and political structures
      8. While certain jobs are being eliminated, many are on the increase - 6½ million jobs in the clerical, science, education, and sales fields; ¾ million jobs in blue-collar trades. Engineering and science reflect old discrimination because we are not prepared. Increase in all government jobs for Negroes slightly offsets discrimination

II. Three basic areas of the work force
   A. Underemployed - steadily employed yet in poverty - particularly applies to Negroes - found in service workers, hotel and domestic jobs - pay scale is too low to live sufficiently
      1. Recommendations for improvement
         a. Raise wage level
         b. Bring uncovered jobs under fair employment legislation
         c. Unionize low-scale jobs

2. In the South, groups are ready to be organized - in some areas unions will be organized that cover more than one type of employment
3. In the North, techniques must be different to organize workers. Hospitals cited as example where pay is too low and nurses and doctors sometimes do orderlies' jobs. Human aspect of closing a hospital must also be considered.

B. Unemployed - but immediately employable - persons in this category did not ask for their situation - applies to handicapped, old age, and teenagers
   1. Recommendations for improvement
      a. Current programs of income must be considered
      b. Open areas to organize around basic problems other than unemployment
      c. Challenge welfare programs, methods used to determine eligibility, and allowances given

C. Employment/unemployment in general
   1. Society's needs carry demands for new jobs
   2. An adequately functioning system opens many job possibilities
   3. Built into that system should be neighborhood people participating in programs and creating jobs
   4. Things will go on as they are now (badly) unless any change results in a power change also
   5. Groups can help effect this change by constantly pressuring both our friends and our enemies

D. Summary
   1. Context in which techniques and strategy of community organization and related economic problems should take place
   2. Specific techniques left to CORE chapters and individual communities
   3. Build an effective means of creating both jobs and a different social system

Comments (from other speakers, first time around only)

McCarthy: Civil rights and labor alone cannot accomplish the change needed to deal with a national policy of unemployment. Locally and nationally, labor movement has failed civil rights. Must build bridges between civil rights and labor now as unemployment is more than a temporary problem.

Bookbinder: The role of legislation is to preserve institutions, not grant someone something - function of legislation is to keep society's status quo. Service jobs are increasing and training funds are used to train for service jobs that lead to wage exploitation. Small companies are not covered. Unions of mixed and different types of employments are good.

Hill: Funds to help the small businessman are needed and an agency as the Small Business Administration is good. In Watts, everyone jumped in after the uprising although the people literally pleaded for help before. People are becoming organized in the service work areas.

Questions, answers, discussion and comments from chapters

JAKE MC 'CARTHY:

I. Organizing the unemployed
   A. Means by which the unemployed will have a voice in shaping own destinies
   B. Two basic questions
      1. When do we get them employed?
      2. Is society capable of full employment now?
   C. Employment is now more than a temporary problem - survival and beyond to a level of human dignity and security is at question
   D. Unemployment is a social and economic problem combined
   E. Particulars of organization are different now because of new concepts and new techniques are needed to motivate a scattered and demoralized group
   F. Labor acknowledges its downfall in this area
   G. First an apparatus to repair the damage must be found, then means to involve them must be sought. Finally a program for accomplishment must be laid
   H. Involvement must also be a means to identity and fulfillment. Centers to study, both educational and crafts, are suggested. Centers are also a way to mobilize and reach people. Also a place people find they are not alone in their plight.
   I. Any program must be a means to create new jobs, arrive at a social answer, provide means to express injustices, and be a place to begin collective bargaining
   J. CORE's role and that of other groups is to begin to implement above plans

Comments (from other speakers, first time only)

Bookbinder: He would reverse the plan. Get the unemployed to state what he needs -- not tell him what you are going to do for him. Also separate the three types although neither type has an alternative

Hill: Since the basic vehicle of trade unions is absent, organize around basic indignities of daily living such as community activities, tenant councils, etc., which build in demands for work. Exterminating jobs is an example of work stemming from tenant councils. Unemployment compensation is another ground for organization. Increasing payments, bringing more jobs under coverage, pointing out the flaws in the system are examples of what can be done. Trade unions might form councils of unemployed persons of their particular trade. Also possible to take those unemployed through automation and put them into entry levels of other jobs. Out of this can come new pressures on existing systems.

Bookbinder did not comment

Questions, answers, discussions and comments from chapter.

Lunch Break

HY BOOKBINDER:

I. Unemployed and underemployed
   A. Current problem is an immigrant type of poverty - the chronic vs. the insular vs. the individual
   B. Poor benefits least from any and all programs
   C. Strategies of conciliation and coalition will not bring the poor into the mainstream
   D. An independent base of power is the only way the minority will come up to the majority
   E. St. Louis power structure, as in other large cities, is not willing to listen or cooperate
   F. In St. Louis, gap between tenants and property owners who live in same buildings is immense because owners are taking out their financial troubles on their tenants. A selective organization of property owners' block clubs has been formed. People are tired of going to meetings and getting involved in programs, both which have been fruitless to them. Existing institutions as welfare are not based on need. Urgently needed institutions are moving from the ghetto. In St. Louis, a community service group has been set up to pressure other agencies to do their job. Employment services sometimes become an agent of the employer, not the employee. His agency has a financial situation better than most CORE chapters and has been able to make some progress. When they began, they asked people to list their problems instead of offering a program to the people. These needs of neighborhoods were transmitted to the proper agencies. Community suggested workshops to help people talk to others about the program and to get all to see the necessity of standing together. People now involved are people that were never involved in other programs. City saw the awareness of these people and has begun to act, especially in building inspection and police areas. These people have set time limits to their demands. Improper administration of school lunch programs was found to be of interest to the neighborhood parents. Other organizations are rendering service from this district. Changes in policy of "who sees who" have been made.
   G. St. Louis has a family service system where a worker is responsible to a family. Fifty percent of persons referred to employment services by the family worker have been placed on jobs. Workshops to get jobs and to smooth racial problems are planned. Service is geared to free people for action, not make the poor more comfortable.
   H. His agency is seeking a coalition with civil rights groups
   I. Solutions to poverty are both political and economic
   J. Poverty "war" not geared to solving poverty - only provides resources to set means of attacking the problem.

MRS. LULA PRIMUS: (Cleveland domestic worker, organizer and CORE member)

I. Techniques of organizing and reaching domestic workers
   A. Minimum wage goal is at least $1.25 per hour and includes male domestic workers
   B. Types of membership in organization are many and includes associate membership for those on welfare or fear reprisal from other areas
   C. NAACP works closely with them, especially lending legal advice
   D. In addition to national minimum wage goal, group is seeking full fringe benefits as paid vacations, sick benefits, and workman's compensation
   E. Future plans include extending organization to cover all underpaid people, not just domestic workers, and to build a senior citizens' home
   F. Group feels they must establish a wage scale now because influx of Cubans is a possible threat

G. Another goal of group is retraining - training both to broaden domestic worker's ability and training for other fields
H. Groups have found educational level of domestic workers to be high in cases where social and family problems prevent them from moving into fields they can qualify for
I. Group volunteers service to senior citizens and the handicapped on their days off. Also collects clothing, can goods, and money for both themselves in time of need and to pass on to needy people
J. Contact her organization through Cleveland CORE

Questions, answers, discussion and comments from chapters (directed to both Mr. Bookbinder and Mrs. Primus).

RAC BUSINESS

Motion by Ruth Turner (Cleveland) that next RAC meeting be held in Detroit first weekend in February, seconded by Charlotte Holliday (Chicago) - substitute motion by Cecil Brown (Milwaukee) that next RAC meeting be held in Milwaukee second weekend in February. Vote tallies: (three votes from each chapter)

| | Milwaukee | Detroit |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | | 3 |
| Milwaukee | 3 | |
| St. Louis | 3 | |
| Cleveland | | 3 |
| Ann Arbor | | 3 |
| Detroit | | 3 |
| Lawrence (abstained) | | |
| | 6 | 12 |

Next RAC meeting will be first weekend in February, Detroit. (Ralph stated NAC may be scheduled to meet that weekend also. RAC may be moved to later weekend but will meet in February in Detroit.)

Suggestions for Detroit program given. Agreed that chapters and NAC representatives and field secretaries remain to decide on program.

RAC bank balance as of 4 December was $124.15. Approximately $18 in registration collected today.

Marlene Wilson (Columbus) sent report that of the Ohio chapters she was authorized to contact regarding $50 affiliation fee only Cleveland and Columbus has paid. Cincinnati acknowledged letter and will try to pay fee. No other chapters in Ohio responded. Her report stated that Columbus sent $25 to Regional Vice-Chairman and $25 was given her as expense money to last NAC meeting.

St. Louis Chapter Chairman Norman Seay spoke briefly on St. Louis boycott to retain their service cabs. Boycott is scheduled to begin 6 December.

Dinner break

Respectfully submitted,

Charlotte Holliday (Chicago)
Acting Secretary

MFDP

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, N.Y. 38, N.Y.
27 March 1964

# M E M O R A N D U M

TO: James Farmer

FROM: Gordon Carey

Re: Democratic Convention Challenges by Mississippi Delegation

I believe I mentioned to you that an anonymous caller indicated he could get transcripts of challenges to major party conventions which took place in the past. From Bill Higgs I got a list of the important challenges and passed them on to our anonymous friend. Simply for the record the information which we are seeking is the following:

1948. There were challenges at both the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic National Convention regarding the seating of Clarence Hood. In these challenges the Negro issue was used as one of the main points.

1952. At the Democratic Convention there were two contests involving Mississippi and Texas. The Mississippi regular delegation was led by Tom Tubb and J. P. Coleman. The Texas regulars were led by Governor Alan Shivers; and the challengers led by Mr. Maverick.

1956. There were rival delegations to both the National Committee and National Convention from Mississippi and South Carolina. J. P. Coleman again led the regulars from Mississippi, and the insurgents were led by E. G. Hamilton.

1944. There were rival delegations from Texas. Both were seated and the vote was divided half and half.

Miss. FDP

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMO ON CHALIENGE BY MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION - May 18, 1964

1. I had a conference with Sam Brightman, Deputy Chairman of the National Committee in charge of the Convention, on May 18. He seemed quite ill at ease, volunteered very little, and was obviously anxious for the conference to end. He said that there were no plans for the National Committee to meet prior to the Convention. When I referred him to the provision in the Manual stating that the Committee was to meet 30 days prior to the Convention to prepare the temporary roll, he said that this meeting was not necessary unless there was a convention challenge. If a challenge materialized, then several things could happen: (1) the Chairman of the National Committee (John Bailey) could appoint a commission to find the facts, hear the parties, and make a decision, (2) the credentials committee of the national committee could do/this make the initial decisions, (3) the National Committee could itself meet and make both the initial and final decisions regarding the temporary roll or could just hear an appeal from either the commission or its own credentials committee. A challenge can be begun in at least one of two ways: (1) by a request for a hearing from the rival delegation addressed to the Chairman and asking for the desired tribunal (commission, credentials committee, National Committee) or (2) by filing the credentials from a rival delegation/or/both. Both probably should be done. An initial step that might be advisable could be the filing of a notice of intent to challenge with the Chairman prior to the full filing of the formal papers; such a notice should indicate the grounds of the challenge. The notice could be announced at a press conference.

Except for the last three sentences, the above statements are from Brightman; however, I believe that the Manual supports him.

2. It would seem best to:

   a. Get the brief and supporting papers in at least 30 days prior to the Convention opening -- i.e. by July 25. This includes the certified delegate lists (certified by the Chairman and Secretary of the State Convention).

b. Continue and accelerate the drive to have the National Committee put the MFDP on the temporary roll by contacting national committeemen and committeewomen, as well as the drive to win delegates themselves for the ultimate fight on the Convention floor.

c. Consider the arguments for and against an early filing of a declaration of intent and notice of challenge with the Chairman. This document might be useful for propaganda purposes by distributing it widely to all delegates at an early date, e.g. about June 15.

d. Proceed as planned with the Mississippi groundwork for the challenge.

e. Continue to publicize the challenge.

f. Consider setting up with minumum personnel rival delegations to the Republican National Convention from the states of Miss., Ala., Fla., Ga., and Tenn. and perhaps others, since this would enhance Rockefeller's or another moderate Republican's chances. The nomination of Goldwater ( and perhaps Nixon) would be a great blow to civil rights, since CR would not be a positive issue in the campaign and the Negro and liberal white could only vote for Johnson and he knows it. Therefore,he could have the MFDP challenge crushed without fear of reprisals at the polls. (Hopefully, of course,his desire will be otherwise.)

<u>See the attached memo.</u>

Note, however, that rival delegations to the GOP Conventions that are not seated may set a bad precedent for the MFDP challenge. Still, the importance of stopping Goldwater seems to outweigh this, remembering too that there are many differences that should prevent an unsuccessful GOP challenge from influencing the Democrats.

An important date: The 1964 Democratic Congressional Candidates' Conference will be held June 25, 26, and 27 at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington. Expected to attend are the 239 Representatives and 24 Senators seeking reelection, 137 House candidates and 8 Senate candidates, and <u>the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the state committees and members of the Democratic National Committee</u>.

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CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

MFDP

UJA080 LC073

L FGA065 DL PD TDFG TDL BEVERLY HILLS CALIF 20 1204P PDT

JAMES FARMER AR

CARE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY 38 PARK ROW NYK

AS PARENTS OF LOS ANGELES MISSISSIPPI COFO VOLUNTEERS WE STRONGLY URGE YOU TO AVOID FURTHER DEMONSTRATIONS IN ATLANTIC CITY. THESE WOULD JEOPARDIZE OUR SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS IN CALIFORNIA TO SEAT THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DELEGATES

MR AND MRS RICHARD WILSON MR AND MRS BENJAMIN GRAHAM

COFO

(32).

~~Reply to~~ MFDP
file

McClain

August 27, 1964

To The Freedom Democratic Party
c/o Core
38 Park Row
New York, New York.

AUG 28 1964

Dear Sirs;

Battles may be won, lost or compromised but the cause goes on for freedom in Mississippi and elsewhere. It did my heart good to hear "Bull" Conner admit he was"kicked out". Let us hope the sliver in his career after he landed on the boardwalk, from the heels of the democratic donkey- is a lasting momento. It also did my heart good to see the unseating of the "regular dixiecrats."

I believe that after the Sept. 9, convention of the state of Mississippi, when the dixiecrats join those glittering goldrushers, the freedom democratic party will be, and IS the only party in Mississippi. It is now up to the laws of this land, the courts, the U.S. Courts to see that Johnsons name and the freedom ballot is on this year. If this is eliminated in Mississippi, Alabama or anywhere it is a direct denial of constitutional rights. If the freedom party cannot voice the vote so necessary- by ballot its legal status is assured. An "unpledged" electoral college is tyranny.

Two things were necessary this year: (I.) The unseating of the majority of the dixiecrats and their line-up with the republican ticket. (2.) The vote and registration of as many people as possible before the deadline of Sept. 23, and a court appeal on the basis of constituionality of the freedom democrats AFTER the state convention when it will be perfectly clear that (they) have not been democaats- but dixiecrats. The lifeline of two delegates must be used between now and November, the course may not be in the mainstream, and mighty rough and rocky, but with the backing and rightness of the freedom delegates, they must suc ceed, for this country, and for all of us who hope for the light of liberty throughout this land.

Though the wisdom of Solomon did not divide "the baby" and seat both delegations, the lawful and rightful parent is clearly the freedom delegates who preferred life to compromise and liberty rather than share seats with the "regular dixiecrats". May I wish you godspeed, for the dixiecrats are a dead party, legally and morally.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Li[illegible] M. Roth
76 Sykes[illegible]
Livingst[illegible] Jersey

1964 elections? - check w. me

27 August 1964

Mrs. Ronald Shaw
5335 Hillcrest Drive
Oxford, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Shaw:

I am replying to your August 20 letter to Mr. Farmer. We appreciate your frank views about CORE's role in the coming election. As you indicated, we are in complete sympathy with the defeat of Goldwater, but do not agree that our present tactics can in any way contribute to his victory.

I am sorry that you feel that you cannot support CORE financially. Entrust that at some later point you will continue you financial support and that you will continue to have your moral support. I would also like to point out that the victory achieved by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is nothing short of a political revolution within the Democratic Party. Had we supported the moratorium and not held more demonstrations in Atlantic City, this victory could not have been achieved.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP

AUG 24 1964

5335 Hillcrest Drive
Oxford, Ohio
August 20, 1964

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I feel that I should reply to the request for financial support from CORE with a letter telling you why we can no longer support your organization. We feel that the election of Mr. Goldwater would pose such a great threat to this country's very existance that we cannot support any organization that is willing to risk his election. We feel that by refusing to agree to the moratorium on civil rights' demonstrations that you are taking the chance of actually helping Mr. Goldwater in his bid for election, instead of working for his defeat. We know that you wish the election of President Johnson, just as we do; we know that you undoubtedly have thought the decision not to participate in the moratorium over very carefully, and that you feel it is the right decision. We, however, feel it is not the right decision, and therefore we cannot continue to offer our financial support. We have deep sympathy for the young workers in the Mississippi Summer Project; as you may know, they were trained right in our Oxford, and some of the citizens of the community formed a group to offer financial and other kinds of help to them. We have attended some of the meetings of this group (called Friends of the Mississippi Summer Project, or FMSP), and have contributed financially. But we feel that we cannot continue to do so. The election of Mr. Goldwater would be such a threat, in our eyes, to the nation, and indeed, to the entire world, that we feel that no risk should be taken that might result in helping him win the election.

We are sorry that it has to be this way; but we too must do what we think is right, just as you must.

Sincerely,

Jewell Shaw

(Mrs. Ronald Shaw)

Mr. Farmer George W.

Americans
for Democratic
Action
1341 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Washington D.C. 20036

MFDP

November 19, 1964

Memo from: Leon Shull, National Director

To: National Officers, National Board, Chapter Chairmen

Subject: Challenge to Mississippi Congressmen at opening of 89th Congress

1. A number of ADA chapters and Board members have requested the views of the National office on the challenge to the Mississippi Congressmen being attempted by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the opening of Congress in January. In view of these requests for a statement of position, the National Executive Committee made a full review of the matter at its meeting Thursday, December 17th, and the position unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee at that meeting is set forth in the following paragraphs.

2. The position of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party appears to be as follows: (i) that Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer was elected as Congresswoman from the 2nd District of Mississippi, Mrs. Annie Devine from the 4th District and Mrs. Victoria Gray from the 5th District; and (ii) that all five Mississippi Congressmen who ran in the November 3rd regular election were not legally elected and should not be seated.

not quite accurate

3. The contention that the Mrs. Hamer, Devine and Gray should be seated in Congress is without legal support and has dangerous implications. Their greatness as civil rights fighters is unquestioned; but the Congressional challenge they have been persuadad to make is something wholly different.

agree but perhaps not wholly relevant

4. The contention is without legal support because the Mrs. Hamer, Devine and Gray were not elected in any regularly-constituted state election. They were selected in a mock election and there is no plausible legal basis on which the winners of a mock election can be deemed to have been elected to Congress under the Constitution and laws of the United States. Their illegal exclusion from the ballot is not a substitute for their election on the ballot.

5. The seating of the Mrs. Hamer, Devine and Gray in Congress would be a dangerous precedent. If the undeniable moral and emotional basis of thei- claim were sufficient to warrant seating them in Congress, some day an emotional but immoral claim might equally sweep the nation. For example, a right-wing movement claiming to represent the majority of voters in various areas might seek to blast its way into Congress on a wave of emotional hysteria against liberal principles. Legal processes afford protection to democracy; liberals can hardly support their destruction.

6. There is no comparison between the present effort to seat the Mrs. Hamer, Devine and Gray in Congress and the effort (strongly backed by ADA) to seat them and others at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City. Convention rules are loose; delegates to a convention may properly take into consideration such questions as party loyalty, the potential of a given group for the future and other matters not at all relevant in an election to Congress. Indeed two members of the Freedom Party group were voted in as delegates-at-large at Atlantic City, a compromise obviously not possible in Congress. There was substantial (albeit minority) legal support for the proposition that the Freedom Party delegates could legally be seated at Atlantic City. As far as the Executive Committee was able to determine on Thursday night, there is no legal support whatever for the proposition that the three ladies can properly be seated in Congress.

7. Nor does the Compact of 1870 readmitting Mississippi to representation in Congress, in any way aid the case for the seating of the three ladies. The Compact deals only with the promise of the State as to who will be allowed to vote; it cannot help the affirmative case for the seating of these ladies. Furthermore, even on the question as to who can properly vote in Mississippi, the Compact of 1870 is probably irrelevant under Supreme Court decisions making clear that once a state is admitted to the Union, it has equal rights with all other states, any prior promises to the contrary notwithstanding. Coyle v. Smith, 221 U. S. 559 (Oklahoma state capitol properly moved despite prior promise to the contrary).

8. The sad fact is that the unsupportability of the claim for the seating of the three ladies undermines the sound legal reasons for the exclusion from Congress of their opponents, as well as other Mississippi Congressmen and other Southern state Congressmen elected from Congressional districts where there has been systematic disenfranchisement of Negroes. There can be little doubt in a state like Mississippi, where only 6% of the Negroes are registered, that there has been systematic exclusion of Negroes. And all apart from the 6% figure, it is clear that there has in fact been Negro exclusion by violence, terror, economic reprisal and every conceivable method known to man. It is a travesty upon the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to even claim that these Congressmen elected from Mississippi were legally elected. A brilliant exposition of this point was made by the NAACP in challenging Senator Bilbo some years back.

9. ADA will support any challenge to the Mississippi Congressmen unconnected with the effort to seat the three ladies who were not elected at the regularly constituted election November 3rd. Such a challenge would not be based on Title 2 U.S.C. Sec. 201, which applies only where there is a contest between two persons with legal claims to a congressional seat; rather it would be based upon the Constitutional

provision that "each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Under this provision, the House of Representatives, even in the absence of contests by persons properly claiming election to the seats, should judge that the five Mississippi Congressmen have not been properly elected and do not have appropriate qualifications for seating in the House.

10. The intransigence of those who support the seating of the three ladies and the contest based on Title 2 U.S.C. Sec. 201, especially in view of the opposition of the vast bulk of the civil rights movement, is making a responsible challenge difficult if not impossible . It is hoped that it is not too late to bring about a new, united challenge unrelated to the present MFDP proposal.

11. It is unlikely that even such a new, united challenge will be successful. We do not believe that this is a ground for not giving all-out support to such a challenge. The Executive Committee withheld support for the seating of the three ladies and of the statutory contest under Title 2 U.S.C. Sec. 201 based on their seating, not on the ground that such an effort cannot succeed, but as we have pointed out, on the merits. Our chapters and members should be prepared to support a new, united effort to unseat the five Mississippi Congressmen whether this fight can be won or not.

12. ADA is going all-out to support the effort being made by the Democratic Study Group to deny Mississippi Congressman John Bell Williams (also Watson of South Carolina) a place in the Democratic caucus and his seniority and committee assignments. This is the barest minimum that a Congress elected in the 1964 landslide can do next January.

13. In the long run, however, the struggle in Mississippi will not be won or lost in January. Much more must be done than unseating segregationists. The real drive of the ADA, as of other civil rights and liberal groups, must be to provide

means of protecting

a system of Federal Registrars in Mississippi to register and vote all Negroes there and a system of Federal protection for all who seek to exercise that right. While the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was the greatest liberal accomplishment of recent times, it will not solve the problem of registration and voting in Mississippi. Only the Federal Government, by new legislation, can assure the right to vote in Mississippi and only the right to vote can change the face of that state.

## *Freedom Democratic Party*

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is the political party for <u>all</u> the people in Mississippi--Negro and white--whoare registerad on the Freedom Registration books.

The Freedom Democratic Party is made up of people all over Mississippi who come together to decide what they want and what they need. You can be a part of it.

Why do we have the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party? Because the Mississippi Democratic Party is only for a <u>few</u> white people who have registered to vote under unfair voting laws.

The Mississippi Democratic Party runs people like:

Jamie Whitten
James Eastland
Paul Johnson
Ross Barnett
for important offices.

The people in Mississippi and people all over the country are tired of having people like that represent Mississippi in the government.

So we have formed a new party in Mississippi.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is for <u>all</u> people who want to be free.

## *Challenge*

Now the Freedom Democratic Party is challenging the five white congressmen from Mississippi.

Mississippi Negroes are not allowed the vote. Therefore, the Freedom Democratic Party says, the five congressmen are illegally elected and should not be allowed to sit in the United States House of Representatives.

Many people around the country have agreed again to support the Freedom Democratic Party's challenge.

Many people from across the country came to Mississippi last summer - and this summer - to get people to write down the things that happened to them when they tried to register to vote.

If you want to ask questions call or write to:

Mississippi
Freedom
Democratic
Party

Headquarters
507 1/2 Farish St.
Jackson
Mississippi
phone: 948-4038

# What Does It Mean

# *MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY*

## *Democratic National Convention*

The Democratic National Convention is a big meeting held every four years. Democrats from all over the country come together to pick someone to run for vice-president and president.

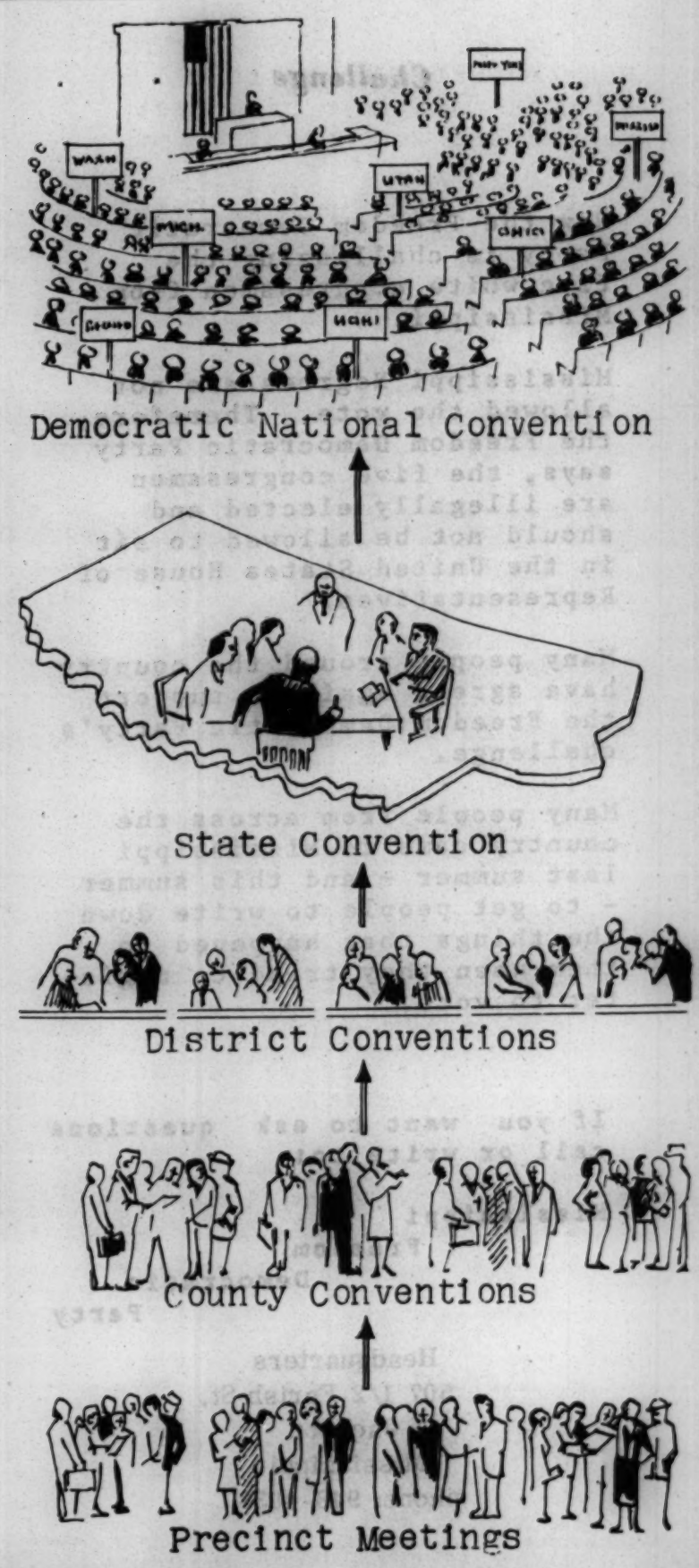
Mississippi sends a group to this meeting every four years.

Mississippi's group at the Democratic National Convention is always all-white.

Mississippi has never let Negroes have anything to say about who they send or what they will say.

Mississippi's group says it represents all the Democrats in the state. The Freedom Democratic Party says they do not, because Negroes were not allowed to choose the people who went to the national convention.

People are chosen at meetings like those on the right: they start at PRECINCT meetings and choose delegates to COUNTY conventions; COUNTY conventions choose delegates to DISTRICT conventions; DISTRICT conventions choose delegates to STATE conventions, where delegates are chosen to go to the national convention.




Negroes tried to go to all of these meetings held last summer all over Mississippi.

In almost every case, Negroes were not allowed to be a part of the meetings. In some cases, they found out no meetings were held at all. In one meeting, Negroes were allowed inside but had to sit in the back row. They could not speak or vote.

Whenever Negroes were kept out of a meeting, they held their own meeting according to the rules of the Democratic Party, and elected delegates to go to the next meeting. They did this from PRECINCT meetings all the way the to STATE convention, where 68 people were elected to go to the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City last August.

Before the big meeting in Atlantic City, the Freedom Democratic Party had received support from many people all over the country. But at Atlantic City, many of these people had to go back on their promises.

They wanted the Freedom Democratic Party to accept what they called a "compromise". Many leaders from all over the country asked the Freedom Democratic Party to accept this "compromise" But The FDP, made up of people from all over the state, most of them poor Negro people and a few brave white people, voted not to accept the "compromise"

Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York City
CO 7 6270

To: Contact List

From: James Farmer

Re: Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

We are urging all chapters and friends to convince their local Congressional Representatives to support the "Ryan Fairness Resolution" in support of the Miss. Freedom Deocratic Party's Congressional Challenge. The resolution will be presented on the opening day of Congress January 4, 1965.

In essence, the resolution will call for not seating the regular Miss. delegation pending the adjudication of the current challenge made by MFDP.

* * * * * * * * * * *

We are also asking the chapters and their friends to urge everyone to send the following telegram immediately to Speaker of the House McCormack, House of Representatives, Washington D. C.

> "Urge your recognition and support of resolution against the swearing in of Mississippi delegation until complete investigation of situation by Congress."

J. F.

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

P. O. BOX 1329
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352 - 9788

Washington Office:
1353 'U' STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 20009
Telephone: (202) 332 - 7732

Dear Friend:

Following-up our meeting of last Sunday, enclosed is the copy of the text for a petition and congressional pledge card which we agreed to work on.

Those of us who came up from Mississippi were extremely pleased at the continued support and enthusiasm evidenced at the meeting. We have a great deal to report back to the people of Mississippi regarding the activities of our friends in the north.

With all best wishes,

Yours in Freedom,

Larry Guyot

Lawrence Guyot
Chairman

**To**

**The Honorable**_____

**House Office Building**

**Washington, D.C.**

We believe that the honor of the House of Representatives of the United States and the integrity of our system of government is deeply compromised by the presence of congressmen from the State of Mississippi who are there by virtue of elections that are conducted in blatant and notorious violation of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, therefore, urge you to do all in your power to support the challenge brought by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and vote to unseat the Congressional delegation sent to the US. House of Representatives from the State of Mississippi until such time as a delegation elected in free elections, open to all and conducted in accordance with the Constitution, is sent to the Congress from Mississippi.

| Name | Address |
|---|---|
| 1. | |
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| 3. | |
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Prepared by the Political Education Project, 119 8th Avenue, New York 3, N.Y., associated with Students for a Democratic Society  design and printing by Mark J. Scher

TO: Surrporting Groups of MFDP

FROM: Washington Office
MFDP

RE: PETITION CAMPAIGN

At our organizing meeting on Sunday, January 18th it was decided by all the supporting groups of FDP represented and the Mississippi representative that a massive petition campaign would be launched throughout the north. The purpose is to involve the public at large in the Challenge and through that bring pressure on congressmen. The petition is a request of the congressmen to make a committment to vote for unseating of the Mississippi representatives. Accompanying that would be a pledge card for congressmen to sign announcing his committment on the challenge.

The following is the text agreed upon for the petition and pledge card:

SAMPLE PETITION

Dear Congressman (name)_____

We believe that the honor of the House of Representatives of the United States and the integrity of our system of government is deeply compromised by the presence of congressmen from the State of Mississippi who are there by virtue of elections that are conducted in blatant and notorious violation of the requirements of the Constitution of the United States of America.

We, therefore, urge you to do all in your power to support the Challenge brought by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and vote to unseat the congressional delegation sent to the US House of Representatives from the State of Mississippi until such time as a delegation elected in free elections, open to all and conducted in accordance with the Constitution, is sent to the Congress from Mississippi.

SAMPLE PLEDGE CARD

I pledge to vote for the unseating of the Congressional Delegation sent to the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Mississippi until such time as a delegation elected in free elections, open to all people and conducted in accordance with the Constituion, is sent to Congress from that state.

15
BONUS DAYS
TO HELP
YOU THRIVE
IN '65

Money you deposit by JANUARY 15
earns dividends from JANUARY 1

Latest Dividend

4 1/4 % a year

ON ALL DEPOSITS

Dividends Compounded Quarterly
From Day of Deposit

Come in or bank by mail—
we pay the postage.

ROOSEVELT
SAVINGS BANK

Main Office:
Gates Avenue at Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11221

Marine Park Office:
Avenue U at Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229

Massapequa Park Office:
Bar Harbour Shopping Center, Merrick Road,
Massapequa Park, L.I., N.Y. 11762

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

# YOUNG SAYS BASES HAVE COMMISSARS

## Senator Deplores the Use of Political Advisers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI) — Senator Stephen M. Young complained today that the State Department had assigned "political commissars" to at least eight United States military bases in this country and abroad.

The State Department declined comment, but officials said privately that the practice of assigning diplomatic personnel as political advisers dated back many years. They said such advisers, usually senior-level Foreign Service officers, are assigned to all major military commands around the world.

The officials said both the State and Defense Departments found the practice useful because military and diplomatic matters often overlapped.

Mr. Young, a Democrat from Ohio, said that during an inspection trip to MacDill Air Force Base in Florida he found that the State Department had assigned a civilian as political adviser to the commanding general.

"This civilian, Henry C. Ramsey, apparently has the same function as that of a political commissar of the Soviet Union," the Senator declared.

Mr. Young said there were eight of these political advisers who hold the rank of minister, only a step below that of ambassador. He said they received about $25,000 a year.

In a letter to Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Mr. Young said he knew "the Soviet Union had political commissars attached to their armed forces" but had not realized that such existed at American military bases.

"Personally, Mr. Chairman, I would accept the judgment of a general or an admiral ahead of a political adviser assigned by our State Department," he wrote. "Have we adopted this, Mr. Chairman, aping the example of the Soviet Union, whose leaders assigned political commissars to outfits of the Soviet armed forces?"

Mr. Young also wrote Secretary of State Dean Rusk about the matter.

He said he had been informed that Gen. Thomas Power, head of the Strategic Air Command, had refused the services of a political adviser and that on occasions Gen. Paul D. Adams, head of the Strike Command at MacDill, had disregarded the advice of Mr. Ramsey.

In a statement, Mr. Young said:

"My view is, let the Soviet Union continue their systems of political commissars and that we, in the United States, should discontinue assigning State Department political advisers at various important Air Force Command bases and at our different United States Strike Command bases."

He said that if the assignment of such officials were necessary "it would be more advisable and certainly less obnoxious to term these bureaucrats State Department consultants rather than political advisers."

"I do not like this political adviser business," the Senator declared. "The very name is abhorrent to me in connection with our armed services."

# Humphrey Resigns His Senate Seat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Hubert H. Humphrey resigned his Senate seat today in a move costing him $1,700.

The Vice President-elect stepped aside for the appointment of Attorney General Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota to fill out Mr. Humphrey's elected term, which expires in January, 1967.

Gov. Karl T. Rolvaag of Minnesota will probably appoint Mr. Mondale to the seat tomorrow. The action will permit Mr. Mondale to gain a few days of seniority over other new Senators. This is often important when Senate committee assignments are made.

Mr. Humphrey will be dropped from the Senate payroll tonight. During the campaign, Mr. Humphrey's net worth was reported at less than $200,000—below that of President Johnson or of the Republican candidates, Senator Barry Goldwater and Representative William E. Miller.

On inauguration day, Jan. 20, Mr. Humphrey will get a $20,500 pay increase over his $22,500-a-year Senator's salary. At $43,000 annually, he will become the nation's highest paid Vice President in history. The Vice President's salary was $35,000 until the pay rise bill was passed this year. This bill also raised the pay of Senators and Representatives to $30,000.

Mr. Humphrey's staff will continue to be paid under a recent statute covering transition expenses for newly elected Vice Presidents.

Henry Grossman
**Hubert H. Humphrey**

## Guianese Official Is Sworn

Special to The New York Times

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Dec. 29—Peter D'Aguiar, leader of the United Force party, was sworn in today as Finance Minister in the coalition Cabinet of Forbes Burnham. The People's National Congress, led by Mr. Burnham, joined forces with Mr. D'Aguiar's party after the recent election.

**$11( Pro For**

WAS. (UPI) – cratic A Johnson sights a budget o to start i ciety.

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# STATISTICS OF NEGRO AND WHITE VOTER REGISTRATION IN THE FIVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF MISSISSIPPI

FROM: "Restrictions on Negro Voting in Mississippi History," in United States v. Mississippi, No. 73, October Term, 1964, Supreme Court of the United States, document on file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and from sources as otherwise indicated.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

P. O. BOX 1329
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352 - 9788

Washington Office:
1353 'U' STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 20009
Telephone: (202) 332 - 7732

**1st Congressional District**

Chickasaw County *

6336 eligible whites - - - 3054 registered 46.5%
3054 eligible Negroes- - - 1 " .03%

Lowndes County *

16,460 eligible whites - - 8312 registered 50.5%
8,312 eligible Negroes- - 95 " 1.1%

Oktibbeha County **

8423 eligible whites - - substantial number registered
4952 eligible Negroes - - 128 registered 2.5%

* Registration figures from Complaint in United States v. Allen, Appendix A-1.

** Registration figures from complaint in United States v. Henry, Appendix A-2.

The foregoing figures have a special significance in that 26.1% of the adult population of this District are Negroes, yet only 2.94% are permitted to vote.***

***Vol. 1, 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, Pp. 272-277.

**2nd Congressional District**

(1) Benton County

2514 eligible whites - - - 2078 registered 82.5%
1419 " Negroes- - - 30 " .21%

(2) Coahoma County

8708 eligible whites - - - 6380 registered 73%
14,004 " Negroes- - - 1061 " 7.6%

(3) De Soto County

5338 eligible whites - - - 4030 registered 75%
6246 " Negroes- - - 11 " .18%

(4) Grenada County

5792 eligible whites - - - 5518 registered 95%
4323 " Negroes- - - 135 " 3.1%

(5) Holmes County

4773 eligible whites - - - 3530 registered 74%
8757 " Negroes- - - 8 " .09%

(6) Le Flore County

10,274 eligible whites - - - 7168 registered 70%
13,567 " Negroes- - - 268 " 2%

(7) Marshall County

4342 eligible whites - - - 4162 registered 96%
7168 " Negroes- - - 57 " .8%

(8) Panola County

7639 eligible whites - - - 5309 registered 69%
7250 " Negroes- - - 2 " .028%

(9) Quitman County

4176 eligible whites - - - 2991 registered 71.6%
5673 " Negroes- - - 436 " 6.0%

(10) Tallahatchie County

5099 eligible whites - - - 4330 registered 85%
6483 " Negroes- - - 5 " .07%

(11) Tunica County

2011 eligible white - - - 1436 registered 71%
5822 " Negroes - - 42 " .72%

(12) Washington County

19,837 eligible whites
20,619 " Negroe

The foregoing figure

that 52.4% of the adult popula

yet only 2.97% have been permi

* Vol. 1, 1961 United States C
pp. 272-277.

**3rd Congressional District**

Amite County

4449 eligible whites
3560 " Negroes

Claiborne County

1688 eligible whites
3969 " Negroes

Copiah County

8153 eligible whites
6407 " Negroes

Franklin County

3403 eligible whites
1842 " Negroes

Hinds County

67,836 eligible whites
36,183 " Negroe

Pike County

12,163 eligible whites
6,936 " Negroe

Walthall County

4736 eligible whites
2490 " Negroe

Warren County

13,530 eligible whites
10,726 " Negroe

Yazoo County

7598 eligible whites
8714 " Negroe

The foregoing figure

that 40.5% of the adult popula

yet only 5.8% are permitted to

* Vol. I, 1961 United States Co
Report, pp. 272-277.

**4th Congressional District**

Clarke County

6,072 eligible whites -
2,988 " Negroes-

Jasper County*

5,327 eligible whites -
3,675 " Negroes-

Kemper County

3,113 eligible whites -
3,221 " Negroes-

unty

whites - - - 10,838 registered 54.5%
Negroes- - - 1,762 " 8.6%

figures have a special significance in
population of this district are Negroes
n permitted to register to vote.*

tates Commission on Civil Rights Report,

whites - - - 3532 registered 80%
Negroes- - - 1 " .028%

ty

whites - - - 1440 registered 85.3%
Negroes- - - 15 " .37%

whites - - - 7533 registered 92%
Negroes- - - 25 " .39%

y

whites - - - 3731 registered 100%
Negroes- - - 236 " 12.8%

whites - - - 56,363 registered 80%
Negroes- - - 4756 " 13.2%

whites - - - 7864 registered 65%
Negroes- - - 150 " 22%

ty

whites - - - 4219 registered 89%
Negroes- - - 2 " .08%

whites - - - 11,153 registered 83%
Negroes- - - 2,360 " 22%

whites - - - 7130 registered 93%
Negroes- - - 256 " 2.9%

figures have a special significance in
population of this district are Negroes,
ted to vote.*

ates Commission on Civil Rights

ites - - - 5,000 registered 83%
groes- - - 1 " .03%

ites - - - 3,000 registered 56%
groes- - - 9 " .02%

ites - - - 3,213 registered 100%
groes- - - 30 " .9%

Lauderdale County

27,806 eligible whites - - - 13,347 registered 48%
11,924 " Negroes- - - 2,109 " 18%

Leake County

6,754 eligible whites - - - 5,927 registered 88%
3,397 " Negroes- - - 116 " 3.4%

Madison County

5,622 eligible whites - - - 5,458 registered 97%
10,366 " Negroes- - - 121 " 1.1%

Newton County

8,014 eligible whites - - - 5,700 registered 71%
3,018 " Negroes- - - 104 " 2.8%

Rankin County

13,246 eligible whites - - - 12,000 registered 90%
6,944 " Negroes- - - 94 " 1.35%

The foregoing figures have a special significance in that 34.4% of the adult population of this District are Negroes yet only 2.64 are permitted to vote.**

---

* Registration figures from the complaint in United States v. Hosey, App. B.

** Vol. 1, 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, pp. 272-277.

5th Congressional District

Covington County

5,329 eligible whites - - - 3,991 registered 75%
7,032 " Negroes- - - 202 " 3.5%

Forrest County

22,431 eligible whites - - - 12,655 registered 57%
7,495 " Negroes- - - 22 " .3%

George County

5,276 eligible whites - - - 3,510 registered 67%
580 " Negroes- - - 10 " 1.7%

Greene County

3,518 eligible whites - - - 3,000 registered 85%
859 " Negroes- - - 43 " 5%

Jefferson Davis County

3,629 eligible whites - - - 3,600 registered 99%
3,222 " Negroes- - - 76 " 2.3%

Lamar County

6,489 eligible whites - - - 5,593 registered 91%
1,071 " Negroes - " 0%

Marion County

8,997 eligible whites - - - 9,540 registered 100%
3,630 " Negroes- - - 363 " 10%

The foregoing figures have a special significance in that 20.8% of the adult population of this District are Negroes yet only 11.5% are permitted to vote.*

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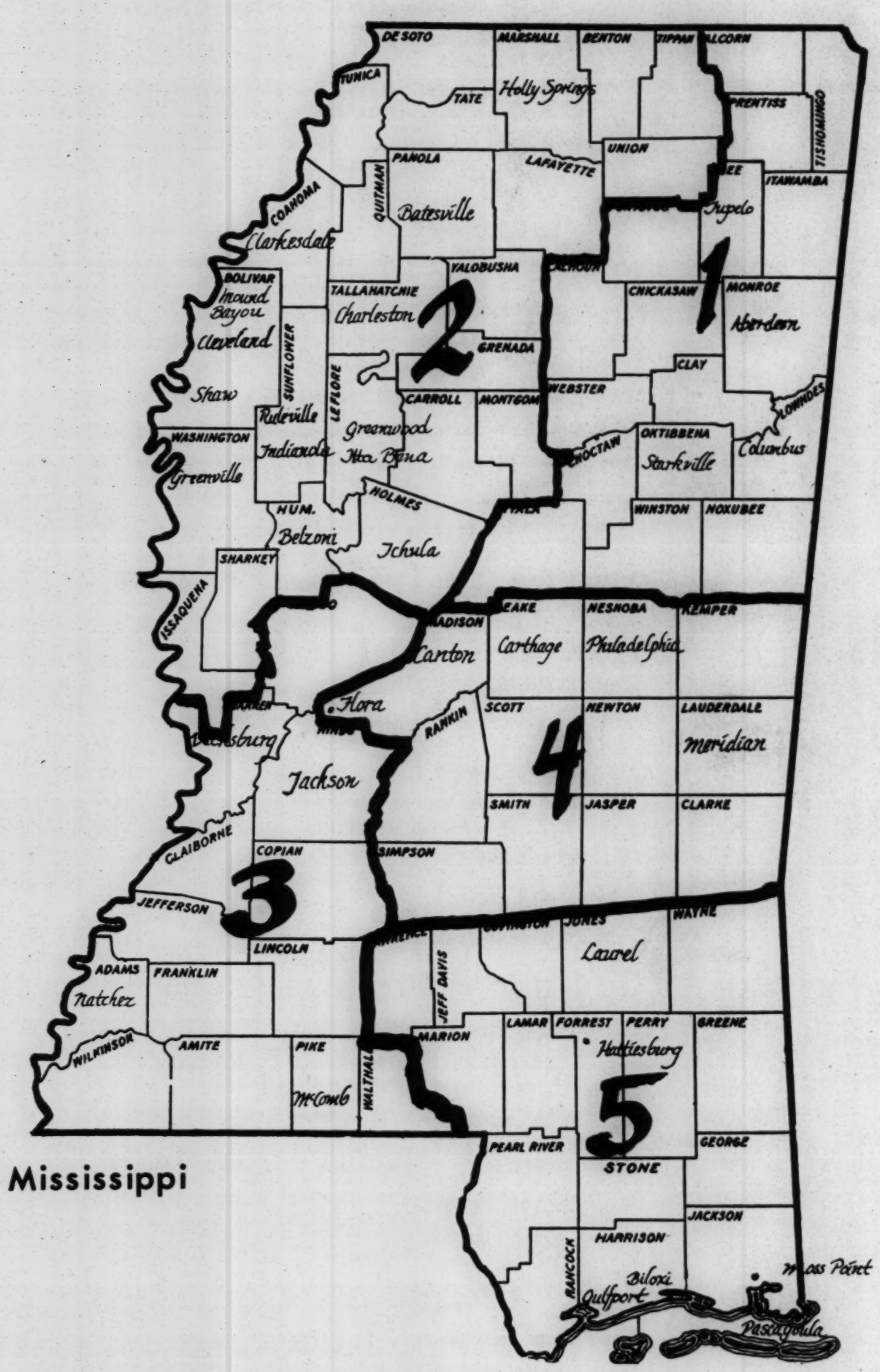
* Vol. 1, 1961 United States Commission on Civil Rights Report, pp. 272-277.




Mississippi

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
1353 U Street, NW
Washington, DC

MEMO ON HISTORY OF CONTESTED ELECTIONS STATUTE AND ON RACE, INTIMIDATION AND OTHER GROUNDS FOR VOIDING HOUSE ELECTIONS.

This memo is (1) a brief summary of the legislative history behind the enactment and use of Section 201 of Title 2, the statute permitting any person to contest the election of a United States Representative and (2) a discussion of race, intimidation, and other factors as grounds for voiding House elections.

An election contest statute substantially identical to Section 201 was enacted in 1798, and appears to be the first attempted regulation on this subject. Stats. 1798, ch.8, § 1. Two years later, the same statute was re-enacted to last another four years, Stats. 1800, ch.27, but after 1804 there appears to have been no statutory authority for election contests until similar legislation was once again enacted, this time as a permanent measure, in 1851. Stats. 1851, ch.11 § 1. The Committee on Elections which administered contests under the 1851 statute was merged into the House Committee on House Administration in 1946, Stats. 1946, ch 753, § 121, but in all other pertinent respects the 1851 statute and the present Section 201 are identical. In the limited time available itwas not possible to discover any particular historical explanation for the enactment of an election contest statute, but in light of the early date of the first such statute it should be safe to assume that denial of the right to vote on the grounds of color was not the concern of this legislation. The administration of the statute, however, shows its most consistent use to have been in contesting elections which allegedly involved widespread racial and political intimidation.

The first reported decision of the Committee on Elections in an election contest involving violence and intimidation appears to be that in Whyte v. Harris, Fifth Session, 35th Congress, H.R. No. 538 (1858), in which the Committee relied entirely upon English precedents in recommending that the election in question be set aside and the seat vacated:

> ...(The election return) can not be considered the return of an election made by the legal voters of the Third Congressional district of Maryland. An election is the free choice by those who have the right to make it, and who desire and seek to make it, uncompelled, unawed, and unintimidated..The proofs show that (in various wards),

> in some to a much greater extent than others, but in all a most culpable extent, violence, tumult, riot and general lawnessness prevailed. That, as a consequence, the reception of illegal votes and the rejection of legal votes, the acts of disturbance and assault committed on peacable citizens, and the intimidation of voters so predominated as to destroy all confidence in the election as being the expression of the free choice of the people of that Congressional district.
>
> The committee are not unmindful of the magnitude of the question they present to the consideration of the House. On the one hand it involves the vacation, temporarily, of a seat in the House of Representatives; on the other, it requires an acquiescence in, if not approval of, a wanton and unjustifiable interference with the most sacred of all political rights of a free people.

The House did not adopt the Committee's recommendation that the contested seat be vacated in Whyte v. Harris, but it has since done so in a substantial number of election contests based upon the intimidation of voters. See, e.g., Sypher v. St. Martin, First Session, 41st Congress, H.R. No. 11 (1869); Benoit v. Boatner, First Session, 54th Congress, Journal p. 328, Record pp. 3035-3051 (1896).

For some time it was the Committee on Election's practice to refuse vacation of a contested seat where there existed no proof that the intimidation in question actually affected the overall election results, e.g., Harrison v. Davis, Second Session, 36th Congress, H.R. No. 60 (1861), but this view seems to have gradually disappeared as it became apparent that some types of intimidation could so affect the reliability of votes actually cast as to taint the entire election process. In Benoit v. Boatner, supra, for example, the Committee first rejected its prior position that no new election need be held so long as some votes were validly cast:

> We therefore hold as a proposition of law, growing out of the principle laid down in Sypher v. St. Martin, as follows:
>
> "If fraud, violence, and intimidation have been so extensive and general as to render it certain that there has been no free and fair expression by the great body of the electors, then the election must be set aside, notwithstanding the fact that in some of the precincts or parishes there was a peaceable and fair election."

By the same reasoning, an election was set aside in Myers v. Moffett, First Session, 41st Congress, H.R. No. 9 (1869) upon the Committee's finding that election officials in one of a Congressional district's wards had received over 200 votes known to be illegally cast. Declaring that " (i)n such cases not only State courts but legislatures and Congress have not hesitates to declare the whole poll void and of no effect," the Committee

went on to recommend the seating of the contestant candidate, and that recommendation was adopted. The rule that an unintimidated minority can support a contested election result was definitely disapproved in Richardson v. Rainey, Second Session, 45th Congress, H.R. No. 806 (1878), and in most contests decided thereafter the Committee has adhered to the common-sense principle that an election should be set aside when the corruption or intimidation in question casts serious doubt upon whether the same candidate would have been elected under normal conditions.

A primary objection being made to the 1964 election results in question is that Negro voters were systematically denied or discouraged from exercising their rights to register and/or vote in Mississippi. Reference to the records of House of Representatives election contests indicates that such discrimination has many times been the ground for contest, and in a good number of such contests the seat in question has been vacated. A fair number of the reported Committee opinions take the position that the election result should be overturned if, and only if, the votes which were proven to have been denied would have defeated the contestee if cast. See, e.g., Threet v. Clarke, First Session, 51st Congress, H.R.No. 363 (1890) (contestee remained seated), and Wise v. Young, Second Session, 55th Congress, H.R. No. 772 (1898) (contestant seated). Where the general impropriety or calculated discriminatory nature of registration and election procedures is widespread, however, the Committee on Elections has not hesitated to vacate the seat in question without regard to the votes actually cast. See, e.g., Bisbee v. Finley, Second Session, 47th Congress, H.R. No. 1066 (1883) (incomplete and incorrect registration records kept); Langston v. Venable, First Session, 51st Congress, H.R. No. 2462, (1890), (segregated voting lines with result that polls closed before larger Negro population all had opportunity to vote); Moore v. Funston, Second Session, 53rd Congress, H.R. No. 1164, (1894) (improper challenges to Negro voters and fraud in counting allots); and Martin v. Lockhart, First Session, 54th Congress, H.R.No.2002 (1896) (attempts by election officials to cause Negro voters to make mistakes invalidating their ballots). In its recommendation that an election be set aside in McGinnis v. Alderson, First Session, 51st Congress, H.R. No. 2806, the Committee on Elections set forth a list of acts of official misconduct not at all dissimilar to those complained of in 1964:

Much of the evidence in this case is directed to the misconduct of supervisors of registration and of district registering officers. Other portions of the evidence are directed to the misinterpretation of the law by managers of election. The misconduct of registering officers consisted in unlawfully stirking from books large numbers of duly registered voters, in refusing or neglecting to restore the names ordered to be restored by county commissioners, in keeping their offices closed on days of registration, in unreasonably delaying applicants, in unlawfully requiring colored applicants to prove their places of residence by white witnesses known to the registering officers, in unlawfully refusing or neglecting to made transfers on due application, in furnishing unequal facilities for registration, as between their party friends and party opponents, and in fraudulently registering persons not qualified.

Managers of election unlawfully refused to receive the ballots of colored Republican voters who were duly registered, and whose names were on the registry books in the hands of the managers, because they did not present their registration certificates. They also refused to accept such certificates as proof of the right to vote of voters whose names had been unlawfully stricken from the rolls.

They also refused to accept the tendered votes of Republicans who were marked as having moved within the precinct in which they were registered. In many instances this removal had not, in fact, taken place, and when it had it did not disqualify the voter, under the law, from voting. . .

The committee are clearly of opinion that voters complying with all other requirements of the law can not be disfranchised by the neglect of the public officials to furnish them opportunity to register.

The foregoing are but a few of many instances in which the statutory predecessor to Section 201 has been employed by the House of Representatives to investigate and set aside a contested election on the ground that Negro voters were denied the opportunity to register and vote. An important additional case is the 1882 contest by the Mississippi Negro Republican John R. Lynch to unseat J.R.Chalmers, his white opponent, who was certified as the winner by the Redeemer white state government. (Congressional Record 47th Congress, First Session, 1882). Lynch successfully unseated Chalmers by a 125-71 vote of the House. The House invalidated some provisions of the Mississippi election law, accepted many of the figures of the Federal super-

visors in place of those of the state government, looked to the population statistics and in general seemed to take appropriate action to obtain an accurate expression of all the people of the district.

It has been indicated that a second ground for contest will be that only those candidates elected on the "Freedom Ballot" are entitled to seats as Representatives. It is intersting to note that the Committee on Elections has on various occasions come to the conclusion that Negroes were denied the vote by comparing those votes cast in the election in question with those cast in some recent election where no discrimination was alleged. See, e.g., Smalls v. Tillman, First Session, 47th Congress, H.R.No. 1525 (1882) and Bisbee v. Finley, Second Session, 47th Congress, H.R. No. 1066 (1883).

The question also arises whether an election contest can be initiated under Section 201 by someone other than the defeated candidate. The statute itself says "whenever any person intends to contest an election," and this language appears to have been literally interpreted in allowing a contest by interested citizens in Sundry Citizens v. Sergeant, First Session, 19th Congress (1828). This question relates to the interesting problem of what status the contestee and contestant should occupy during the period of the election contest. Contestants have been known to voluntarily vacate their seats upon discovering that the contest of their election was well founded, see Bonynge v. Shafroth, Second Session, 58th Congress, Record pp. 1986, 1988 (1904), but there is apparently no requirement that a contestee relinquish his position pending the contest's outcome and the United States Attorney General has ruled him to be endowed with all rights, powers and privileges given other members of the House. 21 Ops.U.S.Att.Gen. 342 (1896). By resolution adopted on July 5, 1861, however, the House extended to contestants the "privilage of the floor during such contest, with the right to speak with regard to their respective cases"; this privilage is now found in Rule XXXII of the House of Representatives.

The writer regrets that more time has not been available for his research in this matter, but the above should at least indicate that respectable authority exists for the 1964 election protest now on file.

...ature ...
ified.

"But," Mr. ... would be in... space that n... trees and grass. ...ly not a plan me... parks and public beach... really designed to keep as... of nature in the suburbs."

He acknowledged that only land owners with a high degree of public spirit were expected to enter into the program with abandonment on their part of potentially valuable land development rights.

"But," he said, "we feel there are a lot of such people in the county."

## Mississippi Representatives Act to Fight Ouster Moves

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Mississippi representatives agreed today to challenge the right of several Negroes to contest their elections.

They held a three-hour meeting with their attorneys, former Gov. J. P. Coleman and B. B. McLendon Jr., to plan for opposing an effort to oust them from their House seats.

The effort, organized by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party, was begun with petitions to the House by a number of Negro voters who called the elections void because of voter discrimination. They are expected to file a motion with the House within a few days asking that the petitions be dismissed on the ground that the Negroes were not candidates in the elections and therefore have no right to contest them.

The representatives are Thomas G. Abernethy, William M. Colmer, Jamie L. Whitten and John Bell Williams, all Democrats, and a Republican, Prentiss Walker.

### Bronx Man Falls to Death

A 40-year-old man fell to his death yesterday from the terrace of his ninth-floor apartment at 955 Evergreen Avenue, the Bronx, while working on Christmas decorations. He was identified as John Monahan, a bartender. Mr. Monahan's wife and three children were in the apartment at the time, about 12:15 P.M., but did not see him fall.

Fo... clos... Repu... mally ... candid... today. ... Bray, ... Adair ... bush.

Mr. I... Republi... openly ... ference ...

### Darien

Special t...

DARIEN, ... Dr. Donald ... pal of the ... schools here ... become su... schools in H... N. Y. No su... named.

## Texan's P... Satchmo

CORPUS C... Dec. 29 (UPI)- ... mo). Armstron... tootled his le... trumpet for one... er audiences and... of his career.

A Texas mi... Mr. Armstrong ... from Japan to p... ing-out party ... daughters.

Mr. Armstrong ... for crowds in ... thousands on St... ment-sponsored ... American ambass...

It was "one o... lucrative dates ... ever playe... id ... agen... ...d," sa... ...gent, who woul... figure.

Mr. Armstr... his band's to... fly to Corpu... ball, honor... Helen Ford... mund J. Fy...

**INSURANCE LICENSE COURSE OPENS JAN. 25**

The next term in Insurance Brokerage for men and women who want to qualify for state license opens Monday, January 25, at Eastern School, 721 Broadway, N. Y. 3, AL 4-5029.

This evening course is approved by the States of New York and New Jersey as fulfilling the requirements for admission to the state examination for insurance brokers' licenses. No other experience or education is needed.

For full information telephone or write for Folder T.

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SCHOOL OF DANCE

# *CORE to Urge House to Block Seating of Five Mississippians*

## *Floor Privileges to Be Asked for 3 Negro Women on First Day of Congress*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Civil rights leaders said today an attempt would be made to block the seating of Mississippi's five Representatives when Congress convenes on Jan. 4.

James Farmer, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality, told a news conference that "we're in dead earnest" in backing the election challenge initiated by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic party.

He said the 200 CORE chapters had been asked to urge their Congressmen to support a resolution blocking the swearing-in of any Mississippi House members until the challenge is resolved.

Representative William Fitts Ryan, Democrat of Manhattan, has said he will introduce the resolution.

Mr. Farmer and Lawrence Guyot, chairman of the Freedom Democratic party's executive committee, said a "nonviolent, peaceful and orderly" attempt would be made to obtain floor privileges for three party candidates who claim three of the Mississippi seats.

They are Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Mrs. Annie Devine and Mrs. Victoria Gray. They were named in an election sponsored by the Freedom party, which said it acted after state officials had refused to place the party's candidates on the regular Nov. 3 ballot.

The three women seek the seats of Representatives Jamie L. Whitten and William M. Colmer, Democrats, and Representative-elect Prentiss Walker, a Republican. The party also is challenging the election of Representatives Thomas G. Abernethy and John Bell Williams, Democrats.

"Elections in Mississippi are rigged," Mr. Farmer said, "to prevent Negroes from voting."

Freedom party members plan to come to Washington Jan. 4 to start a silent vigil at the Capitol pending the outcome of the Ryan resolution. Mr. Farmer said the three women have a right to sit in the House—but not vote—while their claim is being resolved by a House subcommittee.

Associated Press Wirephoto

**James Farmer discussing CORE plan at his news conference in Washington.**

### Church Group Differs

A church group said in New York that while it admired the courage of the three women, it would cloud the issue to press their claims.

The Commission on Religion and Race of the National Council of Churches said in a statement that it supported a challenge of the legality of the Mississippi House election.

The commission, headed by the Rev. Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, stated clerk of the United Presbyterian Church, urged the House to "conduct a thorough investigation into the election of the five prospective Congressmen and to take actions needed to secure the right of every qualified citizen of Mississippi to vote in the Federal elections."

About the attempt of the three women to gain House seats, the commission said: "Their attempt we feel clouds the clear issue of the legality of the present election system in that state.

# DR. KIN DIVIDE

Continued From

Atlanta leaders h the possibility honoring him. ago, letters were than 100 leaders ucation, religion civic affairs aski as sponsors of a b 27 at the Dinkle here.

The letters we the Most Rev. Pa Roman Catholic Atlanta; Rabbi child; Dr. Benjam dent of Morehouse Ralph McGill, pub Atlanta Constituti

Most of those letters have not re sources say. A few negatively, includ ing banker who st his objections.

A substantial nu asked, however, ac names alone would to give the occas of approval of wh called the modera ment of the commu

The big questio whether the city business and indus would approve. T was initiated witho ticipation. A numb leaders were to ass cuss the matter. I stood that Mayor be present.

### Calls on Bot

At least one bank executive w making telephone courage participa reported, howeve president of one biggest companies ing to persuade ot behind the plan.

The most active in the controversy be the Mayor and Mayor, who to helped give Atlan tion for racial mo harmony.

In the business Dr. King's part strike against Scri Atlanta manufactu and pencils, has b an obstacle to par

Dr. King was in at Scripto only a to help workers co racial discriminat pany has denied an tion.

Just before C

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM F. RYAN (Dem.-Lib., N.Y.)

CONCERNING THE SEATING OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

FOR RELEASE
2 PM Wednesday, December 22, 1964

The Constitution of the United States, under Article1, Section 5, provides that the House of Representatives "shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members."

Title 2, United States Code, Section 201, provides the means for qualified citizens to contest an election and to present evidence to the House.

In the face of such substantive, legal challenge, the House of Representatives in the past, has refused to seat the contested "Representative-elect" until the House has a chance to determine the legality of his election.

Citizens from Mississippi have offered formal, and substantive challenges to the elections of the "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi. The citizens have filed proper notice, have cited substantial precedent, and are prepared to prove their allegations before the House.

It is the right, and certainly it is the duty, of every Member to oppose the seating of an illegally-elected Member. To refrain from this right and duty, unpleasant as it may be, is to refrain from upholding the essence of our democracy.

On the opening day of Congress, January 4, 1965, we intend to object to the administering of the oath to the "Representatives-elect from Mississippi.

Then, we will seek to introduce a "Fairness Resolution," asking that no Member of the Mississippi delegation be sworn until the House decides the contests and challenges to the seating of the Mississippi delegation which are presently pending before it.

The adoption of the resolution can ensure fair and equal treatment to both sides, a fair and rapid hearing before the proper body of the House, and the assurance that our Democracy is being preserved.

The House has ample and good precedent for refusing to seat a challenged "Representative-elect."

In 1961, for example, George O. Chambers, who had been certified as the Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Indiana, was challenged. The oath was not administered to him. The House passed a "Fairness Resolution" which held up administering of the oath until the House had a chance to determine who was entitled to the challenged seat. On June 13, 1962, the House determined that J. Edward Roush was entitled to the seat.

We are all aware of the problems before us.

The right to vote is the cornerstone of our democracy.

The right to vote, and to take part in the election of our governmnet, is the fundamental safeguard of all other rights--of police protection, of justice in law and of equality in public places.

Without the right to vote, the disenfranchised citizen can be --and is now in Mississippi--subject to murder by police, injustice in law and inequality in public places.

Few Americans can doubt that Mississippi has systematically, through unconstitutional laws, illegal administration and violence, denied American citizens the right to vote.

In 1890 there were in Mississippi 118,890 registered white voters and 189,884 registered Negro voters. In 1961 there were in Mississippi about 500,000 registered white voters and about 24,000 registered Negro voters. Only 6.1% of the Negroes are registered.

Mississippi has denied Negro citizens the right to vote by unconstitutional registration laws and procedures and by terror, violence and intimidation.

--Illegal legislative and administrative techniques used to disenfranchise Negroes are exposed in the complaint filed by the United States Government in United States v. Mississippi, now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

--The use of terror, violence and intimidation to disenfranchise Negroes is detailed in the Federal action entitled Council of Federated Organizations, et al v. Rainey, et al, now in the Court of appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The systematic disenfranchisement of Negro citizens through these methods makes the election of the "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi illegal and void.

--The elections violate the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution, which guarantee Negroes the right to participate in the political life of the Nation. The 15th Amendment specifically provides that, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition or servitude."

--The elections violate the 1870 compact between the State of Mississippi and the Congress of the United States.

Mississippi in 1869 had adopted a Constitution which afforded Negro citizens the full right to vote. Under the 1870 compact, Mississippi agreed never to amend or change its Constitution "as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote..."

Because it agreed to these conditions, Congress agreed Mississippi was "entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States."

However, Mississippi adopted a new constitution in 1890, and proceeded to add prohibitive qualifications for voting, thereby repudiating the compact of 1870.

While we are not now passing upon the merits, until the House can determine the validity of the challenges and the legality of the elections, the House should seat none of the challenged "Representatives-elect" from Mississippi

The following Congressmen have already stated they are planning to join in the objection and to support the "Fairness Resolution:"

| | |
|---|---|
| George E. Brown, Jr. | 29th C.D., California |
| Phillip Burton | 5th C.D., California |
| John Conyers, Jr. | 1st C.D., Michigan |
| Emilio Q. Daddario | 1st C.D., Connecticut |
| Charles C. Diggs, Jr. | 13th C.D., Michigan |
| Ken W. Dyal | 33rd C.D., California |
| W. Donlon Edwards | 9th C.D., California |
| Leonard Farbstein | 19th C.D., New York |
| Jacob H. Gilbert | 22nd C.D., New York |
| Augustus F. Hawkins | 21st C.D., California |
| Patsy T. Mink | Hawaii |
| Robert N. C. Nix | 2nd C.D., Pennsylvania |
| Adam C. Powell | 18th C.D., New York |
| Joseph Y. Resnick | 28th C.D., New York |
| William F. Ryan | 20th C.D., New York |
| Charles A. Vanik | 21st C.D., Ohio |
| Weston E. Vivian | 2nd C.D., Michigan |

REPRINTED FROM:

THE NATION

June 1, 1964

# 'Tired of Being Sick and Tired' . . . Jerry DeMuth

**About 20 feet back from a narrow dirt road just off the state highway that cuts through Ruleville, Miss., is a small, three-room, white frame house with a screened porch. A large pecan tree grows in the front yard and two smaller ones grow out back. Butter bean and okra plants are filling out in the gardens on the lots on either side of the house. Lafayette Street is as quiet as the rest of Ruleville, a town of less than 2,000 located in Sunflower County, 30 miles from the Mississippi River. Sunflower County, home of Senator Eastland and 68 per cent Negro, is one of twenty-four counties in the northwestern quarter of the state—the Delta—that make up the Second Congressional District. Since 1941, this district has been represented in Congress by Jamie Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, who is now seeking his thirteenth term.**

From the house on the dirt road there now comes a person to challenge Jamie Whitten: Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer. Mrs. Hamer is a Negro and only 6,616 Negroes (or 4.14 per cent of voting-age Negroes) were registered to vote in the Second Congressional District in 1960. But in 1962, when Whitten was elected for the twelfth time, only 31,345 persons cast votes, although in 1960 there were more than 300,000 persons of voting age in the district, 59 per cent of them Negro. Mrs. Hamer's bid is sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations, a Mississippi coalition of local and national civil rights organizations.

Until Mississippi stops its discriminatory voting practices, Mrs. Hamer's chance of election is slight, but she is waking up the citizens of her district. "I'm showing people that a Negro can run for office," she explains. Her deep, powerful voice shakes the air as she sits on the porch or inside, talking to friends, relatives and neighbors who drop by on the one day each week when she is not out campaigning. Whatever she is talking about soon becomes an impassioned plea for a change in the system that exploits the Delta Negroes. "All my life I've been sick and tired," she shakes her head. "Now I'm sick and tired of being sick and tired."

Mrs. Hamer was born October 6, 1917, in Montgomery County, the twentieth child in a family of six girls and fourteen boys. When she was 2 her family moved to Sunflower County, 60 miles to the west.

*The family would pick fifty-sixty bales of cotton a year, so my father decided to rent some land. He bought some mules and a cultivator. We were doin' pretty well. He even started to fix up the house real nice and had bought a car. Then our stock got poisoned. We knowed this white man had done it. He stirred up a gallon of Paris green with the feed. When we got out there, one mule was already dead. T'other two mules and the cow had their stomachs all swelled up. It was too late to save 'em. That poisonin' knocked us right back down flat. We never did get back up again. That white man did it just because we were gettin' somewhere. White people never like to see Negroes get a little success. All of this stuff is no secret in the state of Mississippi.*

Mrs. Hamer pulled her feet under the worn, straight-backed chair she was sitting in. The linoleum under her feet was worn through to another layer of linoleum. Floor boards showed in spots. She folded her large hands on her lap and shifted her weight in the chair. She's a large and heavy woman, but large and heavy with a power to back up her determination.

*Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer*

*We went back to sharecroppin', halvin', it's called. You split the cotton half and half with the plantation owner. But the seed, fertilizer, cost of hired hands, everything is paid out of the cropper's half.*

*Later, I dropped out of school. I cut corn stalks to help the family. My parents were gettin' up in age — they weren't young when I was born, I was the twentieth child — and my mother had a bad eye. She was cleanin' up the owner's yard for a quarter when somethin' flew up and hit her in the eye.*

*So many times for dinner we would have greens with no seasonin' . . . and flour gravy. My mother would mix flour with a little grease and try to make gravy out of it. Sometimes she'd cook a little meal and we'd have bread.*

*No one can honestly say Negroes are satisfied. We've only been patient, but how much more patience can we have?*

Fannie Lou and Perry Hamer have two daughters, 10 and 19, both of whom they adopted. The Hamers adopted the older girl when she was born to give her a home, her mother being unmarried. "I've always been concerned with any human being," Mrs. Hamer explains. The younger girl was given to her at the age of 5 months. She had been burned badly when a tub of boiling water spilled, and her large, impoverished family was not able to care for her. "We had a little money so we took care of her and raised her. She was sickly too when I got her, suffered from malnutrition. Then she got run over by a car and her leg was broken. So she's only in fourth grade now."

The older girl left school after the tenth grade to begin working. Several months ago when she tried to get a job, the employer commented, "You certainly talk like Fannie Lou." When the girl replied, "She raised me," she was denied the job. She has a job now, but Mrs. Hamer explains, "They don't know she's my child."

The intimidation that Mrs. Hamer's older girl faces is what Mrs. Hamer has faced since August 31, 1962. On that day she and seventeen others went down to the county courthouse in Indianola to try to register to vote. From the moment they arrived, police wandered around their bus, keeping an eye on the eighteen. "I wonder what they'll do," the bus driver said to Mrs. Hamer. Halfway back to Ruleville, the police stopped the bus and ordered it back to Indianola. There they were all arrested. The bus was painted the wrong color, the police told them.

After being bonded out, Mrs. Hamer returned to the plantation where the Hamers had lived for eighteen years.

*My oldest girl met me and told me that Mr. Marlowe, the plantation owner, was mad and raisin' Cain. He had heard that I had tried to register. That night he called on us and said, "We're not ready for that in Mississippi now. If you don't withdraw, I'll let you go." I left that night but "Pap" — that's what I call my husband — had to stay on till work on the plantation was through.*

In the spring of last year, Mr. Hamer got a job at a Ruleville cotton gin. But this year, though others are working there already, they haven't taken him back.

According to Mississippi law the names of all persons who take the registration test must be in the local paper for two weeks. This subjects Negroes, especially Delta Negroes, to all sorts of retaliatory actions. "Most Negroes in the Delta are sharecroppers. It's not like in the hills where Negroes own land. But everything happened before my name had been in the paper," Mrs. Hamer adds.

She didn't pass the test the first time, so she returned on December 4, and took it again. "You'll see me every 30 days till I pass," she told the registrar. On January 10, she returned and found out that she had passed. "But I still wasn't allowed to vote last fall because I didn't have two poll-tax receipts. We still have to pay poll tax for state elections. I have two receipts now."

After being forced to leave the plantation, Mrs. Hamer stayed with various friends and relatives. On September 10, night riders fired sixteen times into the home of one of these persons, Mrs. Turner. Mrs. Hamer was away at the time. In December, 1962, the Hamers moved into their present home which they rent from a Negro woman.

Mrs. Hamer had by then begun active work in the civil rights movement. She gathered names for a petition to obtain federal commodities for needy Negro families and attended various Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) workshops throughout the South. Since then she has been active as a SNCC field secretary in voter registration and welfare programs and has taught classes for SCLC. At present, most of her time is spent campaigning.

In June of last year, Mrs. Hamer was returning from a workshop in Charleston, S.C. She was arrested in Winona, in Montgomery County, 60 miles east of Indianola, the county in which she was born. Along with others, she was taken from the bus to the jail.

*They carried me into a room and there was two Negro boys in this room. The state highway patrolman gave them a long, wide blackjack and he told one of the boys, "Take this," and the Negro, he said, "This what you want me to use?" The state patrolman said, "That's right, and if you don't use it on her you know what I'll use on you."*

*I had to get over on a bed flat on my stomach and that man beat me . . . that man beat me till he give out. And by me screamin', it made a plain-clothes man — he didn't have on nothin' like a uniform — he got so hot and worked up he just run there and started hittin' me on the back of my head. And I was tryin' to guard some of the licks with my hands and they just beat my hands till they turned blue. This Negro just beat me till I know he was give out. Then this state patrolman told the other Negro to take me so he take over from there and he just keep beatin' me.*

The police carried Mrs. Hamer to her cell when they were through beating her. They also beat Annelle Ponder, a SCLC worker who was returning on the bus with her, and Lawrence Guyot, a SNCC field secretary who had traveled from the Greenwood SNCC office to investigate the arrests.

*They whipped Annelle Ponder and I heard her screamin'. After a while she passed by where I was in the cell and her mouth was bleedin' and her hair was standin' up on her head and you know it was horrifyin'.*

*Over in the night I even heard screamin'. I said, "Oh, Lord, somebody else gettin' it, too." It was later that we heard that Lawrence Guyot was there. I got to see him. I could walk as far as the cell door and I asked them to please leave that door open so I could get a breath of fresh air every once in a while. That's how I got to see Guyot. He looked as if he was in pretty bad shape. And it was on my nerves, too, because that was the first time I had seen him and not smilin'.*

*After I got out of jail, half dead, I found out that Medgar Evers had been shot down in his own yard.*

Mrs. Hamer paused for a moment, saddened by the recollection. I glanced around the dim room. Faded wallpaper covered the walls and a vase, some framed photos, and a large doll were placed neatly on a chest and on a small table. Three stuffed clowns and a small doll lay on the worn spread on the double bed in the corner. Both the small doll and the larger one had white complexions, a reminder of the world outside.

*We're tired of all this beatin', we're tired of takin' this. It's been a hundred years and we're still being beaten and shot at, crosses are still being burned, because we want to vote. But I'm goin' to stay in Mississippi and if they shoot me down, I'll be buried here.*

*But I don't want equal rights with the white man; if I did, I'd be a thief and a murderer. But the white man is the scardest person on earth. Out in the daylight he don't do nothin'. But at night he'll toss a bomb or pay someone to kill. The white man's afraid he'll be treated like he's been treatin' Negroes, but I couldn't carry that much hate. It wouldn't solve any problem for me to hate whites just because they hate me. Oh, there's so much hate. Only God has kept the Negro sane.*

As part of her voter-registration work, Mrs. Hamer has been teaching citizenship classes, working to overcome the bad schooling Delta Negroes have received, when they receive any at all. "We just have nice school buildings," she says. In Sunflower County there are three buildings for 11,000 Negroes of high school age, six buildings for 4,000 white high school students. In 1960-61, the county spent $150 per white pupil, $60 per Negro pupil. When applying to register, persons as part of the test must interpret the state constitution but, Mrs. Hamer says, "Mississippi don't teach it in school."

The Negro schools close in May, so that the children can help with the planting and chopping; they open again in July and August, only to close in September and October so that the children can pick cotton. Some stay out of school completely to work in the fields. Mississippi has no compulsory school-attendance law; it was abolished after the 1954 Supreme Court school-desegregation decision. Many Negro children do not attend school simply because they have no clothes to wear.

Mrs. Hamer has helped distribute clothing sent down from the North. "We owe a lot to people in the North," she admits. "A lot of people are wearing nice clothes for the first time. A lot of kids couldn't go to school otherwise."

One time when a shipment arrived for distribution, the Ruleville mayor took it upon himself to announce that a lot of clothes were being given out. More than 400 Negroes showed up and stood in line to receive clothes. Mrs. Hamer, combining human compassion and politicking, told them that the mayor had had nothing to do with the clothing distribution and that if they went and registered they wouldn't have to stand in line as they were doing. Many went down and took the registration test.

"A couple weeks ago when more clothes arrived," she relates, "the mayor said that people could go and get clothing, and that if they didn't get any they should just go and take them. I went and talked to the mayor. I told him not to boss us around. 'We don't try to boss you around,' I told him."

Obviously, Fannie Lou Hamer will not be easily stopped. "We mean to use every means to try and win. If I lose we have this freedom registration and freedom vote to see how many would have voted if there wasn't all this red tape and discrimination." If Mrs. Hamer is defeated by Jamie Whitten in the primary, she will also file as an independent in the general election.

Last fall, SNCC voter-registration workers attempted to register in freedom-registration books all those not officially registered. These Negroes then voted in an unofficial Freedom Vote campaign, choosing between Democrat Paul Johnson, now Governor, Republican Rubel Phillips, and independent Aaron Henry, state NAACP chairman. Henry received 70,000 votes.

The same thing will be done this summer, and if Mrs. Hamer loses, the Freedom Vote total will be used to challenge Whitten's election.

Backing up the discrimination charges are nine suits the federal government has pending in seven Second Congressional District counties, including a suit in Sunflower County where, in 1960, only 1.2 per cent of voting-age Negroes were registered.

A Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is also being formed which will hold meetings on every level within the state, from precinct on up, finally choosing a delegation to the National Democratic Convention that will challenge the seating of the regular all-white Mississippi delegation.

In addition to Mrs. Hamer, three other Mississippi Negroes are running for national office in the 1964 elections. James Monroe Houston will challenge Robert Bell Williams in the Third Congressional District, the Rev. John E. Cameron faces William Meyers Colmer in the Fifth, and Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray is campaigning for the Senate seat now held by John Stennis.

This extensive program provides a basis for Negroes organizing throughout the state, and gives a strong democratic base for the Freedom Democratic Party. The wide range of Negro participation will show that the problem in Mississippi is not Negro apathy, but discrimination and fear of physical and economic reprisals for attempting to register.

The Freedom Democratic candidates will also give Mississippians, white as well as Negro, a chance to vote for candidates who do not stand for political, social and economic exploitation and discrimination, and a chance to vote for the National Democratic ticket rather than the Mississippi slate of unpledged electors.

"We been waitin' all our lives," Mrs. Hamer exclaims, "and still gettin' killed, still gettin' hung, still gettin' beat to death. Now we're tired waitin'!"


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THE VOTING RECORD OF THE CHALLENGED

CONGRESSMEN FROM MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is challenging the constitutional validity of the elections which returned the five Mississippi Congressmen to the House of Representatives in 1964. One of these Congressmen, Prentiss Walker, is a Republican without previous experience in the House. Walker defeated long-time Democratic Congressman Arthur Winstead in the November general election. He celebrated his victory for the party of Abraham Lincoln by making his first public appearance after the election before the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race in Brandon, Mississippi, on November 24, 1964. APWR is a white racist-terrorist organization which was organized to suppress by force and violence the civil rights activities of Mississippi Negroes.

There is no past legislative record upon which can be based an estimation of what Walker's being accepted by the House of Representatives as a bona-fide Congressman might mean for future legislation. However, if his first public appearance means anything, it may very well be that Walker will develop for the Republican Party the same kind of racist image which has disgraced the Southern Democratic Party during the past 100 years.

There is a considerable background of legislative experience on the other four challenged Congressmen, from which can be drawn quite dependable inferences about their future course if they are seated.

They are all Democrats, and each occupies committee positions of considerable importance.

Thomas G. Abernethy, 1st District, is from Okolona, Miss. He is 61 years of age and has been in the House since 1942--22 years. He is fifth in seniority below the Chairman on the House Agriculture Committee. (This committee handles matters of agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification). Abernethy is third below the chairman on the cotton subcommittee; first below the chairman on the dairy subcommittee; first below the chairman on the poultry subcommittee; fourth below the chairman on the Special Subcommittee on Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations; and chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Research and Extension. Abernethy is also first below the chairman on the Committee on the District of Columbia. (This committee handles all measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations).

Jamie L. Whitten, 2nd District, is from Charleston, Miss. He is 54 years of age and has been in the House since 1941--23 years. He is fourth in seniority below the chairman on the House Committee on Appropriations. He is Chairman of the Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture and

Related Agencies; 3rd below the chairman on the Subcommittee on the Department of Defense; and last in seniority on the Subcommittee on Public Works. (The House Appropriations Committee originates all appropriations of Government revenues).

John Bell Williams, 3rd District, is from Raymond, Miss. He is 46 years old and he has been in the House since 1946--18 years. He is first below the Chairman in seniority on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. (This committee handles regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power, inland waterways, railroad labor, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges, interstate oil compacts, natural gas, and public health). He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics. Williams is also fourth below the chairman on the House Committee on the District of Columbia.

William M. Colmer, 5th District, is from Pascagoula, Miss. He has been in the House since 1932--32 years. Colmer is first in seniority below the Chairman of the Committee on Rules. (This Committee handles the rules and order of business of the House. It determines how much time any bill will be debated on the floor of the House, how much time each side will have to debate, whether or not the bill can be amended on the floor, etc.). The Rules Committee has no standing subcommittees.

Clearly, then, the position these four Democrats take on a given issue is more than routinely important. Because of their seniority (which, of course, is based on the disfranchisement of Negroes in Mississippi), these men occupy committee posts of considerable power. When they are vitally interested in a piece of legislation, they can bring that power to bear on other representatives who do not have their seniority, and who might, otherwise, vote against the positions of the Mississippians.

Six organizations rate the voting performance of Congressmen from the viewpoint of the interests the organizations represent. Three of the organizations are usually thought of as liberal, and three as conservative. The liberal organizations are: The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO (COPE), and the National Farmers Union (NFU). The conservative organizations are: The Americans for Constitutional Action (ACA), the National Associated Businessmen (NAB), and the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF).

Here are the ratings each of these organizations give to the four Mississippi Democrats whose right to be seated in the House is being challenged by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party:

| | ADA | COPE | NFU | AFBF | NAB | ACA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abernethy | 0 | 0 | 13 | 50 | 79 | 70 |
| Colmer | 8 | 0 | 13 | 75 | 75 | 73 |
| Whitten | 12 | 0 | 25 | 63 | 74 | 67 |
| Williams | 4 | 0 | 8 | 63 | 80 | 82 |

When interpreting these ratings, it is important to remember that Mississippi is, in every respect, the poorest state in the Union. The material needs of the people of Mississippi are being less adequately dealt with. than are those of the people of any other state. The per capita income of Mississippi is lower than that of any other state; the Mississippi education system is the least adequate in the nation; Mississippi's housing needs are greater than those of any other state; wages are lower and jobs scarcer there than in any other state. In other words, Mississippi has a greater need for liberal or welfare legislation than does any other state. The liberal organizations mentioned above back such legislation and rate Congressmen according to the way the Congressmen vote on such legislation.

On the other hand, the conservative organizations are opposed to all welfare legislation even to the point in the case of the Farm Bureau Federation, of backing the repeal of all child labor laws.. The conservative organizations represent the interests of the wealthy and powerful people of America--the banks, the utilities companies, the large corporations. It is apparent, then, that the Mississippi congressmen, rated as they are, high by the conservative organizations, and low by the liberal organizations, are simply not representing the people of their state. This is what happens when almost half the people of the state, and that the most deprived half, are disfranchised. This is what the constitutional requirement of the vote for everyone is designed to prevent.

This is why all persons and organizations who are interested in constitutional government, and in the welfare of their fellowmen, should support the MFDP challenge to the seating of the Mississippi congressmen.

Following is a listing of how the Mississippi Democrats, Colmer, Abernethy, Whitten and Williams have voted on specific issues between 1946 and the present. No listing has been made of their votes on civil rights issues, because it is common knowledge that they vote unanimously and consistently against all measures designed to relieve the plight of Negroes.

## 1946

(Williams not in office.)

Colmer, Whitten and Abernethy voted for the Case Anti-Labor bill which was designed and written and supported by the National Association of Manufacturers.

The same three voted to remove existing ceilings on rents and thus wreck the whole structure of rent control, leaving tenants to the tender mercies of the landlord's conscience.

Whitten and Abernethy voted for a price control provision which permitted a vast increase in prices.

All three voted in support of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

All Three voted to draft the railroad workers who were on strike, thus breaking the back of the strike.

Whitten and Abernethy voted to exclude agricultural processing workers from the rights accorded workers under the procedures of the National Labor Relations Board.

1947

All four voted for a resolution giving the House Labor Committee additional subpoena powers which the committee wanted to use in its red-baiting and witch-hunting of the labor movement.

All four voted for the Gwynne bill, outlawing portal-to-portal pay suits and seriously weakening the Wage-Hour Act.

All four voted for a bill cutting the appropriations of the Labor Department, and thus seriously curtailing the services the Department could provide for the nation's workers.

All four voted for the Taft-Hartley Act, which seriously curtailed the ability of workers to organize in labor unions.

All four voted for exempting natural gas production and distribution from the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission, thus permitting the petroleum industry to increase the price it charges for the gas you use for cooking and heating.

All four voted for the Rees Loyalty Bill, providing that government workers could be investigated for evidence of disloyal thoughts and ideas.

1948

All four voted in support of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Whitten and Abernethy voted to turn tidelands oil over to the states, so that these valuable resources could be exploited by the big oil companies for their own profit.

All four voted for the Mundt-Nixon bill, which seriously abridged the civil liberties of all Americans.

All four voted to exclude outside salesmen, industrial home workers, taxi drivers, loggers, tailors, etc., from coverage under the social security act.

All four voted to eliminate low-cost public housing and slum clearance from the 1948 housing bill.

1949

Whitten, Abernethy and Colmer voted in support of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

All four voted to remove rent controls at the discretion of local officials, thus enabling real estate interests to apply their great power locally to increase the cost of rent.

All four voted twice to retain the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act severely restricting the ability of workers to organize labor unions.

All four voted to eliminate low-rent public housing from the 1949 housing bill.

All four voted to relieve natural gas producers and distributors of government control over the prices they charge to consumers.

All four voted to remove over a million workers from the protection of the minimum wage laws.

All four voted to weaken the anti-trust laws and legalize unfair price discrimination.

1950

Whitten voted against appropriating funds for a mobile public library service for rural areas.

All four voted to kill loans for cooperative middle-income housing.

All four voted in support of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

All four voted to exempt natural gas companies from certain federal regulations, thus permitting the companies to charge increased rates to consumers.

All four voted to cut funds for low-rent public housing by $3 million.

Abernethy and Whitten voted against the extension of rent controls for an additional six months.

All four voted to provide concentration camps for aliens. The bill later became part of the McCarran Internal Security Act.

Whitten, Colmer and Abernethy voted for the McCarran Internal Security Act.

1951

No recorded votes.

1952

All four voted to cut the number of housing units provided in the 1952 housing bill from 50,000 to 5,000.

Abernethy, Colmer and Whitten voted to give states title to tidelands oil reserves thus opening the way for the exploitation of these valuable public properties by private companies for their own profit.

Colmer, Whitten and Williams voted to amend and rewrite the immigration laws to set up discriminatory restrictions against immigrants and endanger the rights of already naturalized citizens.

Colmer, Whitten and Williams voted to request the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley injunction provision to break the steel strike.

1953

All four voted to give to the states ownership of the tidelands oil reserves.

Whitten and Abernethy voted to extend for three years the importing of foreign labor to work on farms. Previously the house had rejected by unrecorded votes attempts to guarantee minimum wages, working, and living conditions (to prevent depressing American wages and working conditions).

All four voted against authorizing funds for construction of 35,000 low-rent public housing units.

All four voted to sell government-owned rubber-producing facilities to private corporations.

Abernethy, Whitten and Williams voted to permit the use of unemployment compensation funds for political patronage purposes and to reduce the contributions of employers to the funds.

1954

All four voted in support of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities.

All four voted against authorizing 35,000 new housing units.

Abernethy, Whitten and Williams voted to permit the use of wiretap evidence in Federal Courts in certain criminal cases.

All four voted against increasing the amount of unemployment compensation benefits and extending the period of coverage.

All four voted to apply concepts of espionage and sabotage to certain labor union activities and to provide the death penalty for peacetime espionage for the first time in American history.

Abernethy and Colmer voted to prohibit the use of the fifth amendment before congressional red-baiting committees and grand juries.

Abernethy, Whitten and Williams voted to require that labor unions be "cleared" by the Subversive Activities Control Board and to outlaw a political party, the Communist Party, for the first time in American history.

1955

Abernethy and Williams voted to sell 88% of U.S. rubber facilities to 4 rubber and 3 oil companies.

All four voted for Universal Military Training of the nation's youth in peacetime.

All four voted to exempt natural gas producers from federal regulation thus increasing natural gas rates to consumers.

All four voted to eliminate from the omnibus housing bill provisions for public housing and provisions affecting housing for elderly persons, cooperatives, students and farmers.

1956

All four voted to eliminate public housing provisions from the omnibus housing bill.

All four voted against federal aid to education.

All four voted in support of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

All four voted to cite playwright Arthur Miller for contempt of Congress because of his refusal to become an informer.

1957

All four voted against the use of federal funds to build public elementary and secondary schools.

All four voted to limit the right of an individual to defend himself against informers.

All four voted to cite radio announcer Louis Earl Hartman for contempt of Congress because he refused to submit to the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

1958

All four voted against providing 16 additional weeks of benefits for

workers covered by existing unemployment compensation legislation and against providing 16 weeks of benefits to workers not then covered by the legislation.

Williams and Whitten voted against increasing funds from $100 million to $2 billion for construction of public works to relieve unemployment.

All but Colmer voted against providing federal funds for redevelopment of localities suffering chronic unemployment.

Williams and Abernethy voted to permit airlines to retain all capital gains from the sale of equipment so they could use it to modernize their equipment. This was, in effect, an exemption from taxation for the airlines.

All four voted for a bill which instructed the U.S. Government to build two passenger steamships at a cost of $201 million and then to sell the two ships to private companies for $81 million. The bill further instructed the U.S. Government to guarantee the companies 10% profit on operating costs before the companies would have to return any of this money.

Abernethy, Williams and Whitten voted to permit police officials to arrest and detain indefinitely any person on mere suspicion that the person might have committed some crime.

All four voted to extend the Government screening program to all federal workers, whether or not their jobs had anything to do with national security.

1959

All four voted to cut public-housing out of the omnibus housing bill, and to cut the authorization for urban renewal by $200 million.

All four again voted to give police officers authority to arrest and detain a person for an indefinite period on mere suspicion.

All four voted to permit the President to declare certain areas off-limits for travel by U.S. citizens; they also voted to give the State Department power to deny passports to Communists and others whose presence abroad it thought might endanger U.S. security.

All four voted for the Landrum-Griffin anti-labor bill. The bill curbed secondary boycotts, outlawed organizational picketing.

1960

All four voted against encouraging home buying by low and middle-income families by making it easier to obtain government-guaranteed loans.

All four voted against giving federal aid to chronic unemployment areas.

All four voted against providing federal funds, to be matched by state funds, for school construction.

1961

All four voted in support of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Abernethy, Colmer, and Whitten voted to give police officers authority to arrest and jail for an indefinite period persons suspected of crimes.

The same three voted to speed up the deportation and exclusion procedures of the Immigration & Naturalization Act.

All four voted against the omnibus housing bill which provided $4.9 billion to begin meeting the housing needs of the nation.

All four voted against authorizing $325 million to build schools, $90 million for student loans and $201 million to aid schools in areas crowded because of federal activities.

Colmer, Whitten and Williams voted against providing funds for construction of generating facilities to produce electricity from waste steam from a new atomic reactor. The private power companies were against further extension of government-owned generating capacity.

1962

All four voted to establish an industrial screening program to deny to workers employed on national defense work the right to due process under the law and the right to face their accusers when charged with being a "security risk."

All four voted against a $262 million, two-year program to aid unemployed workers whose jobs were eliminated or made obsolete by automation, runaway plants, etc.

All four voted against authorizing $900 million for emergency, short-range public works to provide jobs for unemployed workers.

All four voted to turn over ownership and control of the communications satellite system to American Telephone and Telegraph. The system had been developed by the government at a cost of $25 billion.

1963

All four voted to support the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

All four voted to discontinue the first of the anti-poverty programs, The Area Redevelopment program.

Abernethy, Colmer and Whitten voted against the first income tax cut granted to working people in many years.

All four voted to discontinue the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which did such able work in preparing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and the institution of the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow.

1964

All four voted to outlaw any federal action which might relieve the mal-apportionment of state legislatures and give city dwellers a more equitable representation in state law-making bodies.

All four voted against an amendment to the mass transit bill which protected pension rights, working conditions, etc., of transit workers whose jobs will be endangered through installation of automatic equipment, mergers, etc.

Abernethy and Williams voted against the Food-Stamp Act, authorizing $400 million in a four-year period to expand the program giving aid to poverty-stricken families in the form of supplemental food.

All four voted against the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which provides training programs, work-study groups, etc., for both long-term unemployed workers and youths entering the labor force for the first time.

This research paper is provided by The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, 1353 U Street, NW, Washington, DC.

file
MFOP

How do relate challenge to Northern problems of Ghetto - Nora

Challenge support:

Prepare instantaneous comms system (Phone or Wire) to specific chapt. Person who will contact congressman when word is given

Ask Chapts. to respond as to the position of their congressman

Most Congressmen will not make the broad commitment we want i.e. send delegations

Baltimore rally - Farmer

[Dec. 1964]

MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE -- PROGRESS REPORT AND FUTURE ACTION

On December 3rd and 4th all five of Mississippi's purported Congressmen elect were served with challenges claiming that they were not entitled to sit in the United States Congress on the grounds that the elections by which they claimed that right were invalid because Mississippi's Negro citizens, 42% of the voting age populace, were deliberately and systematically disenfranchised by the state of Mississippi. The Challenges further pointed out that this action on the part of the State of Mississippi violated the first Article of the Constitution and the Congressional act by which Mississippi was readmitted to Congressional representation.

The Notices Of Challenge served to the "congressmen-elect" from Mississippi's 2nd, 4th and 5th districts gave as further grounds for invalidation of the elections, the fact that three MFDP candidates in those districts were illegally barred from the ballot when the State Board of Elections failed to recognize legal and proper petitions asking that their names be placed upon the ballot. These petitions complied with all requirements of the Mississippi Code.

The three MFDP candidates, Mrs. Hamer in the 2nd district, Mrs. Devine in the 4th, and Mrs. Gray in the 5th, campaigned in a freedom election, in which the ballot paralleled the state's ballots with the addition of the names of the MFDP candidates. All citizens of Mississippi over 21 were eligible to vote regardless of race. The MFDP candidates received the majority of the votes cast, and notified the 'regular congressmen-elect' of their intention to petition Congress to recognize their claims to the seats as a result of the freedom vote. They also declared their intention to appear on the Floor of Congress, which is a right given by the rules and precedents of the House, to all contestants in elections during the pendency of their cases before the House. On January 4th, the three ladies were not given Floor privileges, but they intend to re-open the matter with the Speaker and Clerk of the House during the rest of the challenge.

All five challenges were served on the 'congressmen-elect' and filed with the Clerk of the House in accordance and compliance with Title 2, Section 201 of the U.S. Code which makes provision for the procedural steps of the challenge. An outline of these prodecural steps follows.

## STATUTORY PROCEDURES

The challenges to the contested Congressmen were filed in accordance with a formal statute of Congress which outlines the exact steps to be followed whenever the right to hold a seat in the House of Representatives is challenged. This statute is Title 2 of the United States Code, Section 201. This is a formal law of Congress and is not a part of the rules or precedents of the House which could be subject to change.

The formal challenges must be filed within 30 days after the certification of the results of the elections. The challenges were served on the contested representatives personally and by mail. They were in written form and set forth in full the reasons why the challenges were made, outlining why the Mississippi elections and political system are in total violation of the Federal Constitution.

The challenged members then are required to answer the charges within thirty days. Their answer will be due on about January 2nd. They must send their formal answers to the challengers. This was done on January 4th.

After the challenged men have answered in writing, the law provides that the contestants have a period of forty days within which to use federal subpoena power to take testimony throughout the state of Mississippi to support the charges in the challenges. They will seek to prove that the Mississippi elections violated the Constitution and occured in an atmosphere of terror and coercion. This testimony will be taken in open public hearings throughout the State. If local federal judges refuse to issue these subpoenas, immediate emergency appeals can be taken to the higher Federal Courts. The subpoenas must be obeyed under penalty of contempt of court. This period of time for full public testimony throughout Mississippi runs until approximately February 10th.

The challenged representatives then have forty days to take whatever testimony they want. They may or may not use this time. If they do, this takes the period until approximately March 20th.

The challengers then have 10 days to take rebuttal testimony. At the conclusion of this period all the evidence is formally mailed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The challengers and challenged individuals are personally summoned to appear before the Clerk. Decision is then made as to how much of this record will be printed by the public printer. This period of time will probably run until about May 1st. The printed briefs are then distributed to the House Committee on Elections and Privileges.

The contestants have 30 days to file their brief and the challenged parties have 30 days to answer. This period runs until about July 1st.

At this point the entire challenge is placed before the Subcommittee on Elections and privileges of the House of Representatives which has jurisdiction over the controversy. This committee then must make the decision as to whether formal public hearings will be held before the Committee. The Committee will then vote on its position and present this in a resolution to the House of Representatives. These political decisions by the Sub-Committee and the House would probably come to a head sometime during July, 1965.

You will note that the Statute does not make any stipulation as to who occupies the contested seats during the period of the contest.

## THE FAIRNESS RESOLUTION

The tradition of the House is to honor the credentials given by the State during the period of any election contest. This means that the Five Mississippi Congressmen-elect who had credentials issued by the Mississippi Board of Elections would sit during the statutory period outlined above. The "Fairness Resolution" was conceived to remedy that situation and to focus national attention on the challenges in such a manner as to ensure that the Committee on Elections, which is the Congressional body that first considers the merits and evidence of a challenge, would have to give serious consideration to the Mississippi Challenges. This was thought to be necessary because of the overwhelmingly Southern complexion of that Sub-committee. The MFDP was also concerned that this resolution should be so stated and termed that it would in no way abrogate the statutory proceedings should it not be successful. It should offer the Committee no grounds to dismiss the challenges on the basis that the House had already decided the matter on the basis of the resolution.

This resolution utilized the right of any Member-elect to object to the seating of any other Member-elect at the swearing-in Ceremonies. At that time Congressman William F. Ryan (Dem-Lib;N.Y.) agreed to object and to offer a resolution which would call for the seats to be kept empty until the Congress could conduct a full investigation into the circumstances and of the Mississippi Elections.

The MFDP enlisted the support of sympathetic individuals and groups across the North and the West to mobilize Congressional support for this resolution. This was successful beyond reasonable expectation. Although the Ryan resolution never came to a vote, more than a third of the House voted in effect against seating the Mississippians.

It must be stressed that the 149 Congressmen who voted against considering the Carl Albert (Dem.;Okla.) resolution to seat were voting before the evidence was in, and were voting against the Democratic Leadership of the House.

## EFFECTS OF JANUARY 4th VOTE

This strong vote for the Fairness Resolution has served notice on the Committee and the Southerners that they are involved in a serious political and moral struggle and one that has the attention and concern of the Nation. We feel also that this vote is an index of the excellent job that Northern and Western groups have done in contacting their Congressmen. (It has come to our attention that one Massachusetts Congressman who voted for the Albert resolution has prepared a form letter attempting to justify his vote, which he does by (1.) pointing to the fact that the procedures of the Fairness Resolution must be completed, and (2.) to the fact that Emmanuel Celler of Brooklyn, a great civil rights Congressman, also voted for the Albert motion to seat. The need for a form letter speaks well of the interest that his constituents have shown on the issue.)

It is also significant that immediately after the vote was taken Ex-Mississippi Governor J. P. Coleman, the attorney for the challenged Congressmen, sought out the three MFDP candidates to serve them with formal answers to the challenge. It is our feeling that if the vote for unseating had been less impressive the Mississippians would not have gone through the formality of a reply, and merely would have moved to have the Committee dismiss the challenges.

Further strength was given to the Statutory Challenges by House Majority Leader Carl Albert, when he introduced his resolution to seat by stating that the proper procedure for such a challenge lay with the Sub-Committee on Elections according to the processes of the statute.

## GATHERING EVIDENCE

Since January 4th, the Attorneys of the MFDP have conducted briefing sessions for legal volunteers in major cities in the North and South--New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Chicago have all been the location of legal briefings. Preparations are being made in Mississippi to get witnesses and places for the taking of depositions on voting abuses in that state. Over 100 lawyers are expected to go into the

state accompanied by legal stenographers to gather this evidence. A number of Congressmen have circulated a letter around the House to gather more signatures. This letter is directed to Mr. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, the U.S. Attorney General, asking that he make federal court buildings available to the MFDP for taking depositions and that he rigorously prosecute any person or persons in Mississippi who defies a subpoena to give evidence to the MFDP lawyers. Under the statute The Contestant or his agents are empowered to take out subpoenas against people refusing to testify. It is the intention of the MFDP to attempt to subpoena evidence from all officials of the State Board of Elections -- The Governor, Secretary of State and the Attorney General -- as well as officials of the Mississippi Citizens Council, the Sovereignty Commission (the activist arm of the State Government in matters of white supremacy) as well as local officials, county registrars and Sheriffs like Mr. Rainey of Neshoba and Mr. Theron Lynd of Forest County.

After our period of depositions are over the challenged congressmen have forty days to do the same in defense of their seats. Then after briefs are filed the entire matter goes to the Committee and to the House.

## NORTHERN SUPPORT AND PRESSURE

This is where our job in the North lies. We must get enough people committed and enough pressure on Congressmen to ensure that on the next House vote we will have the 70 more Congressmen that were needed to defeat the Albert motion to seat. We must organize waves of letters of congratulations to those Congressmen that supported the Ryan Resolution by saying Nay to the Albert resolution. We must persuade the Northern Backsliders of the error of their ways.

It will also be important to reach those Northern Congressmen on the Sub-committee on elections, so that there will be support of the challenge <u>inside</u> the Committee. We are attaching for your convenience and use lists of the membership of the Committee as well as Congressmen voting against the Motion to seat. It will be crucial that a great deal of national interest is expressed to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee and to all Northern Members. We will have to enlist the support of state political

organizations and local groups across the Country. It is because of the excellent job done by our local organizers that we were able to get a third of the House to support the Ryan resolution in face of Leadership opposition and minimal support or indifference from the liberal power groups. Our job must be to accelerate this effort. The Following is a list of the Administration Committee of the House. Members of the Elections Sub-Committee are underlined. Supporters of the Ryan Resolution are "starred." But if any Committee Member is from a Congressional district in which your group has any influence he should be contacted whether or not he is on the Sub-Committee.

DEMOCRATS: Burleson (Tex.); Friedel (Md.); Ashmore (S.Car.), Chairman of the Sub-Committee; Hays (Ohio); Jones (Missouri); Rhodes*(Pa.); Thompson* (N.J.); Abbitt (Va.); Everett (Tenn.) Waggonner (La.); Perkins (Kentucky); Dent* (Pa.); Sam M. Gibbons (Fla.); Nedzi (Mich.); Davis (Ga.).
NEW DEMOCRATS NOT ASSIGNED TO SUBCOMMITTEES YET: Brademas* (Ind.); Gray (Ill.); Hawkins* (Cal.); and Bingham* (N.Y.).
REPUBLICANS: Corbett (Pa.); Lipscomb (Cal.); Chamberlain (Mich.); Goodell (N.Y.); Curtin (Pa.); Samuel Devine (Ohio); and Skubitz (Kansas).

None of the nine members of the Elections Subcommittee voted with us. But, as indicated above, seven Committee Members did support Ryan's resolution. So that this gives us a base on the Committee. It is possible that one of the new appointees to the Committee who voted for us will be placed on the Subcommittee.

Our job from now until the final vote will be to communicate to the entire country the fact that through the challenges there is a chance for every individual to contribute to doing something specific and positive about really changing conditions in Mississippi in a very basic way. While doing this, it will also be our job to channel the popular interest into the most politically strategic kinds of pressure on the Committee and the general Membership of the House.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
1353 U Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
202-332-7732

January 17, 1965

# The Clarion-Ledger

*Mississippi's Leading Newspaper For More Than A Century*

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1965


# Delegation Joyful At House Decision

By WALLACE DABBS
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — To say that the Mississippi delegation was pleased with the "seat challenge" action taken by the House of Representatives during the opening session of the 89th U.S. Congress Monday would be a gross understatement.

Overjoyed would be more like it.

But the parliamentary war, declared by the so-called Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and bannered on the House floor by Northern liberals, is far from over.

The first battle, a most important one for both sides, was won by the four Democrats and one Republican who have been elected to represent Mississippi in the House.

CAN PURSUE CHALLENGE

The action taken by the House amounts to this: The regular delegation will be seated but the door is open for the MFDP to pursue its challenge for the seats in the lower chamber.

When the House adjourned, the Mississippi delegation met in Rep. William M. Colmer's office, to plan further strategy for the forthcoming battle. Rep. Colmer is the dean of the Mississippi delegation.

While no official plans were announced, a spokesman for the Democratic foursome issued the following statement:

"We are gratified that the House of Representatives accepted our credentials as there is no question but that we are the bonified, elected representatives from the State of Mississippi.

"Also we greatly appreciate the splendid assistance we have received from our counsel —Attorney General Joe Patterson, Governor J. P. Coleman and the honorable B. B. McClendon, Jr."

NO NEWSPAPER TRIAL

Coleman and Patterson remained just as closed-mouth after the seating as they were before. Their apparent plan, to use a lawyer's phrase, was that the questions would not be tried in the newspapers.

"We have thoroughly studied this procedure and we have definite plans how it should be handled," they said jointly after the House action.

The procedure is this:

Under federal law, the MFDP has 40 days to prepare legal testimony supporting its case, the gist of which is that Negroes in Mississippi were denied voter rights in the recent election.

After the MFDP has had 40 days, then the congressmen from Mississippi have the same right to use 40 additional days to gather and prepare testimony in their behalf.

SUBCOMMITTEE TO RULE

After 14 additional days for both sides, the matter will be sent to the subcommittee of the House on Elections and Privileges which will rule on the matter.

The committee suggestion, in the form of a resolution, will go to the House which actually will have the final say-so in the matter. In the past, it has been the custom to abide by the decision of the Committee. Washington House Office Building sources express agreement that the committee will eventually rule in favor of the elected delegation, but this Congress has been looked upon as being the possible "explosive" type.

If these Northern Democratic liberals, in their attempt to unseat the Mississippi delegation, had succeeded, the unseating action would have produced great harm to the people of Mississippi. In the first place, the state would have had no representation on the House floor. Other complications, particularly those concerning elections in Mississippi, would be almost too numerous to comprehend.

The Mississippi delegation knew these challengers came to fight when the members of the House began entering the chamber at the noon convening. The view from the press gallery confirmed this suspicion.

Rep. William Ryan, N.Y., was all set behind a microphone waiting the proper time to challenge the seating of the state congressmen. And he did.

Then, after all the House members, with the exception of the Mississippi delegation and another from New York, were sworn in, Congressman Carl Albert, Dem., Okla., presented a resolution which was eventually passed, calling for the seating of the Mississippians. But to give some idea as to the strength of the liberals in Congress, 148 members voted against calling for the previous question, the resolution seeking to seat the delegation. But 276 voted for the motion. Then by a voice vote of about the same division, five Mississippians were okayed and they came forward to the well of the speaker's stand and were sworn into office.

PARTY LEADERSHIP PRAISED FOR AID

The liberals put up a vigorous fight, and it was generally agreed that without the support of the House Democratic leadership in support of the delegation, the liberals might have succeeded.

The three Negro women who were seeking to be seated, were denied entrance to the House floor shortly before the body convened.

And typically, a mass meeting was called at a Washington church by the rump group to make more charges against the delegation and complain about the action taken Monday by the Congress.

MFDP STATEMENT

We are not dismayed at the action of the House on January 4th, 1964.
We know that after we present the evidence of officially sanctioned and initiated violenc intimidation, bombings and other forms of terrorism used to keep Negroes in Mississippi from voting, the Nation and the Congress will have no alternative but to unseat the undemocratically selected Mississippians. As Rep. Roosevelt of Cal. said in his speech " We must show them that they can not run a state like Soviet Russia and expect representation in the Congress of the United States".

HOUSE REPUBLICANS ATTACT DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP ON SEATING OF DIXIECRATS

As five republican members who voted against the resolution offered by the Majority Leader of the House to seat the Mississippi Delegation, we deeply regret that the House leadership has removed this possibility of a full and searching investigation of the Mississippi problem.

By this action the Majority Leadership of the House of Representatives has effectively condoned the disenfranchisment of more than 400,000 American citizens in Mississippi, and missed an opportunity to rectify a wrong.

John V. Lindsay (N.Y.) F. Bradford Morse (Mass.
Silvio O. Conte (Mass.) Ogdan R. Reid (N.Y.)
Charles Mc. Mathias (Md.)

# Liberals Force a Roll Call

*By Drew Pearson*

Gaunt, gray Speaker John McCormack blinked a bit when 86 Congressmen stood up on the floor of the House to demand a roll-call on seating the five Mississippi Congressmen.

Pearson

He started counting them carefully at first, then gave up and conceded there were enough standing to force the roll call which most of the House didn't want.

Behind the surprise roll call was some backstage preparation which the Speaker didn't know about. There was also growing sentiment to bar Southern Congressmen whose states do not permit Negro voting.

This has concerned many Southern Congressmen. The final roll call of 148 Congressmen against seating the Mississippi delegation was over one-third of the House and much greater than expected. To some Southerners it indicated that two years hence other Southern states would also have trouble getting their representatives seated unless voting requirements are revised.

It was easy to see why most Congressmen didn't want a roll call. For it showed such avowed champions of civil rights as Manny Celler of Brooklyn, author of the civil rights bill, voting against the Negroes of Mississippi.

Other Brooklynite civil-rights advocates who voted to seat the Mississippi Congressmen included Abe Multer, Edna Kelly, John Rooney, Hugh Carey, and John M. Murphy. All voted in effect against the civil rights position which they have taken in the past, thereby demonstrating the alliance between big city machines and the conservative South when it comes to personal back scratching.

Another big city ally of Mississippi was Jim Delaney of Queens, the friend of Cardinal Spellman who for three years has worked with Mississippi's Bill Colmer inside the Rules Committee to block aid to education.

## Behind-the-Scenes

The backstage byplay which forced the Brooklynites and others to be counted actually began before Christmas when Rep. William Fitts Ryan of Manhattan got on the long-distance telephone to 16 other Congressmen and organized a small nucleus to oppose seating the Mississippians.

Next move came last Saturday, when Rep. John Blatnik, of Minnesota, head of the Democratic Study Group, urged other Democrats to attend a private Sunday meeting called by Ryan. Forty-five turned up for this meeting, and most of those present volunteered to line up others for the showdown next day.

Most active in rounding up other Congressmen were Charles Vanik, Ohio; Edith Green, Ore.; Jimmy Roosevelt, Don Edwards and Phillip Burton, Calif.; Joseph Resnick, the new Congressman from FDR's home in Duchess County, N.Y.; Charles Diggs and John Conyers Jr., Mich.; and Emilio Daddario, Conn.

Shortly before the vote, three Republicans, Ogden Reid and Seymour Halpern, N.Y., with Charles Mathias, Md., issued a joint statement opposing the seating of the Mississippians.

Meanwhile Ryan conferred with Democratic Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma who told him frankly that the full weight of the Johnson Administration leadership would be thrown against him and in favor of the Mississippians.

"The Speaker has asked me to introduce a motion to seat the Mississippi delegation, and as Majority Leader I'm going to do it," he said.

Knowing this was coming Ryan had spent the previous evening studying the House rules, while Jimmy Roosevelt and Edith Green had coached several younger Congressmen to ask questions from the floor which would educate the entire House on the fast-moving, complicated House procedure. Therefore when Albert moved to seat the Mississippi delegation, Ryan countermoved. Albert then moved a vote on the previous question. Ryan then countermoved with a demand for a roll call on the previous question.

This was the backstage preparation which for the first time in 100 years put more than one-third of the House on record against the seating of Congressmen from a Southern state because it denied voting rights to Negroes.

**The Clarion-Ledger**

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

**Monday, January 4, 1965**

**THREE ACTIONS POSSIBLE**

After these resolutions are introduced, the House can decide to do three things.

—Refuse to seat anybody from Mississippi until an official study can be made by a House committee.

Agree to seat the Mississippi delegation now but allow the MFDP to proceed with its challenge through the proper committee channels.

—Simply seat the Mississippi delegation. This would mean the state delegates would take their seats and that would be final.

The opinions here from Capital sources are varied. Some mostly the liberal element, feel that nobody from Mississippi will be seated for the time being.

However, it is believed that the state delegation will be seated, but the MFDP will have an opportunity to challenge their seats properly through the committee.

**HOPES DIMMED**

Earlier in the week, there was some speculation that the delegation would be seated and that would be final. But the Saturday Democratic caucus action, which saw Congressman John Bell Williams of Raymond stripped of his committee seniority, almost killed hopes for such action.

# The Challenge Is Only Beginning

THE HOUSE VOTE ON JANUARY 4TH DOES NOT END THE CHALLENGE. IT STRENGTHE IT. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTYNINE U.S. CONGRESSMEN STOOD UP FOR THE UNSEATING OF THE ILLEGALLY SELECTED MISSISSIPPIANS. AFTER THE EVIDENCE DOCUMENTING WHAT ALL THE WORLD ALREADY KNOWS ABOUT MISSISSIPPI, MORE CONGRESSMEN WILL STAND UP. THE CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION WILL SPEAK THROUGH ITS CONGRESSMEN. BUT WE MUST SHARPEN THIS CONSCIENCE IF THIS EVIL THAT HAS EXISTED IN AMERICA FOR 100 YEARS IS TO BE ENDED.

THE HOUSE MUST VOTE AGAIN ON THIS ISSUE AFTER OUR EVIDENCE IS IN! WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN ASKING HIM HOW HE VOTED, AND URGING HIM TO PRESS FOR FULL INVESTIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI SITUATION.

WIDESPREAD NATIONAL CONCERN CAN BREAK THE BACK OF MISSISSIPPI'S INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM NOW. WRITE, WIRE, CALL YOUR CONGRESSMEN AND GET YOUR FRIENDS TO CALL. WRITE TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS OF THE HOUSE. REMEMBER, IF WE SUCCEED IN UNSEATING THESE PRETENDERS IN CONGRESS IT WILL MEAN THE END OF MURDER AND LAWLESSNESS AND THE BEGINNING OF FREEDOM FOR ALL PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY!

[Dec. 1964]

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

P. O. BOX 1329
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352 - 9788

Washington Office:
1353 'U' STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 20009
Telephone: (202) 332 - 7732

TO: Cooperating Groups in the CRLC

FROM: MFDP, Washington Office

SUBJECT: Challenge to the Mississippi Congressional Delegation

It has come to our attention that there is considerable confusion and misinformation about the congressional challenge in circulation among peripheral but important support groups in the Civil Rights struggle. This is unfortunate in the extreme because any division and unnecessary dissention in our ranks can only obscure the vital issues of the challenge and will ultimately serve the political purposes of the Mississippi political establishment.

For example, Americans for Democratic Action has circulated a statement of position on the challenge. The impressive haste with which this document was drafted and circulated speaks well of the interest which ADA has taken on this issue, but it is to be regretted that this same speed prevented them from perhaps understanding the basis of the challenge as well as they might have.

The position taken by ADA appears to be that:

1. The basis of the challenge is the legality of the Freedom elections.
2. That Title 2, Section 201-226, under which Mrs. Gray, Hamer and Devine have filed their challenges is not relevant in this case.
3. That this challenge is being conducted in the face of opposition from the bulk of the civil rights movement.

In the first instance it must be emphasized that the challenge is based on the provable fact that the regular elections in Mississippi were illegal and unconstitutional, and that the men purportedly elected from these elections have no right to the seats that their elections are void. This is the basic decision that the Congress must make, and it is only after that decision is made that consideration of the validity or invalidity of the Freedom elections and the claims of the candidates will be relevant.

As far as the relevance of the Statutes that we have evoked is concerned, we have no authority save that of our lawyers, the precedents of the statutes application, the opinions of Professor Mark DeWolf Howe of Harvard Law School, and Professor Lewis Lusky of Columbia Law School. These are enclosed for your examination.

As far as the relevance of the Statutes that we have evoked is concerned, we have no authority save that of our lawyers, the precedents of the application of the statutes, the opinions of Professor Mark DeWolf Howe of Harvard Law School, and Professor Lewis Lusky of Columbia Law School. These, with the exception of the fairly lengthy Lusky memo, are enclosed for your examination. If you are interested in receiving a copy of the Lusky memo, you may request it from this office.

On the question of the opposition of the Civil Rights Movement, or the vast bulk thereof -- we are at a complete loss to understand the cause of, or evidence for such a statement by anyone. The challenge has been publicly endorsed by Mr. John Lewis of SNCC, by Dr. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; by Mr. James Farmer and National CORE. The Fairness Resolution calling for a postponement of recognition for the purported Congressmen from Mississippi is being supported by the Commission on Race and Religion of the National Council of Churches, the Central Committee of the Michigan Democratic Party, as well as numerous smaller groups across the country. It is our understanding that the ACLU has endorsed the Fairness Resolution and will publicly announce this on Monday, December 28th.

Last Wednesday, December 23rd, Representative William F. Ryan announced his intention to challenge the Mississippi Delegation and to introduce such a resolution. He was supported in this by 17 Congressmen. We are experiencing what we believe to be the beginning of a national ground-swell of support for this move.

Except for most recent developments, this information was available from this office to anyone who was interested. A phone call is all that it would have required to clarify and correct the several misconceptions that were circulated. It is our profound hope that this letter and the accompanying material will effectively cut through the confusion surrounding our efforts. We trust that we can look forward to your support of the effort to get a fairness resolution recognized and passed by the House of Representatives on January 4th, as well as of the subsequent stages of this challenge.

Larry Goodman MFDP
James Goodman MFDP
Mike Thelwell MFDP
Cortlandt Cox SNCC
Fauntleroy SCLC
Wiley CORE

MFDP

DEC 30 1964

December 29, 1964

Mr. Fred W. Shroyer
Executive Vice President &
General Manager
Station WFIL
260 S. Broad Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Shroyer:

This letter is in reference to your 11 P.M. News Program as presented on Thursday night, December 24th. At that time, a Mr. Garret (?) subbed for Mr. Kennedy. While this News Program is normally devoid of any editorial comment, Mr. Garret permitted himself the following:

> After an interview with Congressman William Fitts Ryan concerning Mr. Ryan's plan to challenge the seating of the Mississippi delegation in the House of Representatives, Mr. Garret added, "And there you have a report from someone who has not even been in Mississippi", or words to that effect.

My family and I had hardly recovered from the surprise of that twisted comment, when Mr. Garret went on to a story concerning the estate of the late John Rockefeller. Had he omitted further editorial comment I might have thought that his garbled version of the story was innocent. But Mr. Garret presented the facts of Mr. Rockefeller's estate somewhat as follows:

> "Mr. Rockefeller left an estate of 170 million dollars, only 13 million dollars of which remained after taxes." (According to newspaper reports, the taxes on the estate amounted to 13 or 17 million dollars) Then Mr. Garret added, "Will somebody get rich on that one", or words to that effect.

Both of these statements by Mr. Garret reveal a social and economic bias to which he may be personally entitled, but which, when expressed on a news program, represent an abuse of this medium.

I am writing now to inquire whether you are aware of Mr. Gaynor's statements and whether the policy of WFIX permits this practice. I am also sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and to Mr. James Farmer of CORE who may be interested in the first part of this communication.

Sincerely,

Isaac Toubin

IT:AF

c/c Mr. R. Wilkins, NAACP
Mr. J. Farmer, CORE

Am. Assoc. for Jewish Educ.
101 5th Ave

1/4/65

file MFDP

An open letter to Congressman Donald J. Irwin,House Office Building.

The Honorable Donald J. Irwin
House Office Building
Washington, D.C.

Dec. 28, 1964

Dear Congressman Irwin,

When congress convenes, there will be an attempt by CORE and the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi, to block the seating of the state of Mississippi Five Representatives.

Our National CORE office in New York has informed our chapter that Representative William Fitts Ryan, Democrat of Manhattan will introduce a resolution in this regards. There - fore, Congressman Irwin, all freedom loving peoples of Norwalk call upon you to make public support of this resolution.

The world looks down with shame upon the rulers of Mississippi and if the Congress fails to meet its Constitutional responsibility, the nation will have honored the guilt by sharing the disgrace. Professor James B. Sliver of the University of Mississippi has made public "that Mississippi is a totalitarian state with a policy of pro-slavery". Murdering bands of vigilanties, rampaging the landside terrorizing Negro peoples. The 440,00 Negro voters are oppress by this system of territor- ialism which is carryed out by Party-hacks, ten-horn sheriffs, Political hoodlums and Red-neck vigilanties. Therefore, we join millions of Freedom loving peoples over the world to condemn the Power Structure of Mississippi.

We call for your support in regards to this resolution Congressman Irwin, not to make a political football out of the situation, but to put an end to the denial of constitutional rights of Negro peoples in the state of Mississippi. We who advocate and uphold the principles of democracy believe in government with representation of all peoples, by all peoples. We believe that equality for all is a cause that demands the support of all. However, the totalitarian state of Mississippi with its tribunal of Political hoodlums emphasis again the words of Wendell Phillips, when he said a century ago, after the

Emancipation Proclamation "the Proclamation frees the slave but ignores the Negro."

We therefore call for your support.

Very Truly Yours

Waverly Yates

Waverly Yates
Chairman
Norwalk CORE

cc. James Farmer
national director

WY/jc

CLASS OF SERVICE
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# WESTERN UNION
## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

MFDP
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The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

VUA051 NBB329 BA613
B MWB036 (N VUA022) PD VU NEW YORK NY 6 328P EST JAMES FARMER
NATIONAL DIRECTOR CORE 38 PARK ROW NYK

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECISION TO SEAT THE FIVE INCUMBENT CONGRESSMEN FROM MISSISSIPPI IS A CONTRADICITION OF BASIC AMERICAN PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY. THE VOTE AGAINST THEIR SEATING IS IN ACCORD, IN MY JUDGMENT, WITH BOTH THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION. I AM REFERRING, OF COURSE TO PARAGRAPH TWO OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT. I DEPLORE THE BESTOWAL OF A SPECIAL PRIVILEGE ON THE FIVE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN TO REPRESENT DISTRICTS WHERE HUNDREDS OF THOUSAND OF NEGRO CITIZENS ARE DELIVERATELY DENIED THE RIGHT TO VOTE. THE BATTLE FOR EQUAL VOTING RIGHTS HAS ONLY BEGUN. THE FACT THAT 148 CONGRESSMEN MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE HOUSE-- VOTED THEIR CONSCIENCE ON THIS ISSUE IS AN ENCOURAGING SIGN. PRESIDENT JOHNSON, IN HIS HISTORIC STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE, MADE IT CLEAR THAT

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STRONG STEPS IN ENFORCEMENT MUST BE TAKEN THIS YEAR TO "ELIMINATE EVERY REMAINING OBSTACLE TO THE RIGHT AND OPPORTUNITY TO VOTE." AS MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TO ALL THESE PEOPLE, WE DEMOCRATS HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT ALL OUR PARTYS ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES NORTH AND SOUTHLEGALLY REPRESENT ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUENCIES

ROBERT F WAGNER MAYOR
(20).

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
1353 U Street NW
Washington, D.C.
332-7732

MFDP

CORE
38 Park Row
N.Y., N.Y., 10038

The following memo is a little dated but was reproduced for distribution because it contains much relevant information. - date ~~1964~~ 65.

MFDP MEMO ON LOBBYING

SECOND STAGE OF CONGRESSIONAL CHALLENGE - JANUARY 17, 1965

WHAT DO WE ASK CONGRESSMEN TO DO

Very simply, UNSEAT THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN. There is already massive evidence of Mississippi's blatant violation of the constitution by officially sanctioned disenfranchisement of her Negro citizens. ~~During the next 10 days~~ Our lawyers ~~will be~~ are in Mississippi taking depositions, regarding ~~once again focusing national attention on~~ the wide spread terror and intimidation which supports the racist political structure of the state.

On the basis of the facts, already well known, we want acommitment from congressmen that when the issue reaches the Floor of the House they will vote against the seating of the illegally selected representatives from Mississippi.

WHEN WILL THE MATTER BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE FOR A VOTE

The Committee on Elections can report back to the House anytime within the next six months--or if they so choose, never report back. You know the composition of the Committee; seven southern Democrats: Ashmore(SC), Chairman, Abbitt(Va.) Waggonner(La), Perkins(Kentucky), Gibbons (Fla) Davis (Ga). There is obviously very little we can expect from this committee. We therefore should be prepared with commitments for unseating to meet all emergencies.

ORGANIZING FOR CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

There are many ways to line up support. All or some of the following suggestions might be valuable for your local community.

1. Letters to congressmen congratulating them, or rebuking (gently), as the case case may be, on their vote on the fairness resolution; and asking for future support.

2. Visits to congressmen at their home office, or a home delegation coming to see them in Washington.

3. Contact State Democratic & Republican Committees, State Legislatures, City Council, prominent individuals for resolutions of support which could be publicly announced.

4. Enlist other political, civic, church union organizations to pass resolutions of support and publicize action.

MEMO ON LOBBYING (2)

5. Mass petition drive and letter writing campaign

6. Large public meetings in support of the challenge. FDP will supply speakers.

ANY MEANS WHICH WILL KEEP THE CHALLENGE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED TO ANSWER

Q. What is the basis of our challenge?

A. The elections held in Mississippi were in violation of the constitution and the laws of the U.S. and are therefore void. Mississippi has blatantly violated the 14th and 15th amendments by mass disenfranchisement of of the Negro population through the use of government procedures and by terror intimidation and economic reprisals. Mississippi has also been in continual violation of a federal statute passed in 1870 which stipulates that she would be admitted to representation in Congress on the condition that the then existing constitutional qualifications to vote would "never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote.

Evidence: Of the 500,000 Negroes in Mississippi who meet age and residencey requirements, only 22,000 (about 5%) are registered to vote. While 500,000 or 67% of whites of voting age are registered ~~(See statistical sheet on voting registeration)~~

Q. Why should a northern congressman vote for unseating?

A. There is ample evidence to prove the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from the right of the ballot. The racist political structure of Mississippi is well known. The lawlessness of this state is an American problem, one which every northern congressman knows. The moral issue being clear, the congressman should also be aware of the total political significance. As long as the sourthern Democrats are unchallenged and allowed to build up seniority rights, they will be a bottle neck to all progressive legislation. These men have provided roadblocks to legislation aimed at alleviating the entrenched problems of housing, employment, and education. They have been in opposition to all public housing, all foreign aid, all mass transit, all school aid, area redevelopment and public power facilities, the Peace Corps, the War on Poverty, Public libraries for rural areas, any change in immigration laws and for speeding up deportation and exclusion procedures, and of course all civil rights legislation. Northern congressmen can be reminded of their horror of the race riots and that only through the passage of legislation alleviating the problems of the northern ghettos can there be hope.

Q. If one supports the FDP challenged, doesn't that also mean recognizing our contestants rights to sit in Congress.

A. No, the first step must be voiding the elections and unseating the purported congressmen. The seating of our candidates would be an independent judgement made by congress once the unseating takes place.

MEMO ON LOBBYING (3)

Q. What is the basis for seating the three MFDP candidates?

A. Our candidates did qualify for the regular elections by gathering petitions with 1,000 valid signatures of registered voters, which meets the requirements of Mississippi law. These petitions were capriciously rejected by the Secretary of State. It is our contention that a legal void was created and the elections run by the Freedom Democratic Party were the only free and Democratic elections held in Mississippi. On this question avoid getting into debate. If asked, present our viewpoint and that we feel a credible legal argument is made, and really the question is now one of political judgement. Also, we are now only asking congressmen to support the unseating of the Mississippi congressmen.

Q. What is the Statutory Procedure?

A. See outline of procedure

Q. In order to be entitled to use statutory procedure don't you have to be a claimant in the election?

A. No, The stutute reads: "Whenever any person intends to contest an election to the House of Representatives..." Also, Mrs. Hamer, Devine and Gray are valid contestants on the basis that their petitions to be on the ballot were illegally denied.

Q. When the Fairness Resolution was defeated, didn't that end the challenge?

A. No, they are two separate acts. Through the statutory procedure, once we file our Notice of Challenge, it then automatically becomes business of the House Sub-committee on Elections of the House Administration Committee. The Fairness Resolution only aided us in focusing attention on the Challenge,

Q. Why don't we file our suit against the Mississippi election through the courts?

A. Article I of the Constitution specifically says that the House of Representatives "shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members."

PLEASE KEEP THE WASHINGTON OFFICE INFORMED REGULARLY ON LOCAL CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Additional information may be obtained from the MFDP office in Washington. Marine Sturka in the National office of CORE can supply you with the voting position of your congressman on the Jan. 4 attempt to unseat the Mississippi regulars. Send his name and state on a self-addressed post-card. - G.W.

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
1353 U Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
332-7732

# PROMOTION AND FUND RAISING WORKING PAPER

FOR DISCUSSION - January 17, 1965

There can be no doubt that the unexpected and strong vote in support of the Fairness Resolution was due to the involvement of a great many small goups and numerous individuals across the country who took the message of the challenge into the offices of congressmen. In the absence of any real support from the liberal power complexes or from the political leadership of the House we were able, through your efforts, to reach enough people to make the resolution successful in terms of establishing the issue of Mississippi representation before the Nation.

If we are to be ultimately successful, we must expand and accelerate this tactic of making more and more groups and individuals across the country active on the issue. This is the largest expense that we have -- launching a national campaign to enlist support of the challenge. It is also an undertaking that can finance itself -- the more interest we can generate, the more people we can mobilize, the more funds will be able to get in order to reach more people. It is the feeling of the MFDP that if we can do this successfully then we can confront Congress and the large and powerful institutions with the kind of groundswell of support that they will have to recognize. With Mississippi's recent record, the success of the Fairness Resolution and the fact that the Country is beginning to recognize the issues, we must now begin to develop programs to reach individuals to get them to reach other individuals both for political and financial support.

All the committees supporting the FDP Challenge undoubtedly have financial problems of their own, but we don't think raising money for the challenge will cut you off from your sources. In fact, just the reverse. This should bring to your organization a wealth of new people who you might not have been able to make contact with otherwise.

## ORGANIZING FOR FUND RAISING

1. Advertisements in local newspapers.

2. Fund raising mailings. The Washington office is considering developing a letter, to be signed by nationally prominent people which could then be used by local communities.

3. Pass the hat at public meetings (but this always has limitation because the people we want to involve for support at public meetings are often not those who can afford any large contribution.

4. At the time you arrange for FDP speakers for large rallies, include a day or two activities of a smaller nature (cocktail parties, personal meetings with well to do, small dinners, etc.) at which the representative from Mississippi can be present.

REMEMBER: Fund raising should not be an end in itself. Through fund raising prople can be involved in supporting the challenge.

January 25, 1965

MEMO

TO: GEORGE WILEY, LOUIS SMITH, REGIONAL CORE HAPTERS

FROM: JOYCE A. WARE

RE: MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Upon request of the Washington Office of (MFDP) Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, I attended a one day meeting held in Washington, D.C. on January 17, 1965 for the purposes of discussion of the Party, its structure, purpose and goals. The meeting was attended by representatives of the party and other representatives of supportive organizations, civil rights, church groups and political and other interested people.

There were approximately twelve people from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the meeting was chaired by the party chairman Lawarence Guyot. The meeting opened with a briefing by one of the representing attorneys, Arthur Kinoy. Kinoy's remarks were geared specifically to the legal aspect of the Challenge.

1. The Constitutional questions involved,
2. The Legal steps involved, ( example)
   a. The presentation of (Mfdp) argument
   b. The 40 days for getting witnesses and supeonas for testimony, and moreover the most crucial aspect that of keeping from the Klan, etc. the names of the people who had given testimony to the terror in Mississippi for fear of reprisals.

Generally a thorough discussion of the steps being taken in accordance to the Constitutional procedure.

Immediately after that, the floor was open to specific questions and ways of organizing support on a political and mass basis.

1. The main emphasis was placed on mobilizing congressional support in event a new vote was needed to unseat the Mississippi regulars. (On the premise that

Mississippi might decide to go back on her constitutional requirements at any momat since she has not in the past been reliable to abide by Federal Constitutional requirements.)

*** This was deemed the most important aspect of the challenge, on the basis of the success of the previous resolution, that it is possible to get the necessary vote in the event a second vote is needed. So that if we can line up and keep these congressmen supportive of the Challenge to Unseat the Mississippi Regulars that a major portion of our battle is won. ***

Techniques and ideas were then thrown out for discussion purposes in terms of how to mobilize congressional and mass community support.

1. Writing x letters to your congress, asking him to support the Fairness Resolution - "Which is, that the Mississippi Regulars be unseated until such time as free and democratic elections can be held in Mississippi insuring all people a right to vote and to exercise their constitutional rights regarding Political expression".

2. Urging your local city councils, state assemblyes etc., to pass memorial resolutions in support of the Fairness resolution and the Challenge of Mississippi regulars by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, as a means of pressuring the congressmen from the un-committed districts and states.

3. Also by getting any elected official to sign a petition and use it in the snowball technique as a means of getting other influential people in the city and state to become involved and committed.

To organize mass support by taking advan tage of speaking at churches, clubs and other public places, explaining just what the challenge is and what the im-

plication behind the Challenge is. That it is more that un-seating the Mississippi regulars who proclaim to resent all the people of Mississippi, when 90% of its Negro citizens are denied their basic right. Also that it is indicative of the status of all Negro and Minority people who are denied a voice in the political expression a nd decisions that this country is based on.

5. By being ~~imaginative~~ imaginative in organizing local support on this ~~x~~ issue as a beginning, which can lead to greater potentials.

6. Know the history of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, what the challenge means and being able to talk to other people about it, and be able to convince them of the significance.

7. Know those Congressmen who come from ~~large~~ large Negro districts and put pressure on them to stand up and be counted not for condoning the present state of Mississippi, but for opposing injustice and inequality,

8. Working to coordinate an effective program of mass and political support with other chapters, groups and interested citizens in your areas.

9. Lastly, by keeping in touch by phone and letter with the Washington Office of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, for up to the minute news of what is happening and what stage the Challenge is in.

**** Office Address:

Washington Freedom Democratic Party
1353 U Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Att. Jan Goodman

The meeting was later followed by speeches from some of the people from Mississippi, which was most encouringing, after hearing people who were risking their lives to make a dream of American Democracy come true, and asking help from the North, one felt nothing but a strong desire to work for the unseating of the Mississippi Regulars and seating of the Freedom Democratic Party.

Lastly, that speakers are available to come to your local communities and chapters from Mississippi Freedom Party to help rally support for the cause of Democracy. that to get these speakers, request should be made directlyy to the Washington of Jackson office of the MFDP.

Enclosed is some information which is essential in order to sucessfully mobilize support of the challenge by the MFDP and the Fairness Resolution.

1. Organizing Manual
2. Mississippi Challenge - Progress Report and Future
3. Memo on Lobbying
4. Promotion and Fund-raising Working Paper
5. Memo on Congressmen to recieve special attent
6. Voting Record of the challenged Congressmen from Mississippi

This info should memeographed and distributed to chapters and other people in the community.

The Times-Picayune

EYES ON MISSISSIPPI

# Challenge to Delegation Seen as Serious Matter

By W. F. MINOR
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

JACKSON, Miss. — No longer is Mississippi political leadership taking lightly the challenge to the seating of the state's five congressmen which was brought on grounds that Negroes were prevented from participating in their election. The formal challenge was made by the Freedom Democratic party, a civil rights oriented group.

When the delegation was seated at the opening of Congress, official thinking here was that the protest was over. But some saw the seriousness of the situation when 148 members of Congress, without any evidence, voted to prevent the Mississippi delegation from taking seats when the Congress convened. That meant a shift of only about 80 more votes in the House could take away the Mississippi seats.

The drive against Mississippi took on more gravity here when civil rights lawyers from New York took up the case and pulled out an 1851 federal statute to require testimony from witnesses in support of their challenge.

This left such officials as the attorney general, the secretary of state and the head of the highway patrol in Mississippi no alternative but to answer summons to give depositions.

## *Behind the Scenes*

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Johnson saw fit to tell the people that they should be on their best behavior in preserving the peace so that no incident would mar the chances of the state holding its congressional seats.

This is what produced a great deal of uneasiness here in Jackson over a threatened march on the Hinds County Courthouse by Negroes in protest of the slaying of an 18-year-old Negro by a deputy sheriff in the jail.

Behind the scenes last week, there were indications that Mississippi unofficially sees the weakness of its position in the denial of Negroes the vote in the past, and the state is quietly going to set about doing something to change it.

Word was that informed persons, aware of the danger in the state's position, are getting to voting officials in counties where no Negroes or only a handful of elderly Negroes are registered and are laying down the law that qualified Negroes will have to be registered.

## *Laws Up for Test*

Compared with every other southern state, Mississippi has just a fraction of the Negro population now registered. The latest unofficial estimates place the figure at around 29,000 out of the 600,000 total registered voters in the state.

The day of far greater Negro voter registration in the state may be just around the corner, since all of the state's voting statutes and three constitutional provisions on voting are up for a test before the United States Supreme Court.

The evident seriousness of the congressional situation must have been the reason Rep. John Bell Williams made a hurried trip to Jackson to confer with Gov. Johnson and former Gov. J. P. Coleman, one of the state's leading attorneys who represented the delegation. Sources last week revealed that Coleman has been credited by the five congressmen with getting them over the first barrier in the opening of Congress.

Should Coleman win the seating challenge, which apparently will come eventually before a congressional committee, he may regain the recognition in Mississippi which he lost when he was rejected by the voters in 1963.

# Paul Holding Off Special Session

JACKSON DAILY NEWS ★ Thursday, Jan. 28, 1965

By WILLIAM PEART
Daily News Staff Writer

The seating challenge against the Mississippi congressional delegation has prompted Gov. Paul B. Johnson to delay calling a special session of the legislature until this spring.

A Capitol source reported that Johnson has told intimates an immediate session which could involve anti-federal government action could damage the delegation's case to retain its seats.

The source acknowledged, however, that the governor's current thinking could change.

It was also learned that the congressional delegation decided against introducing a resolution in the House of Representatives Wednesday asking that the seating challenge be dismissed.

That decision was reached, a source reported, after House Speaker John McCormack of Massachusetts warned them, privately, "you will be defeated."

Johnson conferred Tuesday with Cong. John Bell Williams and former Gov. J. P. Coleman, an attorney for the congressmen whose seats have been challenged by the mostly-Negro Freedom Democratic Party.

The seriousness of the challenge was discussed.

Johnson and a Mississippi Economic Council luncheon meeting Wednesday there was no reason why the State Sovereignty Commission "can't help our congressmen."

Apparently, the governor was referring to using commission funds for assistance.

The Clarion-Ledger
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

## Paper Reports Pressure To Unseat Solons Grows

MEMPHIS (AP) — Several members of the U. S. House of Representatives who voted to seat the Mississippi delegation have notified the Mississippians that pressure from home may force a reversal of their positions in any showdown, the Memphis Commercial - Appeal reported Tuesday night.

In a dispatch from its Greenville, Miss., bureau, the newspaper quoted an unnamed attorney as saying that more than 30 representatives now plan to switch their votes, with the number expected to grow as time goes on.

The House of Representatives voted 276-148 in early January to seat the elected delegation. However an intense campaign has been launched by the predominantly - Negro Freedom Democratic Party to unseat the five representatives.

"The people of Mississipp. seem to be taking this challenge as a big joke — the same attitude they took before the Democratic National Convention," the attorney was quoted as saying.

"I can assure you the Congressmen are taking this seriously. They are badly worried," he added.

## HELP UNSEAT THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN

ACT NOW!!!

THE FEARS OF THESE SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS ARE THE HOPES OF EVERY OPPRESSED NEGRO IN MISSISSIPPI. WITH YOUR HELP THE RACIST POLITICAL SYSTEM CAN BE ENDED AND ONLY MEN ELECTED IN FREE AND OPEN ELECTIONS SHALL BE ALLOWED TO REPRESENT THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

1. **WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN, CALL HIM, VISIT HIM.**
2. **FUNDS ARE DESPERATELY NEEDED TO GET THIS STORY TO MORE PEOPLE.**
3. **CALL A MEETING WITH YOUR FRIENDS AND SET UP A GROUP IN YOUR COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT THE CHALLENGE.**

For More information write:

**MFDP**
**1353 U Street, N.W.**
**Washington, D.C. 20009**

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file
MFDP

March 2, 1965

Mr. William Strickland
Executive Director
Northern Student Movement
514 West 126th Street
New York 10027

Dear Mr. Strickland:

Mr. Farmer will be out of town for the next two weeks, so I am taking the liberty of responding to your letter of February 18.

Our Associate National Director, Dr. George Wiley, will be glad to meet with you to discuss the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge. Please call me to arrange a mutually convenient time for an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Mutarelli
Administrative Department

NM/mt

NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT

514 WEST 126th STREET
NEW YORK 10027 MO 3-0800
Executive Director: William Strickland

call for appt
w 6 W

FEB 19 1965

Mr. James Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. 10038

February 18, 1965

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Detroit
Philadelphia (2)

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Bayard Rustin
Patricia Sexton
Samuel N. Slie
Charles E. Silberman
Arthur L. Singer, Jr.
Hans Spiegel
Robert Spike
Harold Stassen
William Stringfellow

Dear Mr. Farmer:

I have asked my secretary to write in order to arrange an appointment with you for sometime next week.

I wish to discuss the development of a New York State strategy for support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge.

In my role as chairman of the New York committee of the MFDP I have been asked to do what I can to muster even greater support than we achieved on the 4th of January.

The New York City area has been broken down into borough committees, which have been performing excellently. It is my belief that the CORE chapters throughout the city and state along with others of good will can reach the same high level of organization and success as the N.Y. Committee has achieved.

I shall be returing to New York at the beginning of next week, at which time I shall call for an appointment.

Sincerely,

Bill Strickland

William Strickland
Executive Director

WLS/mc
Signed in Absence

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

March 5, 1965

Mr. President:

The results of the thorough and documented study by the United States Commission on Civil Rights entitled Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs unfortunately came as no surprise to us in Mississippi. In early November of 1964 some members of our Executive Committee together with representatives from COFO, met with Secretary Freeman in an effort to have some of the discriminatory procedures reported in the Commission's publication corrected. We presented specific proposals to him and received assurances of some meaningful action. At the risk of great danger to many Negro Mississippians, we held meetings in many areas of the State to select persons to recommend for appointment to the F.H.A. county Committees and for appointments of persons to serve as advisors to the Secretary.

Mrs. Annie Devine, a member of the Executive Committee for the MFDP was told yesterday by Mr. Joseph Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture who is responsible for the non-discrimination program of the Department, that to his knowledge none of the more than 30 recommended Negro citizens was appointed. Even though it was several days after the issuance of the report, Mr. Robertson told Mrs. Devine that "there are many things we'll do in the future that you won't like".

Mr. President, as pointed out by the Civil Rights Commission, there are 4.7 million Negro rural residents in the South - almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Negro population of the nation. As stated by the Commission in the language of a great present concern of this Administration, they "comprise a major element in the arc of poverty which sweeps from Maryland to Texas, the largest geographic concentration of the poor" (p. 15). The figures cited by the Commission dramatically show that not only is the gap between rural southern whites and negroes not closed, but that it is actually getting greater.

It is clear in the extensive documentation by the Commission that the Department of Agriculture from top to bottom has been, with full knowledge of the facts, perpetuating and even increasing the degree of discrimination between the Negro and white American citizens in the South that it is supposed to serve without regard to race or color.

It is worth noting that the Commission's report did not even deal with perhaps the most important program of all - the distribution of surplus commodities. Mr. Roy Lennartson, in charge of the Agricultural Marketing Service, stated to Mrs. Devine that less than 1/3 of Mississippi's 82 counties received any kinds of surplus commodities for any length of time to be given to any segment of the population. Yet, Mississippi is the poorest in the Union by far; and, on top of this, Mississippi's Negroes have an income of only 1/3 that of the State's white population - the poorest of the poor. This condition exists in spite of legislation which requires Mr. Lennartson's office to see that through public or private agencies the surplus commodities are given to "needy persons".

Frankly, Mr. President, this record of the Department of Agriculture and of its personnel, starting with Secretary Freeman, Mr. Robertson and going down to its county personnel in the South is a disgrace to this nation, to everything this Administration purports to stand for in terms of equality for all citizens and, Mr. President, to you personally.
We therefore respectfully request that you direct Mr. Freeman to ask for the resignations of those persons in charge of or responsible for the Agricultural Marketing Service, The Farmers Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extenstion Service and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and for the resignation of Mr. Joseph Robertson, Administrative Assistant Secretary.

We also respectfully request, Mr. President, that you inform Mr. Orville Freeman that if he has not done everything legally within his power to carry out the recommendations of the Civil Rights Commission forthwith, on pp. 109, 110, and 111 of its report, including seeing to it that Negroes representative of their communities are immediately placed on all local and State committees and staffs of the Department's programs in the South, within the 30 day period that you have given him for an accounting, that you will expect his resignation also at that time. We hasten to add that we do not question the personal committment to racial non-discrimination of Mr. Freeman nor do we call into question Mr. Robertson's personal belief: It is their performance, non-performance, or mal-performance of the public trust that is at issue.

And finally, Mr. President, we must point out that upon your disposition of this matter depends the livelihood, the shelter, and frequently the lives of several million deeply impoverished Negro American citizens in the South.

It is with this fact constantly in mind that we write this letter.

Yours sincerely,

Lawrence Guyot,
Chairman
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

# TESTIMONY ON PROPOSED VOTING LEGISLATION IN 89TH CONGRESS

BY: MRS. VICTORIA J. GRAY, HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

BEFORE: THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, SUBCOMMITTEE # 5, MARCH 25, 1965

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee:

I wish to express the appreciation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and my own, to the Committee for granting us this opportunity to make our views known to you. As you are well aware this proposed legislation is long-awaited, long-needed, and crucial to our efforts to realize true democracy for all people in the South. It is legislation in which Negro people in Mississippi and the and the South have a vital interest, and it is in the interest of some of those people from the State of Mississippi that I appear here this evening.

I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to say that we fully appreciate the speed and urgency with which the administration has acted in this matter. We further appreciate the seriousness of purpose with which leaders of both parties in the Congress have united behind this legislation. However, we do feel that there are four particulars in which this bill can and must be strengthened if it is to effectively do the job for which it was intended.

1. The first recommendation that we make is related to new elections: On Monday, the gentleman from New York Mr. Powell, appeared before this Committee to urge that provisions for the holding of new elections be written into this legislation. We overwhelmingly support this suggestion.

As we are all aware, this is the process followed in cases of legislative reapportionment. Wherever there is the determiniation that the value of votes in different districts is unbalanced and unequal, whether by gerrymandering or population shifts, the Supreme Court has ruled that new elections must be held following a more equable and democratic reapportionment of Districts. This appears to us to be both reasonable and just.

Similarly, in cases where there has been a systematic practice of disenfranchising huge numbers of the population illegally, thereby keeping them from any participation at all, in previous elections this same principle must be true to a greater degree.

The Negroes in Mississippi and much of the deep south suffer at this moment under the jurisdiction of elected officials in whose elections we had no part. Can such officials be responsive or responsible to the needs and rights of the Negro people? The sad truth is that these officials have not been, and as long as they are not the basis for oppression and injustice will remain and it will be the voteless Negro citizens of the South who will be the victims.

For we in Mississippi the injustice will be particularly prolonged. In May or June of this year municipal elections will be held throughout the state. This will mean that Mayors, local law enforcement officers, and other officials who have been the visible symbol of brutality and intimidation will be elected for four more uears before Negro registration under this new law will be large enough to have any effect on these elections. How effective will this bill be in Neshoba County, Mississippi, if local law enforcement remains in the hands of Sheriff Rainey and Deputy Sheriff Price for four more years? How effective will it be in Selma if Negroes enroute to the Courthouse must pass by Sheriff Jim Clark and his posse?

It is for these reasons that we are asking for speedy relief. We urge that a provision be included that will require the holding of open and democratic elections within six to nine months of the coming of federal registrars to any given area.

Such action is precedented, constitutional and just and will give opportunity to all politically deprived people to begin real participation in the processes by which they are governed. We urge that you take this under serious advisement.

2. We agree with those who have testified to the need for broadening the reach of the proposed legislation, notably Mr. Roy Wilkins in behalf of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Rep. A.C. Powell of New York and Rep. Lindsay.

While the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is of Mississippi, we recognize our deep association and concern with all who have been denied their constitutional right to the ballot. While we appreciate the Administration's concern for areas such as Mississippi where disenfranchisment has been almost total, we can not add our freedom to the neglect of the Negroes and other minorities in the country who are as afflicted as we are in the deprivation and degredation that is second class citizenship.

We therefore support Congressman John Lindsay in urging this committee to so amend the voting rights bill as to empower the President to appoint Federal registrars to any area where 50 persons have sworn that they have been denied the right to vote. We believe very deeply that people who have been victimized should be able to directly petition their government for redress of such grievances, and that the initiative should be in the hands of the people and not soley dependent on involved political and bureaucratic procedures.

3. The MFDP joins with the 70 member organizations of the Leadership Conference in calling for the total elimination of the poll tax and for the elimination of the provision which necessitates prospective voters to first make application to the State before registration by Federal examiners.

The use of various tests and devices to frustrate the desires of Negroes to participate in the political processes in the south is a matter of record and is well known to you all. In the bill proposed by the administration (H.R.6400) procedures are created which will make it impossible for one of these devices, the so-called "literacy tests," to be used for purposes of discrimination. However, another equally infamous device for subverting and aborting democratic processes and the right of Negro citizens to register and vote, still would survive. I refer to the poll tax. We would urge that a major and necessary amendment to this legislation must be the complete elimination of the poll tax in all those areas affected by this bill, and where the record shows that this device has been used in a discriminatory manner to discourage and obstruct the right of Negroes to register and vote. Any failure of the Congress to do this is to leave untouched one of the very effective techniques which is mis-used to prevent free access to the vote in the south.

The present bill puts a second hardship on applicants by asking them to go first to the State to prove once again that discrimination exists.

4. It has been our experience in Mississippi that the process of subversion of the right to vote is two-pronged. The first prong is obstruction of the process of registration and this is done, as we have indicated, by a variety of bureaucratic delaying actions and "unpassable" tests. The second prong is the use of economic harrasment and physical intimidation to discourage Negroes from even attempting to register or to vote. This intimidation and harassment begins usually

after a Negro presents himself to the local registration official to make application. For this reason the provision in the present legislative proposal which requires a prospective voter to apply to the local registrar first, could be self-defeating. It lays the prospective voter open to great pressure and intimidation which could well discourage him from going on to the Federal registrar. We urge that the bill be amended so that prospective voters in areas where the bill applies may go directly to the Federal officials to be registered.

In summation, what we are asking you to do on the basis of the reasons I have set forth is:

a) Include in whatever voting legislation is passed provisions for the holding of new elections.

b) Completely eliminate the poll tax.

c) Remove all requirements that would place prospective voters at the mercy of local officials.

d) Broaden the reach of the legislation and particularly in such a manner as to give local people some initiative in petitioning for assistance in registering to vote.

We thank you!

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

P. O. BOX 1329
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352 - 9788

Washington Office:
1353 'U' STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 20009
Telephone: (202) 332 - 7732

March 29, 1965

TO: NORTHERN SUPPORTERS OF MFDP

FROM: WASHINGTON OFFICE

SUBJECT: VOTING LEGISLATION
MFDP NATIONAL CONFERENCE, APRIL 24TH, 1965

The Administration's voter registration bill is now before the committees on the Judiciary in both Chambers of the Congress. As it is written, it is a bill that has the potential of bringing many thousands of Negroes in the hard core areas of the South onto the voting rolls. We feel that certain necessary provisions must be made so as to ensure that the Bill does work. Enclosed is a copy of Mrs. Victoria Gray's testimony before the House Committee. Mrs. Gray asks the Committee to provide for the holding of new and democratic elections in all areas affected by the bill, within six to nine months after federal registration begins. The enclosed testimony goes into the practical reasons why we are asking this.

The proposal for new elections is being supported by CORE AND SNCC, by an increasing number of religious groups in the North, and by a broadly based community coalition in Louisiana.

The Bill will be voted out of committee probably within two weeks, and what we are asking is that supporters in the north begin writing and contacting Congressmen to bring this proposal to their notice. Ad Hoc groups for the challenge are asked to hold press conferences to indicate their support for this measure and to organize letter campaigns to congressmen.

We think this is very important, so important in fact that it is bound to be opposed very strongly by the South. But if the Country has reached the point of admitting officially as President Johnson has done, that hundreds of thousands of Negroes have been kept from voting in previous elections, then it should be logical and natural to hold new elections as soon as this wrong has been rectified.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The changing situation brought about by the voting bill makes the MFDP National Conference on April 24th of timely and vital importance. If in fact huge numbers of people will be voting in the south soon, the question of the Challenge of local political organization, and the possible organization of other FDP groups throughout the South during the coming summer is an issue of major concern.

MEMO TO NORTHERN SUPPORTERS
March 29, 1965



A strong voter registration bill combined with the unseating of the Mississippi congressional delegation can be the instrument which will make elections a meaningful reality throughout the South. What concerns Mississippians most right now, based upon reconstruction period history, is that when barriers to registering and voting are dropped the only weapon left for the Raineys, Prices and Clarkes will be even greater violence. The direct threat to the authority of local officials through unseating the congressmen could succeed in bringing local cooperation in implementing voting legislation not only in Mississippi, but throughout the South.

The theme of the Conference will be "What Can the Vote Mean to Southern Negroes." Discussions will be on the final drive to unseat the Mississippians, northern support of MFDP, Registration and Voting drive throughout the south as soon as the Bill is a reality.

The Conference will be one day, with registration beginning at 8:30 A.M., Saturday, April 24th at the Metropolitan AME Church. The partial list of participant include MFDP representatives from Mississippi, Dr. Robert Spike of the National Council of Churches, James Farmer, CORE, and James Forman of SNCC. The complete program will be developed and confirmed during the coming week.

What northern supporters can do NOW: Start contacting groups and individuals inviting them to the Conference; develop publicity in local newspapers, newsletters of labor, political, religious and community organizations; start raising funds for buses, etc. to bring delegations to Washington.

The events of Selma and Montgomery have awakened the conscience of the Nation and people are ready to move. More important there is now an awareness that voting legislation is just beginning to hit at the root problem of oppression and violence of the racist governments of the South. With your support this conference can be a major effort toward moblizing and giving focus to this aroused concern.

*DELEGATES AT . . .*

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONVENTION

**JACKSON, MISS.**

# CALL *to a* CONFERENCE *on* FREE ELECTIONS *in 1965*

## to be held April 24

*Sponsored by:*

**MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

**MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

**153 U STREET, N.W.**

**WASHINGTON, D.C.**

## THE CHALLENGE

Over 400,000 Negroes of Mississippi are denied the right to vote by an oppressive system of officiall ysanctioned racism. For a century now our Congress has accepted the pretense that the men from Mississippi who sit among them are representatives of the people.

The Challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party asks of this Congress and of the American people, to put an end to the mockery; so say that the people of Mississippi are not now represented in the United States Congress and will not be until the alleged representatives are unseated and free and open elections are held. As Representative James Roosevelt said on the opening day of this Congress, "they cannot win 'elections' based on murder and then claim the right to govern free men."

On December 4th, in accordance with a Federal Statute which governs procedures for contesting congressional elections, representatives of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party served proper Notice of Challenge on the five Mississippi Congressmen and to the Clerk of the House claiming those congressional elections were illegal by fact of systematic disenfranchisement of Negroes by the use of terror, violence and harrassment.

On the opening day of Congress 151 members, only 75 votes less than a majority voted against a motion to seat the Mississippians who were seated tentatively pending the outcome of the Challenge.

Since that time over 125 volunteer lawyers from throughout the Nation went into Mississippi and collected testimony from over 700 witesses including local Negroes, Justice Department Officials, and State and Citizens' Council officials. This impressive body of evidence proves conclusively the almost total disenfranchisement that exists. The Mississippi congressmen have been able to submit no evidence whatsoever to refute this testimony.

In July the House of Representatives must again vote on the fitness of the Mississippians to sit. The Negro people of Mississippi who have risked much in participating in this challenge, will be waiting eagerly for the verdict of the Congress. The evidence of mass terror, economic slavery, and police violence is conclusive.

It will be up to us, the American people, through our congressmen to decide whether men elected by fraud and oppression will continue to sit in Congress, or whether the Congress will call upon Mississippi to hold free and democratic elections for those seats.

## FREE ELECTIONS IN 1965

**Place: METROPOLITAN A.M.E. CHURCH**
**1518 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.**

**Time: 8:30 A.M. Conference Registration**

### PROGRAM

**MORNING SESSION: REPORT FROM THE SOUTH**

Mississippi's New Image: Myth and Reality. Reports will be given on evidence gathered by the MFDP for the Challenge, including testimony of former Governor Ross Barnett, Attorney General Joe Patterson, and officials of the White Citizen's Council. Discussion of the developments of political activities in Mississippi and throughout the South, and the implications of the Civil Rights Bill in terms of real political democracy.

**AFTERNOON SESSION: MAKING VOTING LEGISLATION MEANINGFUL**

How strong will the voting legislation passed in this Congress be? How can we aid in its implementation to ensure that the right to register and to freely exercise the vote will be a reality in the South. How can we aid the Southern Negro in organizing politically for long-needed social change. How is the effects of the voting legislation and the Challenge relevant in the Northern Ghetto?

ORGANIZING FOR THE VOTE AND THE CHALLENGE

Discussion groups, on regional basis, to discuss organizing in the north for FREE ELECTIONS IN 1965. How do we mobilize and focus the aroused conscience of the nation so that the shock of Selma, Montgomery and Mississippi will be translated into action in their home communities.

**EVENING SESSION: CONGRESSIONAL REPORT**

The Challenge and Voting Legislation are now before Congress. Those leading the fight will report on activities and developments.

### SPEAKERS *

JAMES FARMER, Executive Director, CORE
JAMES FORMAN, Executive Secretary, SNCC
DR. ROBERT SPIKE, Director, Commission on Race & Religion, National Council of Churches

### MFDP REPRESENTATIVES

LAWRENCE GUYOT MRS. VISTORY GRAY
MRS. FANNIE LOU HAMER MRS. ANNIE DEVINE

* Partial List

# THE CALL

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party issues this Call to the American people of all communities; the Civil Rights Movement, the Churches, the Unions and to individuals interested in contributing to the effort to bring the secessionist South into the Political Community of America.

The Conference is planned to be a meeting of North and South so that interested people from both regions can discuss the implications of the Voting Rights Bill and the Challenge and what these acts will bring to the politically deprived and powerless people among us.

The Conference will provide a forum and an opportunity for groups and individuals to join with us in evolving practical and effective programs in communities and in the Congress to bring about meaningful participation in the decisions governing their lives by the people presently excluded from this process.

Among the programs to be discussed are included national efforts to secure new and democratic elections in the South as soon as the people who have been previously barred from participating in those elections are to be registered, and to ensure that newly registered voters are not kept by violent methods from exercising that right.

The final national effort to unseat the Mississippi Congressmen, and what this Challenge will mean in terms of bringing truly free and open elections throughout the South will be discussed.

Together we can learn and do, and in the words of President Lyndon B. Johnson "We Shall Overcome."

## Registration Form

**Return to:**
**MFDP**
**1353 U Street, N.W.**
**Washington, D.C.**

**NAME** _____
(Please Print)

**ADDRESS** _____

**CITY** _____ **STATE** _____

**ORGANIZATION (If Any)** _____

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

P. O. BOX 1329
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352 - 9788

Washington Office:
1353 'U' STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 20009
Telephone: (202) 332 - 7732

March 30, 1965

Dear Member of Congress:

We salute the President and members of Congress on both sides of the aisle for their effort and determination to extend the democratic process to include Negro citizens in the deep south.

The proposed legislation now before Congress (HR 6400) represents a major step towards securing the basic right of citizenship for us in the south, and we have long awaited such a move on the part of Congress.

We feel very strongly that certain improvements can and must be made in this legislation if real democracy is to operate in the deep south. Enclosed is a copy of the testimony of Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray of Hattiesburg, Mississippi before the Judiciary Committee of the House. In this testimony Mrs. Gray urges the amendment of the Bill in such a manner as to ensure that the thousands of newly registered citizens will be able to participate in new and democratic elections at the earliest possible time. Now that the Nation has officially recognized that huge numbers of Negro citizens have never been able to participate in the processes that govern their daily lives, and have been because of that fact, represented at every level of government by men devoted to the cause of white supremacy, there should be no delay in correcting this situation.

Only by calling for new and open elections as soon as the people who have been previously excluded are registered can the right to vote in the south become a meaningful reality.

Mrs. Gray's testimony explains our position fully. We call upon you to join with those of your colleagues who are supporting the call for new elections when this amendment is introduced.

Representatives from our Washington office will be pleased to discuss any questions you may have on this proposal with you.

With every good wish,

Yours in Freedom,

Lawrence Guyot

Lawrence Guyot
Chairman

Bobette has first part of memo. It is to be single-spaced on stencils.
250 copies

Title II Section 201 of the United States Code. The statute provides for a clearly specified procedure to be followed to determine the validity of the challenge. It makes no provision for which delegation should be seated in the interim. At the opening of Congress on January 4th, Congressman Ryan (D-N.Y.) introduced a "fairness" resolution calling for the unseating of the "regular" Mississippi Congressman until the MFDP challenge could be adjudicated. Though this resolution failed it won a remarkable support with 151 members of the house voting to unseat the Mississippi regulars. The procedure under the challenge is still in motion. It is now a period for the taking of depositions and counter-depositions in Mississippi. The information gathered by both sides will be submitted to the House Committee on Elections and Privileges some time in late June or early July. Southern strength on this committee makes a favorable recommendation from the committee appear unlikely. MFDP is hopeful of bringing the whole matter back to the floor of Congress for final decision some time in July. The objective is to unseat present Mississippi Congressional delegation, and secure new elections in Mississippi under federal supervision.

CORE has helped develop the MFDP from its inception. We supported the challenge at the Democratic National Convention by direct action and by lobbying. We must support the Congressional challenge even more vigorously. The MFDP and this challenge is by far the most significant political development that the civil rights movement has produced. The strength shown by the fairness resolution has forced the power structure in the state of Mississippi to take the MFDP challenge seriously. A congressional victory on the challenge, which is not beyond the realm of possibility, would give tremendous impetus and encouragement to Negroes, all voting drives over the South. The successes to date have already encouraged the building of an indigenous political organization in Mississippi.

The civil rights movement has now recognized the need for the development of political power if we are to achieve the goals we seek. Success of the Mississippi Challenge, coupled with a strong voting rights bill could be determining factors in bringing about the rapid and dramatic changes in the South. Three memoranda relating to these matters are enclosed. One is a copy of Farmer's testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, it sets forth the areas in which we think the administrations voting rights bill needs strengthening. The second is an memorandum on lobbying, it includes specific suggestions on how to line up support for the MFDP Challenge. Some of the same basic techniques, of course, would apply to the securing of support for strengthening amendments to the Administration's voting rights bill. The third is an invitation to the MFDP National Conference on April 24th. I hope your chpater can send representatives, not only because of the possibilities it affords for getting information on the voting rights bill and the MFDP Challenge, but because it should be a significant focal point for discussion of national political organization for the civil rights movement.

c. The broadening of the legislation to empower the President to appoint federal registrars to any area where 50 persons have sworn that they have been denied the right to vote.
d. Provision in the legislation making it possible for prospective voters to go directly to the federal registrar without suffering harrassment and intimidation on the local or state level.

YOUR CHAPTER CAN BRING DIRECT PRESSURE ON YOUR LOCAL CONGRESSMAN TO OBTAIN THESE AMENDMENTS AND CAN MOBILIZE YOUR OWN PEOPLE AND OTHER GROUPS TO CONDUCT TELEGRAM AND LETTER CAMPAIGNS TO THE CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT. MFDP IS PLACING PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON POINT "a"...TO SECURE NEW ELECTIONS ONCE FEDERAL REGISTRARS ARE IN PLACE.

2. The statutory challenge to the seating of the representatives from Mississippi will reach its climax when the House Committee makes it recommendation to the floor of the house. YOUR CHAPTER CAN EXERT GREAT PRESSURE ON INDIVIDUAL CONGRESSMEN TO SUPPORT THE CHALLENGE WHEN IT COMES TO A VOTE. VISIT THEM PERSONALLY AND GET OTHERS TO JOIN YOU IN LETTER AND TELEGRAM CAMPAIGNS.

3. The MFDP is holding a national conference on April 24 in Washington in an effort to explore the issues and focus national attention on the Challenge and on related issues. Jim Farmer will be there and representatives of virtually every concerned organization plus MFDP members from Mississippi. The one-day conference will begin at 8:30 AM, Saturday, April 24 at the Metropolitan AME Church in Washington.

YOUR CHAPTER SHOULD SEND A DELEGATION TO THIS CONFERENCE. WHILE IN THE CAPITOL DELEGATES WILL BE USED AS LOBBYISTS. IMMEDIATELY YOU CAN START CONTACTING OTHER LOCAL GROUPS TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES, START RAISING MONEY FOR BUSES AND DEVELOP PUBLICITY FOR THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

* * * * *

This, of course, is just the beginning. Make it your business to be fully informed about the day to day developments of the challenge and related issues. The nation's attention is furmly fixed on the civil rights revolution at this moment in history. We must all seize this initiative to turn hopes into votes, dreams into law, and make freedom with dignity an American reality.

Yours in Freedom,

George Wiley
Associate National Director, CORE

MFDP Challenge

# A PETITION

## TO THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FROM BROOKLYN

**(The Honorables Celler, Kelly, Rooney, Carey, Multer, Murphy and Keogh)**

In his talk to the nation and message to Congress on March 15, President Johnson passionately condemned the illegal, unconstitutional barring of Negroes from the vote in the South. He attacked the "flouting" of the 15th amendment, which guarantees the right to vote regardless of race or color. The President called for correction in these ringing words: "This time, on this issue, there must be no delay, or no hesitation, or no compromise with our purpose.... We have already waited 100 years and the time for waiting is gone."

*As a member of the House of Representatives, you will soon be called on to vote to seat or unseat the Mississippi congressmen whose election is in direct violation of the 15th amendment. To seat them is to continue to flout the Constitution.*

On Jan. 4, 149 House members voted against seating them even temporarily pending consideration of the challenge. Rep. Wm. F. Ryan's resolution to keep them out was endorsed by Americans for Democratic Action, American Jewish Congress, Catholic Interracial Council, Congress of Racial Equality, International Union of Electrical Workers AFL-CIO, National Council of Churches, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, United Auto Workers AFL - CIO Urban League and Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

We respectfully request that you demonstrate your allegiance to the laws upholding democracy and civil rights by voting to bar the Mississippi congressmen until elections in that state are legal and constitutional.

NAME ADDRESS


**ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Louise Baskerville
Wallace Eisenberg
Morgan Hallmon
Marjorie Hammock
Paul Kirchner
Richard Klein
Marion West, D.D.S.
Roland King

**SPONSORED BY**

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The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
Leon Davis
Pres. Local 1199
Rev. Wm. Jones
Bethany Baptist Church
John Wilson
F.R.E.E
F.O.C.U.S.
Charles Berkman
West Brooklyn Ind. Demo.
Rev. Charles Murdaugh
Disciples of Christ Church
Hendon Chubb II
Chairman Civil Rights
Comm. Lexington Democratic Club
Howard R. Payne
Brevoort Cultural Group
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Brooklyn C.O.R.E.
Rev. David M. Cory
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Council Negro Women
Rev. Thomas Grissom
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Warren Bunn
Director, Brooklyn NAACP
Brooklyn College NAACP
*Rev. Melvin G. Williams
Bethany Methodist Church
*Kenneth N. Whitlock
Prospect Park Summer
Theatre Comm.
*Rabbi Emanuel Schenk
Beth Sholom Peoples Temple
Father James McGraw
*Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor
Concord Baptist Church
*Mrs. Hortense Beveridge
Brooklyn Branch, ASNLH

*Organization shown for identification only.


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Name

Address

Phone Number


ISSUED BY THE BROOKLYN COMMITTEE TO UNSEAT THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN

809 Fulton Street • Brooklyn • Telephone 8575865

PAT CARTER, Chairman ANDY COOPER, Co-Chairman

Mississippi Freedom Democratic
Party
507½ N. Farish St.
Jackson, Miss.

For Further Info. Call: 948-4038

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1965
Jackson, Mississippi

Attorneys from throughout the United States have arrived in Jackson, Mississippi to take rebuttal testimony in the final stage in the legal challenge to the seating of the five white Mississippi Congressmen which will commence in Jackson, Mississippi on April 1, 1965, when it is expected that more than 50 witnesses will testify that the Negro in this state is still denied the right to register and vote.

During January and February, 35,000 pages of testimony were taken from more than 700 witnesses who testified under oath that Negroes are systematically prevented from registering and voting in all elections in this state.

Depositions will take place at the M.W. Stringer Grand Lodge F & A.M., 1072 Lynch St., and will continue through Saturday, April 3rd.

This proceeding grows out of the efforts by the Freedom Democratic Party to unseat the incumbent Congressmen of Mississippi on the grounds that their election was irregular and illegal because of a systematic exclusion by unconstitutional registration and other procedures enforced by local officials through intimidation, harassment, economic reprisal, property damage, terrorism and violence.

Under Title 2 of the United States Code the contestants had forty days during which to take testimony under oath. Some 150 lawyers throughout the country volunteered their services on behalf of the Negro movement and took these depositions. The law provides that the Congressmen have the opportunity to present sworn testimony denying the charges made by the contestants. The Congressmen employed the stratagem of issuing unsworn statements by themselves, Governor Paul Johnson, the Chamber of Commerce and others to the effect that although Mississippi has, in the past, wronged

the Negro, it has now reformed and no longer denies the Negro the right to register and vote or any of the rights guaranteed to the Negro by the 1964 Civil Rights Act or by the statutes of Mississippi.

The rebuttal which begins on April 1st will consist of sworn testimony establishing that deliberate denial by the State of Mississippi to the Negro of his rights as a voter and as an American citizen continues unabated and that the only remedy lies in the unseating of the five present incumbents and the holding of immediate new elections after a reasonable time inwhich the provisions of the new registration bill now pending in Congress can be put into effect in Mississippi.

The legal staff for the rebuttal consists of attorneys from New Jersey, California, Pennsylvania and New York.

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# ORGANIZING MANUAL

## MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE

NEW YORK AD HOC COMMITTEE
for the support of the
MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
514 West 126th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027
MO 3-1104

Lawrence Guyot,
Chairman, MFDP

William Strickland,
Chairman, N.Y. Committee

# THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is challenging the right of the five recently--elected Mississippi Congressmen to sit in the House of Representatives. The Challenge is based upon violation of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution and on U.S. Code, Title 2, sections 201-226.

## The History of MFDP

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was formed in April of 1964 to provide Negroes in Mississippi with the right to political representation. The MFDP is an interracial organization seeking the support of all men of good will, both in and outside the state of Mississippi. Since Negroes in Mississippi have been refused the right to vote as well as the right to participate in political campaigns for either party, their only choice was to form an independent party open to all. After holding county conventions, the MFDP state convention elected its own slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention. At that time the regular Democratic Party bolted the Convention; refusing to sign a pledge of loyalty to the national ticket. The MFDP was offered two token seats in the Convention at large in recognition of their moral case. They were not allowed, however, to represent the people of their state. The MFDP delegates returned to Mississippi and ran their own campaign as the only party in the state to support the Johnson-Humphrey ticket. On the state and local level they ran their own candidates. The MFDP was refused the right to be put on the ballot, although it had fulfilled all the state requirements. Barred from participating in the regular election, the MFDP held a special Freedom Vote, October 30-November 2, 1964.

## The MFDP Is Fighting For the North Also

The MFDP cannot survive the terrorism of the state of Mississippi alone. It depends on the support of Northern friends to keep the spotlight on Mississippi so that its struggle will not fall into the darkness of the Klan and the police. The Challenge represents the first concerted attempt since 1947 to break the power of the solid South in the Congress. The power of southern committee chairmen and the Northern Republican-Southern Conservative coalition deprives the entire nation of the right to progressive social legislation. If there is a solution to this tyranny of the minority, it must come through a national movement. The MFDP is the spearhead ofthis movement, but it will fail unless the power of Northern Representatives is brought to bear on the Congress.

The North has looked South for the lead in the Freedom Movement. The MFDP has given us the impetus to bring support from all the various communities of the North to build the national movement needed for change. Now, we have the opportunity to break the stanglehold that the South has held over the nation. Unseating these five Congressmen from Mississippi represents an important opportunity to crack the solid South. With the exception of Prentiss Walker, who was just elected, the other four Representatives have accumulated an average of 23 1/2 years of service in the Congress.

The Men

These four men hold the following rank through the seniority system.

W.M. Colmer: Nest to Chairman of Rules Committee

J.L. Whitten: 4th below Chairman, Committee on Appropriations; 3d below Chairman on Subcommittee on Dept. of Defense; Chairman of Subcommittee on Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies; 4th below Chairman on Subcommittee on Public Works.

J.B. Williams: Just below Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Chairman fo Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics; 4th below Chairman, Committee on District of Columbia: 2nd below Chairman, Subcommittee # 1 ; next to Chairman, Subcommittee #4; 2nd below Chairman of Subcommittee #6.

T.G. Abernethy: Committee on Agriculture, 4th below Chairman; 2nd below Chairman on Subcommittee on Cotton; 1st next to Chairman of Subcommittee on Dairy; 1st next to Chairman, Subcommittee on Poultry; 4th below Chairman on Special Subcommittee on Departmental Oversight and Consumer Relations; Chairman of Special Subcommittee on Research and Extension. Committee on District of Columbia: top ranking member next to Chairman; Chairman of Subcommittee #2; next to Chairman on Subcommittee #3.

An examination of their voting records has shown a consistent opposition to the following bills: all Civil Rights legislation, all public housing, all foreign aid, all mass transit, all school aid, Area Redevelopment, Food Stamp Program (the first Johnson anti-poverty measure), Peace Corps, and the entire War on Poverty Program. They voted for the Reapportionment Bill that would prohibit the Supreme Court from requiring the "one man-one vote" rule in both house of state legislatures. They also supported measures to allow the importation of Mexican laborers to depress wages of U.S. workers, to allow the National Security Agency the right to fire an employee without an appeal or hearing, and to disallow federal health insurance through private companies.

Mr. Walker, the only newly-elected official, continued the tradition established by his fellows, making his first post-electoral speech before the Association for the Preservation of the White Race.

These men have provided roadblocks to legislation aimed at alleviating the entrenched problems of housing, employment, education, and transportation throughtou the country. Their defeat will encourage similar action on the part of other groups to eliminate the inherent dishonesty of the Southern oligarchy.

The purpose of Northern activity in the Challenge is to build support by direct pressure to Congressmen in each district and by raising funds. The initial phase of the project lasts until the 4th of January, but the entire Challenge is not completed until sometime in July. A description of the Challenge and the steps to be taken follows:

WHAT YOU SHOULD ASK YOUR CONGRESSMEN TO DO

L) To support the Chllenge of the MFDP.
2) To co-author a "Fairness Resolution" reading as follows:
"Be it resolved that pending the final decision of the House in the contest and challenges to the seats from Mississippi, no person claiming those seats shall be allowed to take the oath until this contest or challenge is decided by the House."
3) To vote for the resolution in "2" above.
4) To vote to request a roll call vote on all issues concerning the Challenge, including the Fairness Resolution and the final vote on the Challenge.

Sample letter to your Congressman:

Dear Congressman X:

As you probably know, the MFDP, representing 439,000 Americans who have no other representation in our political system, is challenging the setting of the Mississippi Congressional delegation in the U.S. Congress. Your constituents, the undersigned, share a deep concern about the illegal and oppresive system operating in that state.

Because you represent our views in Congress, and because of your record of support and concern for democracy and justice, we are urging you to support this challenge.

The MFDP has marshalled an overwhelming mass of evidence outlining the systematic subversion of democratic rights in that state. We feel that this evidence casts real and substantive doubts about the qualifications of any Mississippi delegation to representation in the Congress of the United States.

We urge you to support and vote for a resolution asking that none of the Mississippi delegation be sworn in until Congress has had an opportunity to investigate the legality of the process by which they were elected.
(This can be used as a petition or as a letter.)

It is quite possible that your Congressman will not be willing to do all of the four things. They are listed in probable order of greatest support for the Challenge. Thus, if he agrees to do "1" then it follows that he should do the rest. However, he might be willing to do one or more of the rest, especially the roll call vote, and all attempts should be made to get some concessions.

## The Phases of the Challenge

PHASE ONE: From now until January 4th, it is necessary to gather as many Representatives as possible to author the Fairness Resolution and endorse the Challenge.

PHASE TWO: In the following ninety days, the challengers and the challenged each have forty days to use federal subpoena power in Mississippi to hold public hearings. The challengers have the first forty days, the challenged the next forty days, and then the challengers have 10 days to take rebuttal testimony. During this time, pressure will have to be put on the Justice Department to insure uninterrupted hearings. This means that both the FBI and Justice Department officials must accompany investigators throughout the state; the same kinds of pressure are needed as for Congressional action.

PHASE THREE: From about May 1st to July 1st, both parties have a month to file briefs. During that time pressure on Congressmen must be continued. The Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges is a special target because they decide whether to have open hearings. However, since all but one of the ranking Democrats is a southerner, we must also concentrate on our own representatives.

PHASE FOUR: July 1st? This is the final stage where the committee submits its report, which is either accepted or rejected by the House. Precise tactics have not been designed for this phase, but this is the time when pressure must reach a crescendo. Be prepared to have sufficient funds for telegrams, trips to Washington, and large mailings among other things.

## HOW TO ORGANIZE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

There are many people and institutions in every community who want to know "how they can help." A central organizational objective in each Congressional District is to involve these groups and the heretofore uninvolved in the Congressional Challenge. If this challenge is to succeed, the widest number of people must be reached and their commitment secured.

1) List the community leaders and "influentials" in your area. Contact them for their endorsement and participation.
-- You will find that this will be easier if you organize people whom you know and then extend the process

2) Publicize the Challenge:
a) Your Local Group should attempt to publicize your actions as much as possible. All available media should be utilized.
b) Rallies and public meetings should be scheduled. Speakers from Mississippi are available , and scheduling can be arranged through the New York Area Office.
c) Publicity on the FDP Challenge should be made available to all Church, liberal, Labor, Civil Rights, fraternal, social, and political clubs in your area. Their endorsement should be asked.
d) It is essential that every delegation and representative of the committee report his activities to the constituent groups as well as inform the NY office.

3) Contact your Congressman
a) Before your publicity and organizational mechanisms have been set up, you should make an initial contact with your local Congressman's district office and arrange an appointment. All members of such delegations should be fully informed and report the Congressman's position to the NY office.
b) After the first contact has been made, your committee should initiate a letter-writing and petition campaign. (SEE Sample Forms). In a city, individuals should be responsible for each ward or precinct, each bloc, and if feasible, each building. This system is necessary for an effective door-to-door petition campaign. This system provides for a flow of communications and responsibility. Each district leader should have a map of his area, and make sure that the enire area is being covered.

If you do not have enough volunteers to canvass door-todoor in a given area, you should investigate the possiblities of setting up tables to solicit petitioners and contributions (Be sure to check with the local police first.) On such solicitations, women are usually more effective than men. Everyone, however, should be well-informed about the Challenge and attempt to inform others. All working members of MFDP Support Committees should wear FDP buttons to stimulate discussion about the Challenge.

## RAISING FUNDS

Field workers in Mississippi receive $9.64 a week. However, setting up this Challenge has already cost thousands of dollars and will cost thousand upon thousand more. Clearly, the people in Mississippi are too poor to finance this campaign with their dollars; they are, however, risking their lives. Thus, fund raising is essential. Every type of appeal

should be tried. Organizational mailing lists should be used, direct speaker's appeals made, buttons sold, and persons individually contacted. All meetings should include an appeal for funds. Make sure that records of all financial transactions are kept and that the NY Committee and the Washington Office be kept up-to-date on your fund-raising efforts.

## COORDINATION

Activity in support of the Freedom Democratic Party Challenge is going on throughout the Country. The MFDP Office in Washington is small and overworked. The NY office is also small and overworked. However, it is responsible for the coordination of all Metropolitan activities. The NY office must be kept up-to-date on:

1) All activities planned and projected
2) Dates and times of Rallies, meetings, etc.
3) Visits to Congressmen.
4) How much and where funds were collected
5) Types of literature needed, and other assistance desired.

The NY office for the MFDP is at 514 West 126th Street (The Northenr Student Movement Office.) The NY SNCC office is not to be contacted on MFDP business. Coordinators in the NY office are Bill Strickland (NSM) and Tina Lawrence (SNCC). The office phone is MO 3-1104.

With your help, this historic Challenge, which is being filed after great human suffering and sacrifice, will not be ignored. The heroism of a thousand unknown folks in the deltas and bayous of Mississippi will be vindicated, not only for them, but for all of us.

###

M E M O R A N D U M

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
38 Park Row
New York, New York
April 8, 1965

The following MFDP memo is a little dated, but was reproduced for distribution because it contains much relevant information. G.S.

## MFDP MEMO ON LOBBYING

### SECOND STATE OF CONGRESSIONAL CHALLENGE - JANUARY 17, 1965

### WHAT DO WE ASK CONGRESSMEN TO DO

Very simply, UNSEAT THE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN. There is already massive evidence of Mississippi's blatant violation of the constitution by officially sanction disenfranchisement of her Negro citizens. Our lawyers are in Mississippi taking depositions regarding the wide spread terror and intimidation which supports the racist political structure of the state.

On the basis of the facts, already well known, we want adommiment from congressmen that when the issue reaches the Floor of the House they will vote against the seating of the illegally selected representatives from Mississippi.

### WHEN WILL THE MATTER BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE FOR A VOTE

The Committee on Elections can report back to the House anytime within the next six months--or if they so choose, never report back. You know the composition of the Committee; seven southern Democrats: Ashmore (SC), Chairman, Abbitt (VA.) Waggonner (La.), Perkins (Kentucky), Gibbons (Fla.), Davis (Ga.). There is obviously very little we can expect from this committee. We therefore should be prepared with commitments for unseating to meet all emergencies.

### ORGANIZING FOR CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT

There are many ways to line up support. All or some of the following suggestions might be valuable for your local community.

1. Letters to congressmen congratulating them, or rebuking (gertly) as the case may be, on their vote on the fairness resolution; and asking for future support.

2. Visits to congressmen at their home office, or a home delegation coming to see them in Washington.

3. Contact State Democratic and Republican Committees, State Legislatures, City Council, prominent individuals for resolutions of support which could be publicly announced.

MEMO ON LOBBYING (2)

4. Enlist other political, civic, church union organizations to pass resolutions of support and publicize action.

5. Mass petition drive and letter writing campaign.

6. Large public meetings in support of the challenge. FDP will supply speakers.

ANY MEANS WHICH WILL KEEP THE CHALLENGE IN THE PUBLIC EYE

QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD BE PREPARED TO ANSWER

Q. What is the basis of our challenge?

A. The elections held in Mississippi were in violation of the constitution and the laws of the U.S. and are therefore void. Mississippi has blatantly violated the 14th and 15th amendments by mass disenfranchisement of the Negro population through the use of government procedures and by terror intimidation and economic reprisals. Mississippi has also been in continual violation of a federal statute pssed in 1870 which stipulates that she would be admitted to representation in Congress on the condition that the then existing constitutional qualifications to vote would "never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote.

Evidence: Of the 500,000 Negroes in Mississippi who met age and residencey requirements, only 22,000 (about 5%) are registered to vote. While 500,000 or 67% of whites of voting age are registered.

Q. Why should a northern congressman vote for unseating?

A. There is ample evidence to prove the unconstitutional exclusion of Negroes from the right of the ballot. The racist political structure of Mississippi is well known. The lawlessness of this state is an American problem, one which every northern congressman knows. The moral issue being clean, the congressman should also be aware of the total political significance. As long as the southern Democrats are unchallenged and allowed to build up seniority rights, they will be a bottle neck to all progressive legislation. These men have provided roadblocks to legislation aimed at alleviating the entrenched problems of housing, employment, and education. They have been in opposition to all public housing, all foreign aid, all mass transit, all school aid, area redevelopment and public power facilities, the Peace Corps, the War on Poverty, Public libraries for rural areas, any change in immigration laws and for speeding up deportation and exclusion procedures, and of course all civil rights legislation. Northern congressmen can be reminded of their horror of the race riots and that only through the passage of legislation alleviating the problems of the northern ghettos can there be hope.

Q. If one supports the FDP challenged, doesn't that also mean recognizing our contestants rights to sit in Congress.

A. No, the first step must be voiding the elections and unseating the purported congressmen. The seating of our candidates would be an independent

judgement made by congress once the unseating takes place.

Q. What is the basis for seating the three MFDP candidates?

A. Our candidates did qualify for the regular elections by gathering petitions with 1,000 valid signatures of registered voters, which meets the requirements of Mississippi law. These petitions were capriciously rejected by the Secretary of State. It is our contention that a legal void was created and the elections run by the Freedom Democratic Party were the only free and Democratic elections held in Mississippi. On this question avoid getting into debate. If asked, present our viewpoint and that we feel a credible legal argument is made, and really the question is now one of political judgement. Also, we are now only asking congressmen to support the unseating of the Mississippi congressmen. - emphasis added - G.W.

Q. In order to be entitled to use statutory procedure don't you have to be a claimant in the election?

A. No, the statute reads: "Whenever any person intends to contest an election to the House of Representatives..." Also, Mrs. Hamer, Devine and Gray are valid contestants on the basis that their petition to be on the ballot were illegally denied.

Q. When the Fairness Resolution was defeated, didn't that end the challenge?

A. No, they are two separate acts. Through the statutory procedure, once we file our Notice of Challenge, it then automatically becomes business of the House Sub-committee on Elections of the House Administration Committee. The Fairness Resolution only aided us in focusing attention on the Challenge.

Q. Why don't we file our suit against Mississippi election through the courts?

A. Article I of the Constitution specifically says that the House of Representatives "shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members."

PLEASE KEEP THE WASHINGTON OFFICE INFORMED REGULARLY ON LOCAL CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Additional information may be obtained from the MFDP office in Washington. Maxine Skurka in the National Office of CORE can supply you with the voting position of your Congressmen on the January 4th attempt to unseat the Mississippi regulars. Send his name and state on a self-addressed postcard. G.W.

**New York Ad Hoc Committee**
**for the support of the**
**Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party**
**514 West 126th Street**
**New York, N.Y. 10026**

**MO 3-0800**

Dear Friends of Freedom:

The current struggle for the ballot in Alabama, highlighted by the historic march from Selma to Montgomery, and outraged by the wanton highway murder of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, Detroit mother of five children, demonstrates again the need for urgent Federal action against the systematic denial of the Negroes' right to register and vote in the South.

Now, more than ever, Negro and white voters of the North who are concerned must use every political force at their disposal to secure meaningful action in Congress this year. One such force, of great potential we think, is the Congressional Challenge to unseat the five Representatives from Mississippi. Contrary to a rather widespread misconception, the challenge did not end on January 4th, when the Mississippians were tentatively seated. It is still very much alive and can be used. That is why we invite and urge you to attend a special meeting on Thursday Evening, April 8th, 8:30 o'clock, 709 8th Avenue, NYC....(headquarters of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Employees Union, Near 45th Street).

Representative William Fitts Ryan, who spearheaded the January 4th vote on the Mississippi challenge, will bring us up-to-date on what is happening in Congress. Reports on how the challenge has affected Mississippi politicians and what can be done to bring the challenge to a succeseful conclusion will be made by officials and lawyers of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

It is very significant that the mere threat of being unseated is forcing Mississippi politicans to curb anti-Negro violence, pending the outcome of the challenge. The enclosed copy of the syndicated Drew Pearson column bears this out. The sub-committee of the House of Representatives is now considering testimony on the illegal character of Mississippi elections. This committee must report back to the House and a vote must be taken on whether to seat or not seat the Mississippians as being duly elected.

Unseating the Mississippi delegation is possible. More than a third of the membership of the House voted to deny seats to Mississippi before the evidence was submitted. While 25 out of the 41 Congressmen from New York State supported this vote, nine (9) from our city voted for seating. To change the position of these nine and to strengthen the resolve of other Representatives, petitions are being circulated in the four counties of the city. Much wider participation is needed from citizens whom we know to be in sympathy with our aims.

Hence we urge you to attend the April 8th meeting, or send one or more representatives from your organization.

Sincerely,

Bill Strickland

William Strickland
Chairman

Ella J. Baker

Ella J. Baker
Coordinator

File

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

P. O. BOX 1329
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352 - 9788

Washington Office:
1353 'U' STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. - 20009
Telephone: (202) 332 - 7732

April 27, 1965

APR 2 7 1965

Mr. James Farmer, Exec. Dir.
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

I want to express the deep thanks and appreciation of the MFDP for your participation in our Conference last Saturday—not to mention the many other acts of support for the Challenge ofer these past months.

The spirit and response we felt from those participating and attending was one which gives us great encouragement. Most important, there was representation from 30 states and some 45 organizations, which should represent a strong lobbying effort. Your participation, and that of the CORE Chapters both in publicizing the Conference and in attendance was a significant contribution to the success of the event.

I also heard the meeting held between MFDP and CORE members while we were at the Medical Committee Dinner was extremely fruitful in terms of opening up lines of communication to make our joint efforts on the Challenge most effective. We are looking forward to having a CORE Staff person with as in Washington.

Again, our thanks,

Yours in Freedom,

Lawrence

Lawrence Guyot
Chairman

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION
## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

file MFDP

UJB040 (58)RA401
N R WB342 PD
WASHINGTON DC 27 641P EDT
CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY
38 PARK RD NYK

"UJ" 75-A NEW STREET

1965 APR 27 PM 8 05

MR JAMES FARMER WE OF THE MFDP WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE WONDERFUL WAY YOU HANDLED YOURSELF ON FACE THE NATION. WOULD APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD ARRANGE TO HAVE TRANSCRIPT OF PROGRAM SENT TO US
MRS VICTORIA GRAY OF MFDP
(40).

APR 27 1965

Val

Sec 5/3

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

## Constitution Adopted April 1965

### PREAMBLE

The State of Mississippi for over half a century has had but one political party. The Republican Party has long ago ceased to exercise any influence on public affairs and about a quarter of a century ago adopted the same policy of exclusion which has been continuously the hallmark of the so-called Democratic Party. For over 100 years the so-called Democratic Party has abandoned the principles of the Party of Jefferson. It unlawfully usurped the label while continuously pursuing a policy directly at variance with the main stream of the National Democratic Party. It has systematically, openly and notoriously rejected the platform of the party throughout the State. It has nominated for public office on the National, State, County and Town levels, persons committed to the subversion of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights and later amendments, and through its control of the machinery of Government and otherwise it has relentlessly pursued this policy in manner and form hereafter more particularly outlined.

1) It has denied to Negro citizens the equal protection of the laws of the United States.

2) It has deliberately divided Americans into two segments and in certain areas into three, based on racial origin.

3) In all public places it has decreed that the Negro be denied the normal accommodations and the usual amenities afforded to other customers.

4) It has continued to segregate children in their early impressionable years, thereby inculcating into each segment of our population, suspicion, distrust, fear and hatred against the other.

5) It has foisted an inferior educational system on the Negro children of the State, and it has denied to Negro students access to its State maintained University.

6) It has excluded Negroes from participation in its Party membership, functionings and policies.

7) It has excluded Negroes from public parks, beaches, recreation facilities and even libraries.

8) By fostering and encouraging bigotry and terror, it has created a climate of fear throughout the length and breath of the State of Mississippi, thereby preventing Negro citizens from becoming eligible to vote on Local, State, and even National elections.

9) By its tacit approval of acts of brutality, including atrocious assault, arson, mayhem and murder it has successfully excluded Negroes from participation in Local, State and National affairs.

10) Its spokesmen and chosen leaders in legislative halls have advocated the denial to the Negro citizens of equal rights and even in the Congress of the United States its minions have attempted to frustrate the passage of laws augmenting the Constitutional guarantees of fair play for all citizens.

11) This Party by its many acts have kindled and enflamed racial hatred, has brought shame and disgrace on the State of Mississippi, has made the name of our State synonymous with ignorance, tyranny, hatred and savagery throughout the world; has caused serious damage to our National honor; has embarrassed our representatives in old and newly formed democratic countries and has seriously weakened our standing at international councils.

12) On two separate National elections last past, it has pursued a policy directly at variance with the National Democratic Party. It has refused to follow or endorse its platform or candidates and has caused to be elected candidates of another party who more closely represent its own prejudices.

By virtue of the foregoing there exists no party in the State of Mississippi to conform in outlook and program to the broad, liberal principles of the Democratic Party. The people of Mississippi are denied an opportunity to vote for a party whose principles are in conformity with the basic laws of the United States. It is to fill this void that the Freedom Democratic Party has been formed. It is our wish, our hope, and we are determined that the people of Mississippi may utilize this instrumentally to erase the stigma which has become attached to our State and that our National honor be restored.

## I. PURPOSE

The Freedom Democratic Party shall foster and encourage all citizens of the State of Mississippi who agree in principle with the aims and objectives of the National Democratic Party as annunciated at its last National Convention to join existing clubs or to form new ones and to participate in the Party policies and functions and to encourage persons of every ethnic background, irrespective of social position, to jointly remove the impediments which discourage bold and creative attacks on the crucial economic, social and governmental problems of our towns and counties of our State and of our Nation, to the end that the Party may become a vital instrument for liberal and effective government.

## II. COMPOSITION

A. The State Committee

The State Committee shall be composed of one committeeman and one committeewoman and one alternate committeeman and one

alternate committeewoman from each Representative District in the State, and such other ex officio members as the committee shall determine by appropriate amendment to the Constitution. The committeemen and committeewomen and the alternates shall be elected in accordance with the laws of the State of Mississippi, except that should reasonable efforts to conform to the laws be frustrated by the undemocratic forces, whether within the government of the State or otherwise, then the committee and the alternates shall be chosen by secret ballot in an election conducted under the auspices of an ad hoc committee which shall follow the rules laid down by the laws of the State of Mississippi wherever it is possible to comply therewith and providing further that the said laws are not designed to deprive certain segments of the voters their right of franchise. The President of each Freedom Democratic Club within the State shall be an ex officio member of the committee and said club in addition thereto shall be entitled to one committeeman or committeewoman for each 200 members or any part thereof and one committeeman or one committeewoman for each additional 300 members.

B. The County Committee

The County Committee shall consist of elected committeemen chosen from each Election District in accordance with the laws of the State of Mississippi, and if the laws are insufficient for this purpose or if forces within the State, County or Local government or otherwise have frustrated attempts at compliance therewith, then the County Committee shall be elected under rules laid down by an ad hoc committee created by the Executive Committee of the State Committee for that purpose. The County Committee shall conduct the local affairs of the party within that county; shall select candidates for county office and shall carry on the activities of the party which deal with matters on a County level.

## III. ORGANIZATION

A. The Advisory Council

1. Membership: Members of the Advisory Council shall be individually elected from time to time by a majority vote of the State Committee from a group of nominees to be selected by a nominating committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the State Committee of the Freedom Democratic Party. Following the presentation of twenty-five nominees, the Advisory Council may add additional members not to exceed an additional twenty-five. The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the State Committee of the Freedom Democratic Party if not otherwise members of the Advisory Council shall be members ex officio of the Advisory Council. The term of office of members of the Advisory Council shall be until the next annual meeting of the State Committee.

2. Organization: The Advisory Council shall elect its own Chairman and such other officers as it deems necessary. The Advisory Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

3. Functions: The Advisory Council shall assist the Freedom Democratic Party in the accomplishment of its broad objectives. The Advisory Council will be consulted prior to (i) final action upon candidate endorsements or selections by the State and National office; (ii) all major policy matters.

4, Meetings: The State Committee shall hold an annual meeting and at least five other regular meetings each year, and it shall meet on other special occasions when convened by the Chairman, or by call of the Executive Committee, or upon the petition of 25 or more of its members on ten days notice by mail. A quorum of the State Committee shall consist of one-third of its full membership, and members may not be represented nor vote by proxy. Except under pressing circumstances, an agenda must be circulated with the notice. The introduction of any matter not on the agenda must follow the disposition of matters which are on the agenda, except by the vote of a majority of those present and voting, such vote to be taken without debate. A two-thirds majority is required for passage of any matter so added to the agenda. Where not otherwise specified or ordered, Robert's Rules of Order shall govern the conduct of meetings.

5. Functions: (a) General Authority: The State Committee shall be the primary repository of the authority of the Freedom Democratic Party. Its power over the various organs and officers of the Freedom Democratic Party shall be the ultimate one; as such it may review or override any decisions or appointments of the Executive Committee or any other committee, or of any Officer or club or affiliate of the Freedom Democratic Party, or initiate any action which the Freedom Democratic Party is authorized to take under the terms of this Constitution. It shall receive applications for local clubs and shall approve or disapprove of any such application. In the case of two applications which may eminate from any town, district or other subdivision, it shall have the power of decision as to which shall receive permission to function and its decision shall be final. It shall have the power to approve the Constitution and bylaws to be submitted to it by any local club or County organization. It shall have an Executive Committee as hereinafter described. It shall fill vacancies in the Executive Committee and shall alter the size or composition of said Committee as only hereinafter provided. It shall have power to call conventions for the adoption of positions on substantive issues which shall be the policy of the Freedom Democratic Party until the next convention, and to determine representation and the issues to be considered thereat.

(b) Election of Officers: The State Committee shall elect at the annual meeting by secret ballot the officers prescribed in this Constitution, plus any other officers it may determine as necessary to carry out the functions of the Freedom Democratic Party.

(c) Selection of Principal Staff Executive: The State Committee shall make the selection of the principal staff executive.

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B. The Executive Committee

1. Membership: The Executive Committee shall consist of twelve persons, eight of whom shall be elected by the State Committee at its annual convention and four members of the Advisory Council elected by that body. Executive Committee members shall serve until their successors are elected and shall meet monthly; 50% of its members shall constitute a quorum.

2. Responsibilities to the State Committee: The Executive Committee shall lay before the State Committee all matters requiring its action or approval; it shall submit financial and budgetary reports to the State Committee, and shall advise the State Committee especially with regard to the membership and activity of all standing and ad hoc committees of the Executive Committee, and shall report all of its recommendations regarding organization affiliation. The Executive Committee shall carry out policies and instructions of the State Committee. The Executive Committee may exercise the powers of the State Committee between meetings of the State Committee.

3. Committees: The Executive Committee shall establish standing and ad hoc committees with such functions, terms and composition as it may from time to time determine or as the State Committee, the Constitution or the bylaws may require. Membership on such standing or ad hoc committees shall not be limited to members of the Executive Committee or the State Committee, and such membership shall terminate at the end of the regular term of the Chairman of the Freedom Democratic Party in office when such membership was commenced. Standing committees of the Executive Committee shall include, but shall not be limited to Committees on Administration, Affiliation, Budget, Candidate Endorsement, Conventions and Arbitration, Finance, Law, National Affairs, and State Policy and Organization.

a) Committee on Administration: The membership of the Committee on Administration shall include the officers of the Freedom Democratic Party, and such other persons as may be added by the Executive Committee. The Committee on Administration shall perform such duties as are assigned to it from time to time by the Executive Committee.

b) Committee on Candidates Endorsement: The Chairman and the membership of the Committee on Candidate Endorsement shall be individually elected by the State Committee.

4. Affiliation: The Executive Committee shall make recommendations to the State Committee regarding all applications for affiliation with the Freedom Democratic Party. In so doing it shall consider the applicant's adherence to standards and undertakings hereinafter prescribed. The Executive Committee may recommend to the State Committee the suspension or cancellation of the affiliation of any organization where it adjudges, after giving notice and opportunity to be heard, that such organization is in material violation of the prescribed standards and undertakings, or that continued affiliation in such case would be injurious to the best interests of the Freedom Democratic Party;

and the State Committee shall have the power to act upon such recommendation, but any vote for suspension or disaffiliation shall be by vote of two-thirds of the members of the State Committee present and voting. In taking action with regard to the affiliation, suspension or disaffiliation of any organization, the State Committee must consider the recommendations of the Executive Committee.

5. General Powers: The Executive Committee, subject to the provisions herein relating to its authority, and with the assistance of such committees as it may designate, shall conduct general political activities in support of the Freedom Democratic Party candidates. It shall formulate issues and platforms, call County conventions and meetings, issue public statements, make use of news media, print and distribute literature and obtain and distribute financial support for the activities of the Party.

C. The Officers:

1. The officers of the Freedom Democratic Party shall include a Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other special officers as the State Committee may from time to time prescribe and elect. The officers shall be elected annually by the membership of the State Committee at a meeting held on ten days notice. The officers and the Chairman of all committees shall remain in office until their respective successors are designated or elected and ready to assume their duties.

2. The Chairman of the Freedom Democratic Party shall be the chief executive officer of the Freedom Democratic Party, charged with the coordination and supervision of all its activities and those of the other officers. The Chairman shall be the ordinary public spokesman for the organization, and shall be generally responsible for the execution of its policies, for the direction and operation of its staff, and for the hiring, remuneration, and discharge of staff personnel. He shall be Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the State Committee, and member ex officio of all other committees. Except as otherwise herein provided, he shall, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appoint the Chairmen of all standing and ad hoc committees, and he shall designate their membership. He shall perform such other duties as the State Committee or the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

3. The First and Second Vice-Chairmen shall perform such duties as the Chairman, Executive Committee and State Committee shall prescribe. In the event of the temporary absence or disability of the Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman (and in his absence the Second Vice-Chairman) shall perform the duties and

exercise the powers of Chairman. In case of a vacancy in the office of the Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman, shall assume said office until a successor Chairman has been elected by the State Committee and has assumed his duties.

4. The Recording Secretary of the Freedom Democratic Party shall be charged with the responsibility to keep and maintain the records of the meetings of the State Committee and the Executive Committee, and to prepare minutes thereof, and to submit them for the approval of the next succeeding meeting of the body in question; and to make a record of all votes taken at such meetings.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall be responsible for the circulation of advance notices of meetings of the State Committee and the Executive Committee, including the respective agendas therefor, and he shall prepare such agendas, under the direction of the Chairman and in consultation with other officers of the Freedom Democratic Party.

6. The Recording Secretary and the Corresponding Secretary shall be members ex officio of all committees, and either shall preside at meetings of the State Committee and the Executive Committee in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice Chairmen. They shall perform such other duties as the Chairman, the State Committee, or the Executive Committee shall prescribe.

7. The Treasurer of the Freedom Democratic Party shall have custody and responsibility for the supervision of all funds, assets and property of the Freedom Democratic Party, including general, campaign and special funds, and shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements. He shall deposit all moneys and other valuable effects in the name of the Freedom Democratic Party or in such other accounts as the Chairman may direct. The Treasurer shall render to the Chairman, the Executive Committee and the State Committee such accounts of all of his transactions and of the financial condition of the Freedom Democratic Party as they may require. He shall be responsible for the preparation of such accounts of political receipts and expenditures as are required by law. He shall execute a bond in such amounts as the Executive Committee shall prescribe for the proper performance of his duties. He shall perform such other duties as the Chairman, the State Committee, or the Executive Committee may prescribe. He shall be a member ex officio of the Budget Committee and a Co-Chairman of the Finance Committee, and as such, he shall be the officer primarily responsible for fund raising in the Freedom Democratic Party.

8. The National Convention Delegates shall be elected from each Congressional District with two votes each and an alternate shall be elected for each such delegate from each Congressional District in accordance with the laws of the State of Mississippi. Should it be impossible or impracticable to fully comply with the laws of the State of Mississippi, said election shall be by an ad hoc committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Freedom Democratic Party. The remaining delegate to the Democratic National Convention allotted to the State by the National Committee of the Democratic Party, shall be chosen and designated

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as delegates at large with one half vote each in the National Convention and shall be elected by the State Committee. The Committee shall elect one alternate for each delegate at large. National Committeeman and National Committeewoman shall be elected by the convention of all the delegates twenty-four hours prior to the opening of the National Convention of the Democratic Party. Delegates to the National Convention shall have such power as shall be given to them by the State Democratic Committee at a regular or special meeting before the Convention.

9. Removal from Office: Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, or upon petition of one-fourth of its own membership, the State Committee shall, after having given notice of specific charges and invitation to be heard, consider, at any regular or special meeting, the removal from office of any officer of the Freedom Democratic Party, or the expulsion from membership of any member of the State Committee or of the Executive Committee. Such officer may be removed, or such member expelled, by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the State Committee present and voting at a special meeting called for that purpose not less than one, nor more than three weeks after the meeting at which such removal or expulsion was first considered in the State Committee. A quorum at any such meeting shall consist of two-thirds of the members of the Committee.

## IV. AFFILIATION

### A. Local Political Clubs

Local clubs shall be composed of rank and file members of the Freedom Democratic Party. The local club shall be the basis of the Freedom Democratic Party from which authority flows. It shall elect its own officers and its delegates to the State Committee and shall endorse candidates for local office and shall recommend its endorsement to the members of the County Committee in the case of County Offices. The club shall be the voice of the Freedom Democratic Party on all policy matters. In the event of a disagreement as to candidates between a club and contiguous clubs, such problem shall be submitted to the State Committee for final determination. Its right to local autonomy shall not be abridged or reduced.

1. Procedure: Local political clubs seeking affiliation with the Freedom Democratic Party shall submit to the Executive Committee such information as it shall require in order to determine whether, in its opinion, such affiliation will meet the standards of the Freedom Democratic Party.

2. Democratic Standards: When reviewing an application for affiliation by a local political club, the Executive Committee, or such committee to which this responsibility is assigned, must assure its democratic character. These shall include: a written constitution; membership open to all persons over the age of

eighteen years, residing in the area without regard to race, color, sex, creed or national origin; regular and periodic elections for its officers and Executive Committee, and endorsement of candidates for public and party office by secret written ballot of the membership except (a) where there is no contest, (b) in the selection of candidates for a County Committee, or (c) where selection of a candidate has been delegated by club agreement under a convention plan or to the Freedom Democratic Party; reports of income and disbursements furnished to the membership at least annually; membership lists readily available to members for bona fide use in connection with elections or other club business; general membership dues not in excess of $5.00 per annum, and regular membership meetings at least four times a year, with not less than five days written notice of the time and place thereof.

## V. ENDORSEMENT OF CANDIDATES

### A. Endorsement by the Freedom Democratic Party in the Primaries

1. Commitments by Candidates: Each candidate for party office endorsed by the Freedom Democratic Party must publicly adhere to the purpose of the Freedom Democratic Party and agree to work in good faith for its success.

2. Action by the State Committee: Where in its opinion such action is merited, the State Committee shall endorse the candidates of affiliated local political clubs; endorse local candidates in areas where no affiliated local political club is in operation.

3. Local Conflicts: Notwithstanding the fact that affiliated local political clubs have failed to reach an agreement on candidates in a given political subdivision, and have endorsed two or more candidates for the same office, the Freedom Democratic Party, by a majority vote of the State Committee, may choose one of such candidates for its endorsement and support.

### B. Local Selection

1. In General: The clubs shall select or endorse all their candidates in accordance with the terms and standards prescribed in this Constitution and the laws of the State of Mississippi wherever it is possible or practicable to do so.

## VI. AMENDMENT

Amendments to this Constitution may be initiated in the State Committee, and adopted by three-fourth vote of those present and voting at a special meeting of the State Committee

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convened for that purpose, upon a minimum of seven days written notice containing the text of the proposed amendment. Amendments may be proposed to the State Committee by the Executive Committee, or by any affiliated local political club or upon the signature of ten members of the State Committee. A quorum at any such meeting shall be one half of the membership.

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION

This Constitution shall become effective when adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting of the Freedom Democratic Party at a meeting called for the purpose of adopting this Constitution. Amendments to this Constitution prior to final passage at such meeting may be adopted by majority vote. Upon the adoption of this Constitution, a credentials committee shall be appointed by the Chairman which committee shall report to the first meeting of the new State Committee as to those eligible for membership in the State Committee. The report of the credentials committee shall be the first order of business at the first meeting of the new State Committee.

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May 3, 1965

Mrs. Victoria Gray
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
1343 U Street N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20009

Dear Mrs. Gray:

Many thanks for the kind words you had to say in your recent telegram.

I am glad to send you the enclosed transcript of the "Face the Nation" program.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Directors

JF/blc

"It is only when Congress unseats the Mississippians and conducts free and open elections will the forces opposed to Negroes voting understand that this Nation is serious about guaranteeing the rights of Negroes not only to register, but to participate in the political processes and to use their vote freely."

JOHN LEWIS

Miss. FDP

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Friday, May 7, 1965

## *Ballots and Jobs*

# Economic Threats Seen Persisting as a Barrier To Negro Vote in Dixie

## Rural Mississippi Mood Casts Doubt on New Bill's Impact; Registrants Face Dismissal

## A Field Hand Fears Violence

By KENNETH G. SLOCUM
*Staff Reporter of* THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CHARLESTON, Miss. — Americans expecting the voting law now taking shape in the Senate to revolutionize Dixie elections overnight would do well to heed the words of Roger Weston, a young Negro field hand in this northwest Mississippi community.

"Maybe I could register and nothing would happen," says Mr. Weston as he stands beside his one-room shack in a sun-baked cotton field. "Maybe my boss wouldn't fire me. Maybe no one would burn my house, throw me in the river or shoot through my door. Maybe. But I expect they would, so I haven't registered and don't intend to."

The impact of any new voting rules enacted into law by Congress depends in large part on the thinking of thousands of Southern Negroes like Mr. Weston. And thus the clear import of his views, which appear to be shared by sizable numbers of Negroes in the Deep South, is that a new voting rights measure won't result in a sudden rush of Negro citizens to the polls in many Dixie communities. This is likely to be especially true in predominantly rural sections, where more than half of all Southern Negroes live.

**Barrier Lowered**

Tallahatchie County, which surrounds this town of Charleston, is a particularly good spot for gauging Negro attitudes toward voting. Thanks to Federal court injunctions, there now exist no legal or procedural barriers to Negro registration in Tallahatchie County. Nor, according to local Negroes, are there overt attempts to intimidate Negroes at the registrar's office.

"No voting law the Senate could draw up would be more stringent than the injunction under which this county is operating now," claims George Payne Cossar, a local attorney and a member of the Mississippi House of Representatives. "The door to Negro registration is wide open."

All the same, only about five Negroes per week are seeking to register, according to both civil rights leaders and local white leaders. Since residents must usually display two poll-tax receipts to vote in other than Federal elections, many of the Negroes now registering will not be eligible to vote in local contests until 1967.

**An Unspoken Threat**

Like most Tallahatchie Negroes, Gene Reed, a young farm day worker, has not been threatened by his employer. But he is fearful, nonetheless. "I'm not sure Mrs. Trout would fire me for registering, but I suspect she would," he reflects. "At any rate, I'm certainly not going to register unless she encourages me to."

Mrs. G. C. Trout, who with her husband owns 830 acres of cotton fields, clearly doesn't plan to give any such encouragement. "I don't think that just to be 21, alive and a citizen gives people the right to vote," she says. "I don't think these people have yet demonstrated the intelligence and responsibility required of a voter."

**"Open Season"**

Under Mississippi law, names of applicants for registration are published in the local paper, assuring employers' knowledge of registration activities by workers. "In theory, this is to expose all applicants to challenge, say on moral character grounds," says one Federal attorney. "In practice, it means it's open season on any Negro who signs up, through economic retaliation or physical reprisal."

Observes A. D. Beittel, a white man who is director of the Mississippi program of the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker group seeking better employment opportunities for Negroes: "Economic intimidation is far more powerful and common in the race issue than is violence. Violence is the one you read about occasionally, but economic intimidation is the thing these people live with every day."

The economic dependency of Southern Negroes on whites is great. Some 95% to 98% of working Negroes in Tallahatchie County are employed by white people, estimates Ned Rice, president of the Tallahatchie County Bank. "I'm hard put to think of more than a handful that don't work for white people," he comments.

But few long-time residents doubt that economic retaliation would be swift and widespread if Negro registration picked up significantly. "There are plenty of folks around here who will fire their Negroes for registering," declares Rice Pritchard, who for 30 years has run a cotton gin and a lumber yard employing some 25 Negroes. He says he wouldn't do so himself and then adds: "My people aren't registered—I don't fool with any of those smart niggers. But if any of them did, I'd sure call them in and ask them what they mean."

The possibility of swift action by the Federal court obviously holds some employers in check. "I wouldn't take action against a Negro who registered, but if it wasn't for the court injunction, it might be a different story," declares Jack De Mange, president of A. P. De Mange Lumber Co., which employs some 30 Negroes. "I can't say I approve of them voting."

**Relatively Low Wages**

Despite the immensity of the economic threat to Negro registrants, the fear of physical reprisal looms even greater for some. "I'd probably lose my job, but that's not the main reason I don't register," says Frederick Thurmond, Jr., a Negro truck driver. "I have a family, a wife and kids and mother and father. If I try to register, white folks around here are liable to do something to them."

The fear of white reprisal is by no means limited to day workers. "Frankly, we're just plain scared to try," confesses the Rev. Jacob Courage Batteast, a Negro Baptist minister, when asked about registration. David Alford, Negro principal of the local Negro high school, throws up his hands when asked why teachers don't register. "I won't discuss it," he says. "I don't want to get involved."

# McCORMACK WORKS TO SAVE MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN

**The Washington Merry-Go-Round** THE WASHINGTON POST *Thursday, May 20, 1965*

*By Drew Pearson*

## McCormack's Deal

It will probably be denied, but gaunt, gray Speaker John McCormack of Massachusetts has made a secret deal with Mississippi Congressmen to help them remain in Congress. Without his help they would probably be ousted.

McCormack's secret promise to the Mississippians is one of the strange paradoxes of Congress. Publicly McCormack is for an amendment to the voting right bill banning poll taxes. Furthermore he comes from a city whose uncompromising abolitionists damned and blasted the South in such a way as to help precipitate the Civil War.

Yet, privately, the Congressman from Boston has been working hand in glove with the Mississippi segregationists and has promised to save them from losing their seats.

John will probably smite his bosom and issue an indignant denial calling Drew Pearson a liar after this is published. Nevertheless, here are his very imprtant backstage moves.

Backstage Move No. 1 dates back to last January when the issue of seating the Mississippi Congressmen first arose.

The Constitution clearly states that if states' inhabitants over 21 are prohibited from voting "the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion" to the number prevented from voting. It was quite clear that last November most of Mississippi's Negroes were prevented from voting. Furthermore, the Law of 1870, by which Mississippi was readmitted to the Union after the Civil War, requires that every citizen be given the right to vote.

When a group of Northern Congressmen moved to prevent the Mississippi Congressmen from taking their seats as Congress convened Jan. 2, Speaker McCormack led the move to seat them.

"The Speaker has asked me to introduce a motion to seat the Mississippi delegation," Rep. Carl Albert (D-Okla.), told Rep. William Fitz Ryan (D-N.Y.) "and as Majority Leader I am going to do it."

Backstage Move No. 2 came after the Democratic caucus stripped Rep. John Bell Williams (Miss.) and Rep. Albert Watson (S.C.) of their seniority as Democrats because they had voted for Goldwater. Despite this official vote by the Democratic Party, McCormack, a leading Democrat, gave Williams full seniority in assigning office space. As a result, the Congressman from Mississippi got one of the choicest offices in the de luxe Sam Rayburn Building.

Backstage Move No. 3 is McCormack's recent secret promise to help prevent the unseating of the Mississippi Congressman.

This came about after hundreds of affidavits were collected in Mississippi attesting under oath that Negroes were disfranchised last year. Though this was known in the past, no one ever took the trouble to produce sworn affidavits proving the disfranchisement. Furthermore, Congress for the first time since New Deal days is dominated by Northern liberals.

In addition, some Southerners, such as the respected Phil Landrum, (D-Ga.), once the darling of the conservatives, are moving over to the liberal side. Finally, the Democratic Study Group has developed an effective, vote-rallying whip system which has surprised and often overwhelmed the conservatives.

As a result, Speaker McCormack has told Mississippi Congressmen that they would lose a showdown vote to keep their seats. Their only hope, he has advised, is to sidetrack the move to unseat them. And he has promised to use his own tremendous power to do so.

Ironically, it was the Democratic Study Group which helped give McCormack this new power he now plans to use against them.

"The unseating of the Mississippi congressmen will be the test of the moral integrity of the Congress of the United States."

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

"I ask of this Congress fast remedial action and the rejection of the regular Mississippi congressional pretenders who have been elected on a platform of blood and disenfranchisement."

JAMES FARMER

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY FOR HIS VOTE TO UNSEAT THE MISSISSIPPIANS AND FOR FREE AND OPEN ELECTIONS.

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D. C.
546-4450

CLEVELAND CORE CHAPTER

Phone: 791-4997

MFDP

# CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

POST OFFICE BOX 5814 • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

May 10, 1965

Mr. George Wiley
38 Park Row
New York, N.Y. (38)

Dear Geoge:

Two requests. I understand that Floyd contacted you regarding my need for a ticket so that we might get together in Durham on the convention. Apparently the mix-up on the ticket last time resulted from the airlines not having my phone number. I have two numbers: 791-2111 or 791-9761. Can you see that I am notified when the ticket becomes available?

The other request has to do with the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party. Unfortunately, the last mailing on the MFDP convention April 24 reached us several days after the convention had ended. According to our information, a major vote will be taken on the issue June 3 or 4. Will you inform chapters in the next mailing before June 3 as to what can be done locally to support the challenge (e.g. name those local congfessmen who have not voted for the challenge) and urge chapters to pressure them?

I would be interested in your reaction to the position paper on poverty. I am sure that it could be more thorough.

Waiting to hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth M. Turner

Ruth M. Turner

Copy to:

Mr. Floyd McKissick

OFFICE ROOM 203, LUXOR BUILDING • 1740 CRAWFORD ROAD • CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

MFDP

# A MESSAGE FROM MISSISSIPPI

MFDP

# HELP US UNSEAT the "Congressmen" we never voted for!

If almost one half of the voters in your state were excluded from the voting rolls you too would challenge the "officers" elected to represent you by the half permitted to vote.

The fact that we could not vote in the last elections is a matter of public record. The Justice Department in its case against Mississippi says that most of the election statutes in Mississippi are intended to keep us from voting and are unconstitutional. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission has published its findings that Negroes in Mississippi are terrorized and intimidated by "public officials and private persons" and that "the State of Mississippi for the purpose of preventing registration by Negroes has enacted over the past 75 years a series of laws . . ."

Two separate departments of the Federal Government have found that the electoral system of Mississippi is based on the systematic disenfranchisement of Negroes. We are asking in our challenges to the Mississippi House Congressional Delegation that the Congress unseats them and calls for new elections in which we will be able to vote. How can the Congress tolerate members holding seats who are elected from a system of elections that the federal government itself calls unconstitutional? There can be no further proof needed that Mississippi's election system does not meet the requirements of the constitution.

We know that it is only when the Congress refuses to seat men elected from a system that discriminates against us, that Mississippi will understand that it must obey federal law. The Civil Rights Commission reports "MISSISSIPPI HAS BY FAR THE LOWEST RATE OF NEGRO REGISTRATION IN THE SOUTH (less than 7%) AND HAS SHOWN VIRTUALLY NO INCREASE IN SUCH REGISTRATION AS A RESULT OF THE ENACTMENT OF FEDERAL REGISTRATION LAWS DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION IN VOTING."

We feel that the only way to get Mississippi to comply with the new voting rights bill is to unseat this delegation.

All the evidence such as that mentioned in this article is now being printed by the House of Representatives. The challenges will be before the committee on Elections by July 15th.

All we need is sixty-seven more votes to unseat the Mississippians and bring free elections to Mississippi. How did your Congressman vote? You can help. Write or call your Congressman today. Help organize a group in your neighborhood to keep in touch with your Congressman and ask him to vote for unseating.

**YOUR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS URGENTLY NEEDED, TOO.**

***With your help*** we can end Mississippi's racist political control.

Send your contributions to the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

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THE NATION
1865 Centennial Year 1965

MAY 17, 1965 . . 35c

## Five Seats in Congress

# 'The Mississippi Challenge' . . . . . George Slaff

The voting-rights bill which President Johnson sent to Congress as a result of the nation's anger, and his own, over the callous violence of Alabama state troopers at Selma and the murder of the Rev. James Reeb is a historic step forward—but long overdue and far from enough. (See "The Right To Vote: Small Fruit of a Bold Promise" by William W. Van Alstyne, *The Nation*, April 19.)

That it is long overdue is certainly no reason not to welcome it. That it is far from enough is certainly reason to point out that the Administration has at hand, if only it will use it, a much more effective way to guarantee the vote to Negroes in the South than this or any other piece of legislation that Congress could pass. That is the "Mississippi Challenge." If it succeeds—and what President Johnson and his Administration do about it may well determine whether or not it will succeed—it will stand as a lesson forever to the Southern states that as long as they prevent Negroes from voting they are in danger of losing their representation in Congress.

The "Mississippi Challenge" is the contest—filed on the first day of Congress this year on behalf of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party—to the right of the five Mississippi Congressmen to sit in the House of Representatives. It is based on the allegation that the Congressmen were nominated and elected in a primary and general election from which Negroes "were regularly and systematically excluded by intimidation, harassment, economic reprisal, property damage, terrorization, violence and illegal and unconstitutional registration procedures."

What are chances of the Challenge's success? Good, if the national indignation aroused by Selma and its aftermath does not cool off or become apathetically satisfied with a nominal voting-rights bill. Good, if the Challenge is determined on the basis of conditions as they exist in Mississippi, as documented by some 15,000 pages of

*George Slaff is a lawyer practicing in Los Angeles and one of those who volunteered for the Mississippi Challenge.*

sworn testimony taken in the space of six weeks in a modern miracle of legal effort. Good, if the Administration and the Republican leadership make the slightest effort when the Challenge comes to a vote in the House to support the 149 Congressmen who voted, on January 4, not even to seat the five Mississippians until the Challenge was decided.

Federal law gives the contestants in such a challenge the right to take testimony to support their claim. The taking of that testimony has now been completed and has gone forward to the Subcommittee on Elections of the House Committee on Administration. From there it will be reported out to the House itself. The Mississippi Challenge has scarcely been mentioned in the nation's press, but Drew Pearson said recently, "The challenge to Mississippi's Congressmen is causing such worry that Gov. Paul Johnson has called off a special session of the state legislature originally planned to denounce the new civil rights act."

Under the Federal Code, the lawyers for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party had only forty days from January 4 in which to gather the evidence to support the Challenge and put it into deposition form. This deadline presented a challenge of its own, for there were hundreds of witnesses, friendly and hostile, to be interviewed, summoned and examined, mountains of voting records to be gone over and an infinitude of details to be covered properly. Any ordinary lawyer might be expected to call the undertaking impossible, but the lawyers for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, headed by William Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy of New York, Mortimer Stavis of Newark, N.J., and Ben Smith and Bruce Waltzer of New Orleans, are not ordinary lawyers. To them, the impossible is simply routine in civil rights matters.

By personal appeal, phone, wire, letter—every form of communication except the jungle drum and the smoke signal—word went out to the lawyers of the country that there was work to be done—and fast — in Mississippi. Between the middle of January, and appropriately enough, Lincoln's Birthday, ninety-six of them had flown into the state at their own expense, had examined between 500 and 600 witnesses in thirty counties, and had taken approximately 15,000 pages of testimony, recorded by court reporters from outside the state who had also volunteered their services.

In Mississippi, only approximately 6 per cent of the eligible Negro citizens are registered to vote. In Panola County, up in the northwestern part of the state, where Mike Lewton of San Francisco, Roy Jackson of Danbury, and I held hearings during the week ending January 12, only two Negroes had been permitted to register from 1890 to 1962!

The year 1890 has special significance in Mississippi history. It was then that the white oligarchy of the state, seeking some "legal" means of disenfranchising the half million registered Negroes, adopted a new Constitution which required that to be a voter a person had to be able to "read any section of the Constitution of this state . . . or give a reasonable interpretation thereof." By strict application of this requirement, with unlimited discretion in the Registrar of Voters as to what constitutes a "reasonable interpretation thereof," more than 90 per cent of the Negro citizenry of Mississippi is today barred from the polls. Approximately 28,500 Negroes are registered in Mississippi as against 525,000 white registrants (who, as a practical matter, are not subjected to the test of constitutional erudition), although the Negro population of the state is approximately two-thirds that of the white.

The testimony in the Challenge varied in detail from county to county, but the basic pattern was the same. Panola County is a good example of the situation throughout the state.

The hearings were held in "Freedom House," the COFO headquarters in Batesville, the county seat. Close to 200 Negro residents of Panola County were in the hearing room which could comfortably hold about 150. The corridor outside was packed ten and twelve deep with Negroes who had come from all over the county to listen. Outside, at each of the eight windows, opened a trifle at the bottom, Negroes stood on tiptoe, three and four deep.

Robert J. Miles, one of the leaders in Negro voter registration in the county and a founder of the Negro Voters League and the Freedom Democratic Party, was the first witness. Miles is a quiet, determined, fearless man, 50 years old, whose house was bombed twice last summer and shot at many times. He speaks softly but firmly.

He unhesitatingly told of conditions in Panola County over the years — the fear, the threats, the harassment, the intimidation, the evictions, the economic reprisals that had always effectively stopped Negro voter registration. He spoke of the "Darby days"—the dark periods when Sheriff Darby had ruled the county from 1951 to 1955 and again from 1959 to 1963—and of the beatings and killings of Negroes that marked Darby's reign. The hiatus between Darby's terms of office and the fact that he is not now sheriff are due to a Mississippi law that prevents various officials from succeeding themselves.

Miles stated that the Negroes in Panola County, as well as in the rest of the state, bore vividly in mind the death of the Reverend Lee in Belzoni and the killing of a Mr. Smith on the courthouse steps down in the southeastern part of the state. Both had expressed the determination to vote. He told of the cancellation of all his insurance after his first attempt to register and of the threat to kill him made to his neighbor, Mrs. Caldwell.

That pressure from outside and putting Mississippi in the spotlight of national attention have some value became evident when we went to see Sheriff Hubbard at the end of the day to tell him that we expected no harm to come to our witnesses. He assured us that he would have deputies patrolling in the neighborhoods where the witnesses lived and that he had already arranged a meeting that evening with some of the plantation owners and others to tell them that there were to be no reprisals. This solicitude reflected the word that had come down from former Governor Coleman, representing the Congressmen, that there were to be no incidents during the Challenge because of the reaction outside Mississippi.

However, it is entirely likely that the moment the spotlight is turned off, the terror that has been commonplace in Mississippi for generations will be unleashed again. Less than a week after we finished

taking testimony, the COFO headquarters in Laurel, Miss., was burned to the ground. A few days later, the headline in the *Los Angeles Times* over a story of the hearings held by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission read: "MISSISSIPPI 'SAVAGERY' SHOCKS RIGHTS PROBER: *Commission Hears Sworn Testimony of Floggings and Slayings of Negroes.*" Early in March, *The New York Times* carried the following story from Batesville about what

happened there when Negroes gathered outside the court where a group of local Negroes and two COFO workers were being tried on charges of "parading without a permit, blocking the sidewalk and disturbing the peace":

*A crowd of several hundred Negroes gathered to learn the decision in Mayor's court.*

*This brought several hundred whites to the scene. Toughs spotted Christopher Williams, of Amherst, Mass., 18-year-old son of Schafer Williams, history professor of the University of Massachusetts. They beat the youth to the ground and stomped on him. He still has a red, three-inch wound from a kick in the face.*

*Six Negroes also were beaten, one requiring five stitches to close a wound over his eye. One Negro, Robert Miles, fought back.*

*This started a brawl. The police, who had been watching, broke it up. Mr. Miles and two of the whites were arrested and released on bond.*

*Then on Sunday night a shotgun was fired through the window of the front door of the Miles home. Pellets just missed Mr. Williams and another white worker, 21-year-old Penny Patch of Englewood, N.J. The two are living at the Miles home.*

Robert Miles surely knew as he testified that day in February that his future would not be free of violence, yet he continued to tell calmly of the efforts made by himself, his brother-in-law, William Kuykendall, C. J. Williams, the Reverend Middleton, Lamarr Thomas and others to organize a voters' league among the Negroes of Panola County in 1959. A few of them had begun to study the Constitution of Mississippi in detail and had gone in groups of three to register; all had been failed in their applications. Mr. Miles said that Kuykendall had been shot at and that crosses were burned at his home; he said that Town Marshall Ira Seals had beaten 12-year-old Linda Kuykendall so badly that she had been hospitalized, telling her it was "on account of your father being a smart, NAACP nigger." He told of the telephone threats and the shots at Kuykendall's home which finally forced him to take his family from Batesville to the safety of Detroit.

Although, by comparison, violence against Negroes has been less in Panola than in some of the other counties in Mississippi, Panola Negroes have been beaten, shot and killed by sheriffs, by highway patrolmen and by white civilians—and none of the offenders has been punished by the law. Robert Miles pointed out that the Negroes of Panola always bore this fact of life—and death—in mind and that it had discouraged registration.

All that day and for half of the next, witness followed witness with personal testimony as to why only two Negroes had been permitted to register in Panola County in the seventy-two years from 1890 to 1962. C. J. Williams looked straight at the lawyers for the Congressmen as he told of the fear that gripped the Negro community when voting was discussed; of nocturnal roadblocks as late as last September, manned by the sheriff, his deputies and the district attorney in person, to get the names of everyone who attended a voter-registration meeting. Rev. W.G. Middleton, 10 years old when the 1890 Constitution took the franchise away from Negroes, and who was to say after the hearings were over, "I saw the doors close and now I have seen them open again," sat erectly in the witness chair and looked out at the crowded hearing room as he might upon his congregation. He gave in measured tones a detailed recital of the absolute deprivation of the rights of American citizenship that had been the Negroes' lot in Panola County. His voice was firm with hope and confidence for the future—the Reverend Middletons, the Mileses, the Williamses of Panola County do not frighten easily or despair readily.

Mrs. Caldwell took the stand to state that the sheriff's son-in-law had threatened to kill Miles if he didn't get those COFO workers out of his house. Sharecroppers from plantations near Batesville and from Crenshaw, 30 miles away, told of coming to register and of being turned away because the registrar was not in his office, or of standing in line all day and having the office closed before they had a chance to get in—and this even after the registrar was subject to a federal court injunction.

Charles Gardner, who had been a tenant farmer on the McMillen plantation for eight years, testified that he was ordered to leave shortly after his wife had registered to vote last August. Clara Perry, who had been a tenant for two years on the R. L. Milam plantation, was told to get out by Milam himself three or four days after she registered. And so it went with witness after witness, including two of the unsinkable COFO workers, Penny Patch and Claire O'Conner, and concluding just before noon on Wednesday with Rev. Charles E. Lester, ordained a minister in 1922, now more than 80 years old, who was ordered out of the place he had occupied for ten years on the Crenshaw plantation a week or so after he attempted to register last summer.

Then it became the turn of the registrar of voters, Ike Shankle, to take the stand and to account, under oath, for his actions. For years Shankle and his predecessors had been requiring Negroes in Panola County to interpret such portions of the Mississippi Constitution as Sec. 212 which deals with the interest rate of the Chickasaw School fund and other trust funds for educational purposes for which the state is responsible, etc., etc.

It may thus come as a surprise that the man who determines whether a Negro's written interpretation of esoteric sections of the Mississippi Constitution entitles him to vote

confessed, in reply to the first question I put to him, that he had not the slightest idea of what a bill of attainder was, although the prohibition against bills of attainder is contained in the Bills of Rights of at least thirty-four of the fifty states. He admitted that if that were a part of the Mississippi Constitution he would not be able to interpret it—and that when he had first registered he had not been asked to interpret any section of the Constitution, but had merely "gone down to the courthouse and signed the book."

For a day and a half Shankle sweated on the stand, trying to explain why he did not consider "No one should be convicted for the same things twice" to be a reasonable interpretation of the "double jeopardy" section of the Mississippi Constitution; why he had closed down one of the two voter-registration offices in the county and forced a large part of its Negro residents to trek an additional 25 or 30 miles to register; why he refused to appoint any deputy registrars to handle applications, with the result that Negroes were prevented from registering during the two months when he was acting as clerk of the circuit court, while he was on vacation, or during the many other times when he was away from his office; why he had denied a Negro applicant the right to register because, although she had answered perfectly the twenty-one questions on the application, including the constitutional interpretation and the final question requiring her to write her understanding "of the duties and obligations of citizenship under a constitutional form of government," she had signed the application in only one of the two required places; why, indeed, he had refused to certify the names of registered voters on a petition to place Mrs. Fanny Lou Hamer on the ballot to contest the Congressional seat in the last election, and to place the name of Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi NAACP, on the ballot for the United States Senate.

Sheriff Hubbard, following Mr. Shankle to the stand, spun a fanciful tale of trying to intercept moonshiners as the reason for a four-road block last September by which he and his deputies and the district attorney secured the names of all who attended a voter-registration meeting. The district attorney's presence, he explained, was not an attempt to intimidate potential voters; he had "happened" to meet the D.A. that evening and Mr. Finch was just "taking a ride with me like he often done."

Finch, a filibusterer to put Senator Claghorn to shame, swore to the same thing, although he could not recall where or when he "happened" to meet the Sheriff that evening. He admitted writing down the names of occupants of cars coming from the meeting, but denied that this had anything to do with the fact that they were organizing to vote.

Plantation owners, called to the stand, piously denied intimidation, threat, harassment, as they reluctantly agreed that voting and registering to vote were duties and obligations of citizenship which they recognized and which should not be denied to Negro citizens.

At 11:15 A.M. on Friday, February 12, the hearing ended and as it did, 200 people stood in the hearing room, joined hands and burst out with *We Shall Overcome*. It was an unforgettable moment for those of us who had come from far away to help the Negro people of Mississippi.

The lawyers for the Congressmen gathered their papers and left the room followed by the dozen or so white witnesses and spectators. C. J. Williams mounted a table and exhorted everyone in the audience who had not yet registered to "Go down to the courthouse and register *now*—not tomorrow or the day after but *now!* You heard them say it's all right for you to register. Go ahead and do it. Now! Now! Now!"

But while such emotional fulfillment is all very well, the important matter is the effect, and the effectiveness, of the Challenge. So far the results have been valuable in two respects. First, the evidence at the hearings is more than enough to provide a solid basis for Congressional action to oust the Mississippi Congressmen. Second, the hearings have provided a tremendous boost to the morale of the Negroes over the entire state, both leaders and rank and file.

There remains to be accomplished the third and final result—the actual ousting of the five pretenders. It would be naive to assume that this decisive step will be taken strictly from an impartial weighing of the evidence by individual Congressmen. The Southern bloc of approximately 100 votes will be cast almost solidly against the Challenge. Political considerations of every sort will, in varying degrees, enter into the determination of the rest of Congress.

Some Congressmen will satisfy their consciences by voting for the voting-rights bill and then against the Challenge, on the theory that "enough is enough" and why rock the boat of Congressional privilege. The Administration, too, may decide that there is more to be lost than gained by creating further antagonism among the white population of the South. The soft pedal may very well replace the blazing anger that President Johnson displayed in his voting-rights address.

In fact, a great deal could be gained by ousting the five Congressmen, and there is every reason for the Administration to give its full force to the effort. All possible steps must be taken by every interested person and organization to see that their own Congressmen and as many others as can be reached, as well as the Administration itself,

support the Challenge wholeheartedly when it reaches the floor of Congress. A successful answer to the Mississippi Challenge will go further toward shaping the course of democracy in the South than the voting-rights bill and a half dozen Supreme Court decisions, important as those are. Once the principle is established that Congress itself—without the need for Court intervention—will not tolerate Negro disenfranchisement, Negro disenfranchisement will really begin to disappear from America.

"We dare not let men pretend to a seat in this honorable House who have been chosen by a closed vote in a closed society . . . We must say to them that they cannot run a society like Soviet Russia and then claim seats in the American Congress; that they cannot win "elections" from a system based on murder and then claim the right to govern free-men."

Hon. JAMES ROOSEVELT, CALIFORNIA
OPENING DAY OF CONGRESS, JANUARY 4, 1965

***The following is a partial list of resolutions and statements in support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Congressional Challenge; as of June 12, 1965***

**THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION**

"We believe the Congress should exercise its authority and unseat the delegation, and we shall join in the effort when the next round of the battle is waged in July. More than that we shall continue to back the campaign to eliminate completely discriminatory voting requirements in Mississippi so that free and democratic elections will be held."

JOHN de J. PEMBERTON, JR. APRIL 17, 1965
Executive Director, ACLU

**THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE**

"I wholeheartly support as I have from the beginning, this Challenge . . . The unseating of the Mississippi Congressmen will be the test of the moral integrity of the Congress of the United States. I, therefore, again pledge myself and the SCLC to the fullest support of the Challenge of the MFDP and call upon all Americans to join with me in this commitment."

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. MAY 17, 1965
President, SCLC

**THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

"It is only when Congress unseats the Mississippians and conducts free and open elections will the forces opposed to Negroes voting understand that this Nation is serious about guaranteeing the rights of Negroes not only to register, but to participate in the political precesses and to use their vote freely."

JOHN LEWIS MAY 17, 1965
National Chairman, SNCC

**THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY**

"I ask of this Congress fast remedial action and the rejection of the regular Mississippi congressional pretenders who have been elected on a platform of blood and disenfranchisement."

JAMES FARMER MAY 17, 1965
National Chairman, CORE

**THE MICHIGAN STATE DEMOCRATIC PARTY**

"Be it RESOLVED that the Democratic Party of the State of Michigan urges the Democratic Members of Congress from Michigan to continue to vote for the unseating of the Mississippi delegation until such a delegation is elected in free elections, open to all people and conducted in accordance with the Constitution."

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS THAT SUPPORT THE CALL FOR UNSEATING OF THE MISSISSIPPIANS AND FOR FREE ELECTIONS IN MISSISSIPPI:

**NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE)**
**AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION**
**4TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS ASSO.**
**NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE**
**NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL**
**THE COORDINATING COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS (CHICAGO)**
**CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL**
**LOUISIANA COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED CITIZENS**
**COLORADO STATE COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY**
**SAN JOSE CITY COUNCIL (CALIF)**
**NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTERS**
**UAW LOCAL 136X, AFL-CIO**
**SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**
**NORTHERN STUDENT MOVEMENT**
**THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY**
**THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND**

**(list incomplete due to constant expansion)**

**MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY**
926 Pennsylvania Avenue S.E.
Washington, D.C. 546-4450

file MFDP

May 20, 1965

Mr. Walter Hundley,
Chairman, Seattle CORE
57-47 30th Street N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105

Dear Mr. Hundley:

Jan Goodman of the Washington office of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party just called and asked if I would contact you to ask if you will cooperate by sponsoring or supporting a rally to be held in Seattle on May 30th. Their contact in Seattle is Mike Rubien. His telephone is EA 3 - 1176.

As you probably know, National CORE has been vigorously supporting the MFDP challenge. I hope that it is possible for you to support that rally in Seattle. I understand that the principal speaker will be either Mrs. Gray or Mrs. Divine of the MFDP. Mrs. Divine is a member of the CORE Mississippi staff and is one of the congressional challengers.

Yours truly,

George Wiley
Associate National Director

GWpaltr

file MFDP Challenge

BROOKLYN COMMITTEE
TO UNSEAT THE MISSISSIPPI CONTRESSMEN

809 FULTON STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
857-5865

MARTIN P. CARTER
Chairman
ANDREW COOPER
Co-Chairman

MAY 2 6 1965

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Louise Baskerville
Wallace Eisenberg
Morgan Hallmon
Marjorie Hammock
Paul Kirchner
Richard Klein
Marion West, D.D.S.
Roland Hill

On Saturday, May 29, beginning at 10 A. M. sharp, at least 300 people will report to our headquarters at 809 Fulton Street.

They will be people from every walk of life, from all communities in the Greater New York area, clergymen, students, professionals, housewives, factory workers, office workers, --Protestant, Jew, and Catholic --Negro and white.

From headquarters they will go to various points throughout the borough of Brooklyn. They will man tables set up in front of busy supermarkets, shopping areas, subway stations, etc. They will gather over 25,000 signatures on the enclosed petition.

In this way they will show their support of those who fight for freedom in Mississippi, in Alabama -- and in Brooklyn.

Won't <u>you</u> join the fight for freedom?

Place: 809 Fulton Street (IND subway to Lafayette Avenue)

Time: Beginning at 10 A. M., on Saturday, May 29.

Please come and bring as many others as you can.

Respectfully yours,

Martin P. Carter
Chairman

Andrew Cooper
Co-Chairman

MFDP

June 1, 1965

Mr. Mike Thelwell
Director, Washington Office
MFDP
926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Thelwell:

Mr. Farmer has asked me to reply to your letter of May 24th.

Mr. Farmer would like fery much to take part in the rallies you are planning in Mississippi; however, because of the CORE Annual Convention which is coming up the first of July, he will not be able to do so until after the middle of that month.

Please contact him again if you are able to set a date then.

Sincerely yours,

Nancy Muterelli
Administrative Department

MAY 2 7 1965

# MISSISSIPPI
# Freedom Democratic Party

1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi - 39203
Telephone: (601) 352-9605

*Washington Office*
926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E.
Washington, D. C. 20003
Telephone: (202) 546-4450

July - not June
Mike Colman

May 24, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director, CORE
38 Park Place
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

First, let us say how much we appreciated your participation in the Press Conference last Monday, and the services of the invaluable Mr. Colman. A number of cracks are beginning to show in the face of the liberal iceberg, mainly because of the unified front that we have been able to maintain, and we are fairly confident now that the Challange will go into its final stages with the support of a broadly based coalition.

The MFDP in Mississippi is working out a program for massive activity within the state to give impetus to the effort in the North. The executive committee has asked me to invite you formally to come into the state for a series of public activities--mass rallies, freedom days, and the like. In order to begin planning specific events the MFDP has to get some idea of the dates which would be most convenient during the months of June and July for you to come into the state. This is, of course, assuming that you can accept this invitation. We hope very much that you will.

I look forward to hearing from you on this matter as early as is possible.

With every good wish.

Yours for unseating,

Mike

Mike Thelwell
Director
Washington Office

CC: Lawrence Guyot

fle MFDP

# RALLY FOR MISSISSIPPI

YOU AS A NEW YORKER
can help guarantee Mississippi Negroes'
RIGHT TO VOTE

at

A R A L L Y

in support of

THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S CHALLENGE
to the seating of the illegally elected
Mississippi congressmen

Sunday, June 20th

3:00 to 5:30 P. M.

Tompkins Park, Brooklyn

SPEAKERS

Rep. John V. Lindsay

Rep. William F. Ryan

Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer

Nathan Schwerner

Dick Gregory

OTHER NATIONAL FIGURES AND ENTERTAINERS

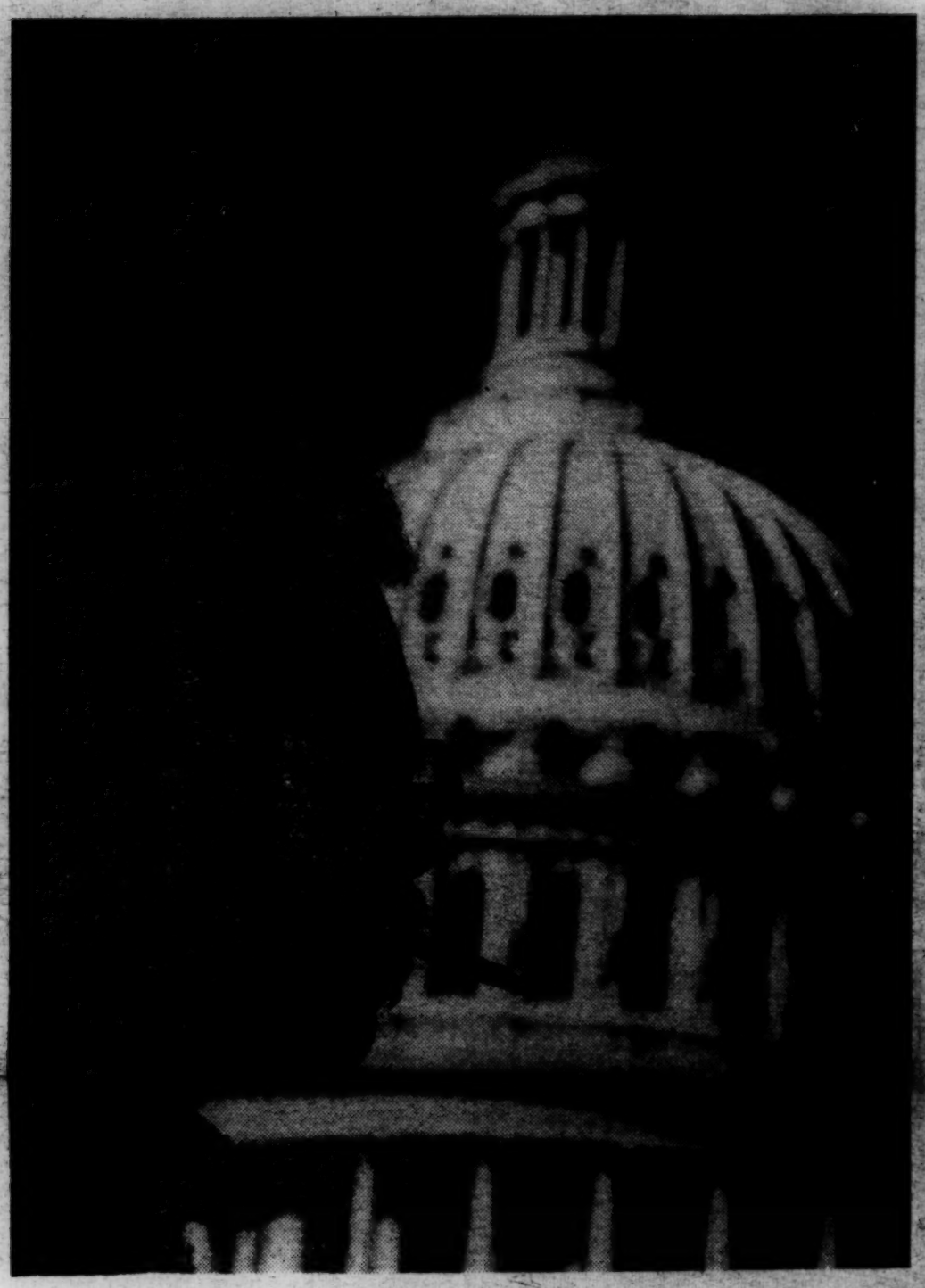
WHY BROOKLYN? Because all seven Brooklyn congressmen -- including Emanuel Celler -- voted to seat the Mississippi congressmen on January 4. We must convince them to change their vote when the final ballot is taken in July. Come to Brooklyn to show your support for free elections in Mississippi!

DIRECTIONS: By subway, IND A train to Hoyt Street; GG to Bedford Avenue; walk east two blocks to Marcy. By car, Williamsburg Bridge to Brooklyn, bear left to Lee Street (which runs into Nostrand Avenue); follow to Green Avenue and turn left for one block. (The park is bounded by Marcy, Lafayette, Tompkins, and Green.)

AUSPICES: N. Y. Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, 514 W. 126th Street, New York 10027
phone: 663-1104

file MFDP

# Join the drive to unseat Mississippi Congressmen



FROM MISSISSIPPI TO THE NATION'S CAPITOL: A LESSON IN DEMOCRACY
AT RIGHT, MRS. ANNIE DEVINE ADDRESSES MFDP MEETING ON PLANTATION

## *Victory Is in Sight*

THE CHALLENGE to the five members of Congress from Mississippi is now entering its final stages and victory for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is in sight.The MFDP and its supporters throughout the country are making the final push to line up support in Congress before the House Subcommittee on Elections gives its report, expected the first week in July. The Subcommittee on Elections includes six Southern Democrats and three Republicans, one of whom is from the traditionally conservative midwest. Rep. Charles Goodell, Republican from Jamestown, N.Y., is a subcommittee member, and he voted to seat the Mississippi regular Congressmen on Jan. 4.

The MFDP has followed all of the procedures outlined in the statute (U.S. Code Title 2, Sec. 201 et. seq.) and 15,000 pages of sworn testimony substantiating the allegation that Negroes of Mississippi have been systematically denied the right to participate in the political process have been placed before the subcommittee. Because of the group's composition, it is to be doubted MFDP arguments will be accepted over those of the lawyers for the five Mississippi representatives.

Therefore, the MFDP victory can only be won when the issue is put before the full House. Now pressure is needed on members of the Administration Committee of the House to insure that the challenge is placed before all of the members of the House. The New York area members of the House Administration Committee are Rep. Jonathan Bingham, Bronx, and Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. of New Jersey. The chairman is Omar Burleson of Texas.

Those New York City area Congressmen who supported the challenge at the opening of Congress on Jan. 4 when 149 Congressmen voted to block the seating of the Mississippi regulars, are: Otis Pike (D-Riverhead), Lester Wolff (D-Great Neck), John W. Wydler (R-Garden City), Seymour Halpern (R-Queens), Benjamin Rosenthal (D-Queens), John V. Lindsay (R- Man.), Adam Clayton Powell (D-Man.), James Scheuer (D-Bronx), Jacob Gilbert (D-Bronx), Jonathan Bingham (D-Bronx), Paul Fino (R-Bronx), Ogden R. Reid (R-Westchester Co.). Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-Westchester Co.), was prepared to vote against seating, but he was not then sworn and could not vote.

All should be encouraged to continue their support by demanding that the challenge be presented to the full House of Representatives before July 14. Special pressure should be put on those who failed to support the challenge in January. They are: James Grover, Jr. (R-Babylon), Joseph Addabbo (D-Ozone Park), James J. Delaney (D-Bklyn.), Emanuel Celler (D-Bklyn.), Edna Kelly (D-Bklyn.), John Rooney (D-Bklyn.), Hugh Carey (R-Bklyn.), Abraham Multer (D-Bklyn.), Eugene Keogh (D-Bklyn.), John Murphy (D-Staten Island).

In at least a dozen Northern states MFDP supporters are urging their representatives through letters and visits to their offices, through petitions, and through other public events to vote to unseat the Mississippi "regular" members of Congress. This kind of activity is what forced the nation to pay attention to the Mississippi Freedom Democrats' demand for seats at the National Democratic Convention in Atlantic City last August. It was also the efforts of people across the country which won the huge vote in favor of the MFDP in Congress in January.

The same effort is required NOW to win in the final round of unseating the five from Mississippi.

**NEW YORKERS RALLY**
**to support**
**MFDP CHALLENGE**

**JUNE 20** **2 P.M.**

**TOMPKINS PARK**
**Tompkins and Lafayette Aves., Brooklyn**

## *OTHER NEWS TO NOTE*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The Mississippi Congressmen .... p. 3
Civil Rights Leaders Support MFDP .. p. 3
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What Is Needed ..... p. 4

*CIVIL RIGHTS WORKER talks about voting to a Mississippi cotton field worker at left. After months of such canvassing and many mass meetings some courageous Negroes attempt to register to vote. The walk to the courthouse is often, as at right, under the watchful eye of police and their cameras. Often the way is blocked by police, dogs, guns and violent mobs.*

**AFTER LONG WALK TO THE MISSISSIPPI COURTHOUSE: A SIT-IN AT ATLANTIC CITY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION**

# *The real meaning of the challenge*

**"Frankly, we're just plain scared to try to register."**

**—Baptist Minister, Charleston, Miss.**

ACROSS MISSISSIPPI among the Negroes eligible to vote one finds thousands who would and do agree with the above statement. Yet, the number who say "won't let nobody turn me 'round" increases every day. With every precinct meeting held in a pasture or a rural church, with every march to the courthouse, with every Freedom Vote campaign that number increases.

This swing from "we're just plain scared" to "We are NOT afraid," is the fundamental reason for the existence of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. There now are also thousands of Mississippi Negroes who have tried to take part in the democratic process—filling out voter registration forms, marking a ballot, electing representatives to county, state and national political party conventions. Hundreds have journeyed to Washington and seen first-hand how the Congress and the administrative agencies of government operate. Hundreds learned in Atlantic City how the Democratic Party functions and manuvers.

**BUT THE MFDP** is more than this fight against fear and more than political education. It is also a key in the attempt to break the interlocking power of businessmen and politicians which has created a state government that openly supports the racist White Citizens Council with public tax money. Tax money that Negroes, no matter how poor, have paid. (In one of the MFDP's depositions presented to Congress Earl Johnston Jr., director of the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, admitted under oath that as of Jan. 1, 1965, the White Citizens Council had received $193,000 in tax money.)

The MFDP program has demonstrated to the rest of the nation the need for grassroots political organizing for the ghettoes.

By the significant step of challenging the seating of the five Mississippi "regular" Congressmen, the MFDP is in a position to affect not just the lives of the disenfranchised and oppressed Mississippi Negro, but the lives of the politically dispossessed all over the nation. The entire country has been at the mercy of the reactionary, segregationist "Solid South" representatives for many years. The Dixiecrats have controlled Congress and blocked progressive legislation for many years. The move to unseat the Mississippi delegation is recognized by the Dixiecrats as a serious blow at the foundations of this control.

**THE SUCCESS** of the challenge will be a major blow at racism for all the South, for Mississippi would have to have new and open elections. Governor George Wallace and Governor John McKeithen of Louisiana would get the message. Even as far back as January it was apparent that segregationist politicians had been shaken up. The New Orleans Times-Picayune carried a story by its Jackson correspondent, W. F. Minor, pointing out that the challenge was considered a serious matter by the politicians. "Johnson (Gov. Paul Johnson of Mississippi) saw fit to tell the people that they should be on their best behavior in preserving the peace so that no incident would mar the chances of the state holding its Congressional seats."

Such caution will be exercised all over the South if the Mississippi delegation is sent home.

# Voter figures tell the story

**THE CHALLENGE** to the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen grows out of such statistics as these:

In the 2nd Congressional District Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer received 33,009 Freedom votes as opposed to 70,201 for Rep. Jamie Whitten in the official election. Voter registration figures in the following counties in the district are: Benton —82.5% of 2,514 eligible whites, .21% of 1,419 eligible Negroes; De Soto—75% of 5,338 eligible whites, .18% of 6,246 eligible Negroes, Holmes—74% of 4,773 eligible whites, .09% of 8,757 eligible Negroes.

In the 4th Congressional District Mrs. Annie Devine received 6,001 Freedom votes against 28,057 for Arthur Winstead (D) and 35,277 for Rep. Prentiss Walker (R). Voter registration in the 4th includes: 1 registered Negro in Clarke County, 9 in Jasper and 30 in Kemper. 34.4% of the adult population of the District are Negroes, yet only 2.64% are permitted to vote. These figures are from the 1961 report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

In the 5th Congressional District Mrs. Victoria Gray received 10,138 Freedom votes and Rep. William Colmer received 83,120 in the "official" election. Among the counties in the 5th are: Covington with 75% of 5,329 eligible whites registered and 3.5% of 7,032 Negroes; Forrest with 57% of 22,431 eligible whites registered and .3% of 7,495 eligible Negroes; Jefferson Davis with 99% of 3,629 eligible whites registered and 2.3% of 3,222 eligible Negroes. In Marion County, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission reported in 1961, of 8,997 eligible whites 9,540 (sic) were registered to vote. Registration of Negroes in Marion was 10% or 363 out of 3,630.

# King, Farmer and Lewis Backing the Challenge

DR. MARTIN Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, pledged himself and the SCLC to the "fullest support" of the challenge.

On May 17, the 11th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the schools, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party presented more more than 600 depositions to Congress to prove the five Mississippi Congressmen were elected in violation of the Constitution. The depositions described a pattern of intimidation, violence and terror which prevented Negroes from voting in 1964 elections.

That day Dr. King, James Farmer, executive director of the Congress of Racial Equality, and John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, renewed their pledges of support of the MFDP's challenge.

**FARMER** said:

"CORE unequivocally supports the historic challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and calls for a great coalition of civil rights, political and civic organizations and individuals to join this struggle. CORE pledges its fullest support of MFDP on this 11th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. . . .

"As we take these depositions to the Congress, I ask of the Congress fast remedial action and the rejection of the regular Mississippi Congressional pretenders who have been elected on a platform of blood and disenfranchisement.

"CORE is prepared to take whatever steps may be necessary to support this challenge. Discussions are under way as to a schedule of massive demonstrations if the Congress fails to act and act quickly."

**KING'S STATEMENT** said: "The unseating of the Mississippi Congressmen will be the test of the moral integrity of the Congress of the United States." He added, "I wholeheartedly support, as I have from the beginning, these challenges."

SNCC's Lewis said: "The issues raised by the MFDP challenge to the Congressional delegation from Mississippi go to the heart of Negro exclusion from the political processes in Mississippi and the South.

"It is only when Congress unseats the Mississippians and calls for and conducts free and open elections in Mississippi for these seats that the Negroes in that state will be free to participate. It is only when the Congress takes these actions that the political forces in the South that are opposed to Negroes voting will understand that Congress and the nation are serious about guaranteeing the rights of Negroes to participate fully in the process of government. Recognizing this, SNCC stands ready to commit the major portion of its organizational resources and energies to the support of this challenge during the next two months."

Lewis said that SNCC is recruiting 2,000 students and young people to lobby in Washington for the challenge. He said: "SNCC stands ready to support with all its organizational resources, both North and South, any call that comes from the MFDP and its allies for a national mobilization of people in Washington."

**LAWRENCE GUYOT**, chairman of the MFDP executive committee, pointed out: "In making these depositions, amounting to over 15,000 pages of evidence, the Negro people of Mississippi have again come forward to risk reprisals of violence and terror. However, these depositions, formally signed and witnessed, are an incontrovertible body of evidence proving that the general elections of November, 1964, in Mississippi were unconstitutional."

Guyot said: "They prove that the conditions described by President Johnson on March 15—"The harsh fact is that in many places in this country men and women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes. Every device of which human ingenuity is capable has been used to deny that right."—applies specifically to Mississippi."

MFDP CANDIDATES: VICTORIA GRAY, ANNIE DEVINE, FANNIE LOU HAMER

## *The records of the racists*

**FOUR OF THE** Congressmen from Mississippi whose seats are being challenged by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party have long legislative records as racist reactionaries. They are Thomas Abernethy, William Colmer, Jamie Whitten and John Bell Williams, all Democrats who have been members of the House of Representatives at least since 1946, some longer. The fifth is a Republican, Prentiss Walker, in his first term. Walker has no legislative record, but he celebrated his victory by making his first public appearance after the election before the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race.

The four Democrats, because of the seniority system, hold key positions in Congress. They are:

**Thomas Abernethy,** 1st District, in the House since 1942—22 years. He is fifth in seniority below the chairman on the House Agriculture Committee. Abernethy is also first below the chairman on the Committee on the District of Columbia.

**Jamie Whitten,** 2nd District, in the House since 1941—23 years. He is fourth in seniority below the chairman on the House Committee on Appropriations.

**John Bell Williams,** 3rd District 1946—18 years. He is first below the chairman in seniority on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**William Colmer,** 5th District in the House since 1932 — 32 years. Colmer is first in seniority below the chairman of the Committee on Rules. (This committee handles the rules and order of business of the House. It determines how much time any bill will be debated on the floor of the House, how much time each side will have to debate, whether or not the bill can be amended on the floor, etc.).

**ALL FOUR** have anti-labor, anti-poor and anti-civil rights records. For example, all four voted against public housing in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1959 and againt extension of unemployment compensation in 1949, 1954, 1958. Three (Abernethy, Colmer and Whitten) voted against rent control in 1946 and all four in 1949. They have consistently voted against federal aid to education, for loyalty oaths and for the House Un-American Activities Committee and against anti-poverty and public works measures.

In 1960 the four voted against federal funds for school construction and federal aid to chronic unemployment areas. In 1961 Abernethy, Colmer and Whitten voted to give police officers authority to arrest and jail for an indefinite period persons suspected of crimes. (Abernethy, Colmer and Whitten had voted for the same measure in 1958).

All four recorded additional votes against public housing and federal aid to schools in 1961. In 1962 they again voted against help to the unemployed and also voted to turn over control of the communications satellite system to A.T.&T. though the government had spent $25 billion to develop it.

In 1963 all four voted to discontinue the first anti-poverty program, the Area Redevelopment program and in 1964 they voted to outlaw any federal action to correct apportionment of state legislatures and against the Economic Opportunity Act to provide training for long-term unemployed workers and youth.

Needless to say, they voted against the 1957, 1960 and 1964 civil rights acts.

MARCH IN WASHINGTON: MISSISSIPPIANS ON CONGRESS' OPENING DAY

**DREW PEARSON SAYS:**

## McCormack in a 'deal' with Mississippi bloc

**DREW PEARSON** in his syndicated column May 20 wrote: "It will probably be denied, but gaunt, gray Speaker [of the House of Representatives] John McCormack of Massachusetts has made a secret deal with Mississippi Congressmen to help them remain in Congress. Without his help they would probably be ousted."

Pearson points out that Congress for the first time since New Deal days is dominated by Northern liberals, and that, in addition, some Southerners are moving in a liberal direction. "As a result," Pearson wrote, "Speaker McCormack has told Mississippi Congressmen that they would lose a showdown vote to keep their seats. Their only hope, he has advised, is to sidetrack the move to unseat them. And he has promised to use his own tremendous power to do so."

The Clerk of the House seemed to have taken the first step in the "deal" when he delayed a decision on when and how much of the MFDP's testimony would be printed for the public record. Jack Anderson reported in the Washington **Post** May 29: "Obviously he [the Clerk of the House] was in no hurry to have the House vote just after the Senate debated the Negro voting rights bill. . . . The temper of Congress right now, after the Selma beatings and the Klan trial for the murder of Mrs. Liuzzo, would be to unseat them." Anderson pointed out that the clerk "who runs the red tape machinery in the House of Representatives . . . is answerable to Speaker John McCormack."

## N. Y. City Council Backs Challenge

THE NEW YORK City Council voted to memoralize Congress urging a vote to unseat the five "regular" representatives from Mississippi.

The New York Ad Hoc Committee to support the MFDP is now encouraging political, civic, religious, trade union, fraternal and other organizations to adopt resolutions supporting the challenge and to notify Congress of their support.

The resolution introduced by Councilman Paul O'Dwyer urges that "all Congressmen from the City of New York, vote to unseat the five Congressmen from the State of Mississippi until such time as a congressional delegation is elected from that State through the operation of an electoral system open to all people without regard to race or color . . ."

# Questions and Answers About the Challenge

HERE ARE answers to some of the questions often asked about the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's challenge to the seating of the five Congressmen from Mississippi:

*What is the basis of the challenge?*

The elections held in Mississippi were in violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Mississippi has blatantly violated the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution by preventing Negroes from voting through official and officially condoned terror, intimidation and economic reprisals.

Mississippi has violated a federal law passed in 1870 under which the state was admitted to representation in Congress on condition that the then existing Constitutional qualifications to vote would "never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen of the right to vote." Of the 400,000 Negroes in Mississippi who meet age and residency requirements, only 22,000, about 5%, are registered to vote. 500,000 or 67% of whites of voting age are registered.

*Why should a Northern Congressman vote for unseating?*

The lawlessness of Mississippi is an American problem. The moral issue is clear and primary, but in addition, the Mississippi system has practical significance for the North. As long as the Southern Democrats are unchallenged and allowed to build up seniority rights, they will be a block to all progressive legislation.

*If one supports the MFDP challenge, doesn't that also mean recognizing the FDP contestants' rights to sit in Congress?*

No. The first step must be voiding the elections and unseating the so-called Representatives. Once the seats are vacated the MFDP is calling upon Congress to order new, free and open elections.

*What is the statuory procedure?*

The challenges to the Mississippi Congressmen were filed in accordance with a formal Statute of Congress, Title 2 of the U.S. Code, Secs. 201-226, which outlined the procedures to be followed for contesting elections. Notice of challenge was served on the contested members and filed with the Clerk of the House on Dec. 4. Thirty days later the Mississippians answered these notices. The MFDP then had 40 days in which to gather evidence and take testimony with use of federal subpena power. The Congressmen then had a 40-day period. All evidence is submitted to the Clerk of the House, who, in consultation with the lawyers for both sides, decides what material will be publicly printed and presented to the Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges of the House Administration Committee. Each side then has a 30-day period to file briefs. The House Subcommittee must consider the issue and report early in July. Its report is in the form of a simple resolution requiring a majority vote.

*In order to be entitled to use Statutory Procedure, don't you have to be a claimant in the election?*

No. The statute reads: "Whenever any person intends to contest an election to the House of Representatives . . ." (But, the three MFDP Freedom candidates, Mrs. Annie Devine, Mrs. Victoria Gray and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, are valid contestants on the basis that their petitions to be on the ballot were illegally denied.)

*What is the basis for the three MFDP contestants?*

The MFDP candidates did qualify for the regular elections by gathering petitions with 300 valid signatures of registered voters, which meets the requirements of Mississippi law. These petitions were capriciously rejected by the Secretary of State. In any state other than Mississippi Mrs. Hamer, Mrs. Devine, and Mrs. Gray would have been candidates with their names properly placed on the ballot.

*Why isn't there a suit against the Mississippi election in the courts?*

Article I of the Constitution specifically says that the House of Representatives shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

NEW YORK SUPPORT: PICKETS AT THE FEDERAL BUILDING

# The need for a strong law

THE MISSISSIPPI Freedom Democratic Party has urged that the voting rights bill be strengthened to include a provision for free and open elections. In testimony before the House Judiciary Committee Freedom Congresswoman Mrs. Victoria Gray explained why. She said:

"The Negroes in Mississippi and much of the Deep South suffer at this moment under the jurisdiction of elected officials in whose elections we had no part. Can such officials be responsive or responsible to the needs and rights of the Negro people? The sad truth is that these officials have not been, and as long as they are not the basis for oppression and injustice will remain and it will be the voteless Negro citizens of the South who will be the victims.

"For us in Mississippi, the injustice will be particularly prolonged. In May or June of this year municipal elections will be held throughout the state. This will mean that mayors, local law enforcement officers, and other officials who have been the visible symbol of brutality and intimidation will be elected for four more years before Negro registration under this new law will be large enough to have any effect on these elections. How effective will this bill be in Neshoba County, Mississippi, if local law enforcement remains in the hands of Sheriff Rainey and Deputy Price for four more years? How effective will it be in Selma if Negroes en route to the courthouse must pass by Sheriff Jim Clark and his posse?

"It is for these reasons that we are asking for speedy relief. We urge that a provision be included that will require the holding of open and democratic elections with six to nine months of the coming of federal registrars to any given area."

# What You Can Do to Help

## This is what the Negroes of Mississippi need from you:

- **Write a letter** to the chairman of the House Administration Committee asking that it send the challenge to the floor. He is Omar Burleson (D.-Texas) Chairman, House Administration Committee, New House Office Building, Washington, D.C.
- **Write to your Congressman:** These are the New York area Congressmen who failed to support the challenge:
  James Grover, Jr. (R-Babylon), Joseph Addabbo (D-Ozone Park), James J. Delaney (D-Bklyn.), Emanuel Celler (D-Bklyn.), Edna Kelly (D-Bklyn.), John Rooney (D-Bklyn.), Hugh Carey (D-Bklyn.), Abraham Multer (D-Bklyn.), Eugene Keogh (D-Bklyn.) and John Murphy (D-Staten Island).
  (All New York Congressmen should be encouraged to vote for the unseating of the Mississippi regular delegation.)
- **Form delegations** of prominent persons to go to talk with your Congressman about supporting MFDP.
- **Form delegations** of ordinary people from your apartment house, your block to visit your Congressman.
- **Contact every local organization** in your area and get each group to adopt a resolution supporting the challenge. Encourage the group to publicize the resolution and send it to your Congressman.
- **Get every political figure** in your community to pledge his support to the challenge.
- **Circulate petitions.** Contact the N.Y. Ad Hoc Committee for the Support of the MFDP Challenge, for copies.
- **Have a fund-raising party** in your home, on your block.
- **Call the MFDP for speakers.**
- **Attend the Brooklyn Rally,** 2 p.m., June 20, Tompkins Park, Brooklyn.
- **Send a contribution.**

## Rally for MFDP Set in Brooklyn

REPS. WILLIAM Fitts Ryan and John V. Lindsay are scheduled to address a rally in support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's challenge at 2 p.m. June 20 at Tompkins Park, Brooklyn. In addition to outstanding civil rights leaders the rally will also hear Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, MFDP candidate for Congress on last year's Freedom Ballot and Nathan Schwerner. Dick Gregory will be featured.

Theme of the rally will be "Will you speak for Mississippi?" and the New York Ad Hoc Committee to Support the MFDP Challenge, rally sponsor, expects organizations to "adopt" a Mississippi town or county to demonstrate its sympathy with the fight of the Mississippi Negro for equality and justice.

A petition to the Brooklyn Congressmen, none of whom supported the challenge on the opening day of Congress, will be circulated. Among the sponsors are: Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, Rev. William Howard Melish, Leon Davis of Local 1199, United Drug and Hospital Employees Union, Oliver Leeds of Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality, Assemblywoman Shirley Chisholm and City Councilman Julius S. Moskowitz.

The Brooklyn Committee to Unseat the Mississippi Congressmen it as 809 Fulton St.

***Enclosed is my contribution to help unseat the Mississippi Congressmen.***

**Please add my name to your mailing list .....**

*Name* .....

*Organization* .....

*Mailing Address* .....

**Mail to:**

**N.Y. Ad Hoc Committee to Support the MFDP Challenge**
**514 West 126th St., N.Y. 10027, N.Y.** **MO 3-1104**

MFDP

STATEMENT OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
ON THE APPOINTMENT OF JAMES P. COLEMAN OF MISSISSIPPI
TO THE UNITED STATES FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

My name is Alan Schiffmann and I am testifying on behalf of the Congress of Racial Equality.

For some time now CORE has sustained a deep organizational commitment to the struggle for equal rights for the Negroes of Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi--three states which together with Texas, Alabama and Georgia comprise the Fifth Circuit. It is only fitting, therefore, that I come here today to express to this Committee CORE's unequivocal opposition to the nomination of Former Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

On June 18, 1965, Mr. Coleman's nomination to the Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit was revealed by President Johnson. The response to the President's announcement was swift and predictable: civil rights organizations, Southern Negro groups, friends of the Movement, all were understandably and justifiably shocked and angered; apologists for the nomination responded to this criticism by crying 'extremism', 'bigotry in reverse' and--most egregious sin of all--'ingratitude'. Again, predictably, there has been little serious public discussion of Mr. Coleman's long and unfortunate career. Instead, we are simply asked to believe that the charming and able attorney from Ackerman was a moderate all along! [This cynical campaign puts one very much in mind of an exchange between Comrade Prosecutor Vishinsky and Defendant Bukharin at the latter's 1938 Purge Trial: "It must be said for the sake of historical exactitude. . . " Bukharin began; snapped Vishinsky, "Don't trouble to speak for history, accused Bukharin. History will record what will be interesting to history."] OMIT

James P. Coleman has been for many years at the center of his state's political life. He has served as a legislator, as state's Attorney General and as Governor of Mississippi. In these capacities, Mr. Coleman has consciously participated in a state-wide governmentally organized system of cruelty and injustice, in violation of the laws of this country and of humanity, perpetrated in the name of law by the authority of the State of Mississippi, and through the instrumentality of that state's elective and appointive offices, courts and law enforcement agencies. The language, Gentlemen, is taken, with modifications, of course, from the indictment in United States v. Josef Alstoetter et al, the third Nuremberg Trial, (for the original language of the indictment, see Appendix). This is the war crimes trial that has become known as the "Justice Case" because, in the words of Telford

Taylor, Chief Prosecutor for the United States at Nuremberg, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~, "the defendants were the embodiment of what passed for justice in the Third Reich" (2). James P. Coleman is the embodiment of what has passed foe legally constituted authority in Mississippi for the past ninety years. But men of great power would now have us dismiss Governor Coleman's record of "successful segregation"--the term, and presumably the honor, are his. After all, they say, smiling sadly, we all know what it takes to get elected in Mississippi. And we do know what it takes: affecting policies that are unacceptable by the standards of human decency--policies which the Nuremberg Tribunal came to refer to as "crimes against the human race".

The parallel between Mississippi's treatment of its Negro citizens and the Hell of Hitler's Germany is hardly fanciful. For documentation, I refer you, for example, to Dr. Silver's Mississippi: The Closed Society; to the record Hearings Held in Jackson Mississippi, February 16-20, 1965 of the United States Civil Rights Commission; to the affidavits assembled for the still pending suit entitled COFO v. Rainey et al; and to the massive depostion record pursuant to the Mississippi contested election cases of 1965 compiled by lawyers for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. This parallel, Gentlemen, raises the deep and difficult question of complicity: for in the face of a social and political order based upon illegality, terror and exploitation, an order that has killed the bodies of thousands of human beings, and the spirits of literally hundreds of thousands, what is the measure of responsibility of the men who administer that order?

It is a curious and troubling fact about politics that as injustice becomes institutionalized, responsibility becomes more difficult to define. Perhaps no man can be required to work for the destruction of the societal order in which he was nurtured--hence the need for "outside agitators"--no matter how evil that order might be; minimally, however, it can be demanded of a man that he not make himself responsible for its perpetuation, that he effect, in Otto Kirchheimer's phrase (3), a "withdrawal from significant participation in public life." In his book, Political Justice, Kirchheimer reflects upon the Nuremberg defendants:

> A large body of experience teaches us that many men show a fatal proclivity toward pushing themselves, or allowing themselves to be pushed, into positions where they know in advance the honors and rewards will entail corresponding entanglements and responsibility. . . . willingness to disappear into oblivion is a standard which may rightfully be imposed by those sitting in judgment over the elite personnel of a regime which, during its course, gave rise to many practices constituting crimes against the human condition (4).

If I may, Gentlemen, I should like at this point to interpolate a few personal observations. I left Mississippi some four weeks ago, having spent the better part of a year as a CORE Task Force worker in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi. From Philadelphia it is but a short drive, through the red clay hills of East Central Mississippi, to Ackerman, Governor Coleman's home. Today, fewer than 5,000 Negroes live in Neshoba County--out of a total population of 21,000. Of the approximately 2,000 Negroes over 21 years of age, probably less than two dozen are registered to vote. Since last summer, one hundred to hundred and fifty Negroes have attempted to register but perhaps only four or five have succeeded. The right of American citizens to attempt to register to vote in Neshoba County cost the lives of three young men, the destruction of two churches, and untold incidents of intimidation and economic reprisal. At this moment, the chief law enforcement officers of the county, Sheriff Lawrence A. Rainey and his Deputy, Cecil R. Price, are under two sets of federal indictments. Gentlemen, the Negroes of Neshoba County continue to live under a reign of terror. The man whose appointment to the federal bench you are called upon to weigh has devoted most of his adult life to perpetuating the system responsible for that reign of terror.

CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, urges this Committee, and the Senate to whom it is required to report, to refuse to confirm the appointment of James P. Coleman to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. At some point in our Nation's history, men of power will have to recognize that if they allow such men to decide the fate of millions of America's Southern Negroes, they become no less accomplices to murder than he.

Thank you.

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APPENDIX

(1) From the indictment in United States v. Josef Alstoetter et al:

> "The charge, in brief, is that of conscious participation in a nation-wide governmentally organized system of cruelty and injustice, in violation of the laws of war and of humanity, and perpetrated in the name of law by the authority of the Ministry of Justice, and through the instrumentality of the courts."

(2) Taylor, Telford, Nuremberg Trials, International Conciliation, April, 1949, #450

(3) Kirchheimer, Otto, Political Justice, Princeton, 1961, p. 331

(4) Ibid., p. 330

MFDP

(Prepared in consultation with the CORE National Office) July 7, 1965

Urgent Memorandum to all CORE chapters
From William Higgs, Attorney for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

Subject: The nomination of former Governor J. P. Coleman of Mississippi to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The CORE National Convention in Durham, North Carolina, voted unanimously this weekend to oppose the nomination by President Johnson of J. P. Coleman to fill a vacancy on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Telegrams were sent to the President calling upon him to withdraw his tragic nomination, and to members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, urging them to vote against his confirmation. The court to which Coleman has been nominated has jurisdiction over Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. Under the new Voting Rights Bill, it is this Fifth Circuit court which will be hearing appeals by these states to the registration of thousands of Negro voters by federal registrars. These federal officers are necessary for the implementation of full voting rights in Mississippi because of the restrictive and discriminatory registration provisions which Coleman himself designed, signed into law, and executed as Attorney General and Governor. Coleman was the creator of the infamous State Sovereignty Commission, whose function is the preservation of segregation in Mississippi, and which has donated nearly $200,000 in state funds to the White Citizens Councils. He is the man who signed into law the moribund philosophy of interposition, requiring all state officials to resist attempts at desegregation by refusing to comply with the laws of the federal government and the decisions of the Supreme Court. He is a man who is on public record as having said that the Negro is not fit to vote, and who has boasted of having frustrated all attempts at integrating Mississippi schools. When Professor Clennon King attempted to register at Ole Miss, Coleman ordered him held incommunicado in prison and subsequently committed to a state mental asylum.

His career labels him clearly as a vicious segregationist, committed to that cause. His tactics have ranged from blatant affronts to and offenses against the rights and dignity of Negro citizens, to insidiously clever legal maneuvering designed to deprive them of their constitutionally guaranteed rights. His supporters have claimed that he is a moderate, but make no mistake about it: his espousal of racism and segregation is unswerving. He is "moderate" only in urging that legal trickery, rather than violence, be used to further the oppression of Negroes. He may not be a redneck, but he is "the thinking man's segregationist," in the words of Negro Representative John Conyers of Michigan. In this role he has to date been eminently successful. Mississippi has the lowest Negro voter registration in the nation: 6%. School desegregation is less than token. If confirmed to the seat on the Fifth Circuit, Coleman will be in a position allowing him to use his segregationist legal tactics to their fullest. He will hear suits seeking to have declared unconstitutional the very laws for which he was res-

ponsible as an elected state official. He will be able to delay, if not altogether undermine, the legal progress which that court has forged.

It is of the utmost importance that you flood the Senators of your state with letters and telegrams demanding that they stand in vigorous opposition to this nomination, and that they wield their influence with other members of the Senate toward the same end. Inform your local press services of your determined opposition to Coleman's appointment, and dramatize the hypocrisy of the Johnson Administration in first having drafted and championed a Voting Rights Bill, and then having appointed a man to a post critical to the implementation of that bill and the full achievement of equality for Negroes in the South. Opposition to his confirmation is developing, but time is very short. You must not sit still while Senator Eastland of Mississippi, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, rushes this intolerable nomination through. This is a lifetime appointment, and the only time to act is IMMEDIATELY!

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY
926 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington, DC
546-4450

# REPORT ON THE CHALLENGE

July 7, 1965

## THE PRINTING OF THE DEPOSITIONS

Since June 2nd, the MFDP has been embroiled in a day-to-day battle with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ralph R. Roberts, who seems to have an interest in seeing that the Challenge of the five Congressmen from Mississippi does not get reported out for a vote by the full House.

Background As required by the statute governing these contested elections, on June 2nd representatives from the MFDP and the challenged Congressmen met with the Clerk to determine which portions of the evidence submitted should be printed by the public printer. The only depositions submitted were the 600 taken by the MFDP; the Congressmen offered no evidence, but they had participated in the hearings called by the MFDP and their cross examination of witnesses was included in our record.

The position of the lawyers representing the Congressmen, former Governor J.P. Coleman, Attorney General Joe T. Patterson, and B.B. McClendon, was that no evidence should be printed as the Challenge itself is not valid. William Kunstler, Arthur Kinoy, and Morton Stavis, representing the MFDP, called for the immediate printing of all depositions since it is not within the authority of the Clerk to determine the validity of the Challenge; only Congress can make that decision and in order to do so must have access to the full record. After a number of hours of debate and discussion, the Clerk announced that his decision would be made within 48 hours.

During that period, we called upon MFDP supporters throughout the country to send telegrams urging printing to the Clerk, the Speaker of the House, and their Congressmen. The response was excellent, and during that two-day period phone calls were constantly going into the Clerk's office, and we estimate that about thirty Congressmen called the Clerk in response to inquiries received. At 6:00 P.M. on June 4th, we thought our efforts were rewarded when the Clerk informed our lawyer, Morton Stavis, Congressmen Philip Burton and Edith Green that the depositions would be printed, and he called for a special meeting with the MFDP for June 7th to go over the details of printing.

At the June 7th meeting the questions of indexing the depositions, sequence, etc. were gone over with a representative from the Public Printing Office. Everything seemed to be in order and in fact the Clerk indicated that the depositions from the Fourth Congressional District were already at the printers and the order had been placed for 1,000 copies.

After about a week, the MFDP became concerned when we could get no firm date as to when the printed record would be ready, and we realized that a prolonged delay in the actual printing could seriously impair chances of a vote on the Challenge in this session of Congress.

On Wednesday, June 18th, Congressman Conyers of Michigan visited the Clerk on this matter and learned that not one deposition had ever been sent to the printers and that the Clerk was now raising technical objections on whether he would proceed and print. This reversal of position was done without notifying the contestants, the Congress, or the public.

The same afternoon, Congressmen Ryan (D-N.Y.), Hawkins (D-Cal.), Burton (D-Cal.), Todd (D-Mich.), Diggs (D-Mich.), Nix (D-Penna.), Resnick (D-N.Y.) and Edwards (D-Cal.) joined Congressman Conyers in meeting with the Clerk and demanded an explanation of his refusal to honor his commitment. The Clerk admitted that he had received a letter from Mississippi Attorney B.B. McClendon, dated June 8th (after the Clerk's decision) which raised questions about whether the depositions conformed to the requirements of the law, since they were late in submission, they were not witnessed, and they were not properly sealed when delivered. In his letter, McClendon admitted that the lawyers for both sides had agreed to waive these formalities--in fact, the Congressmen were the ones to request the delay in taking the depositions, but the Mississippi Congressmen felt that the Clerk should not be bound by these stipulations and should not print because of incorrect procedures.

On June 19th Congressman Edwards, with the support of the other eight Congressmen, held a press conference denouncing the Clerk's action and calling for immediate printing.

The Clerk has never said that he will not print; this would be an untenable legal position. His position is that he's still studying the depositions and will determine what material conforms with the legal requirements in due time.

Activities Around Printing:

Ten Mississippians go to jail: A delegation from Mississippi was in Washington for the purpose of lobbying for the Challenge itself when the issue of printing was reopened. At a meeting on the evening of June 18th, the time they were to return to Mississippi, the group decided to stay an extra day in an attempt to see the Clerk.

The delegation appeared at the Clerk's office the next day and were told that the Clerk would not be back for three or four hours. This was an obvious deception since news reporters who preceded them by about two minutes were told he would return within the half hour. The Mississippians informed the Clerk's assistant, Benjamin Guthrie, that they would wait. After about an hour, the delegation was told that the Clerk was not returning at all that day. They said they would remain in the office until it closed. After another hour, Mr. Guthrie said that the Clerk would be able to see them the next day, Saturday, at 10:00 A.M. The delegation accepted the appointment in writing.

At 10:00 A.M. on Saturday, they returned to the Clerk's office only to find it closed. After a half hour an assistant, Mr. Younger, appeared to say the Clerk was so sorry but he had a funeral to attend and could not see them. The Mississippians pointed out the great extra expense they went remaining in Washington those extra days, and having recieved a written appointment, they intended to see the Clerk that day and would wait for his return. The Capitol police were sent in; all doors and access routes to the area were locked, and people were prevented from going out and returning.

At about 3:00 P.M. a new message was delivered to the delegation from the Clerk. The funeral story was dropped, and this time he said he knew nothing of his 10:00 A.M. appointment and, having just learned about it, could not see them but offered an appointment for Monday anytime. Again the delegation pointed out the expense they had already gone to and that they could not afford to stay another two days and, since they had a written appointment, they would wait that day until the Clerk could get to his office. At 4:30 when the Capitol officially closes, ten Mississippians were arrested for "illegal entry." They are Mrs. Victoria Gray (Hattiesburg), Mrs. Mildred Cosey (Vicksburg), Mrs. Nellie Applewhite (Coila), Mrs. Lillie Willis (Anguilla), Mrs. Ernestine Washington (Vicksburg), Mr. Andrew Hawkins (Shaw), Mr. Roosevelt Vaughn (Starkville), Mr. James Graham (Starkville), and Mr. David Cattlin (Redwood). All were held on $500 bail, which could not be raised at that time, and they stayed in jail until their arraignment on Monday. On Monday, their attorney, Professor Herbert Reed of Howard University Law School, demanded a jury trial which was set for the following Monday, June 28th, and all were bonded out at $300 bail.

After the arraignment, the group went to the Capitol to make a statement to the press. They received a message that the Clerk was willing to see them. The group then made the statement: "On Saturday we attempted to keep a written appointment with the Clerk and were arrested. We have been deceived on three different occasions by the Clerk or his representatives and have completely lost faith in the integrity or good faith of the Clerk or his office. Consequently we can see no reason to attempt to see the Clerk now since we can believe very little of what he says. We did not come to Washington to demonstrate or to sit-in. We attempted to see the Clerk on business in which we are all involved very personally. We found that because we were Negroes and poor people we were treated with contempt and disrespect. We have no wish to be abused further by the Clerk or his assistants."

On June 28th the Mississippians appeared in court only to find that the Judge was postponing the case to July 12th, one of the reasons being that the subpoenas issued to Clerk Ralph Roberts and his assistant, Benjamin Guthrie, were inexplicably lost.

The case for the Mississippians was planned around proving in open court that the Clerk had lied to the people, had told them different stories and treated them with disrespect and contempt; that they were not sitting in and had a written appointment giving them every right to be there; and that they had come to Washington not to sit in, but to participate in activities which directly affected their lives.

Democratic Study Group Supports Printing: Again our supporters started letter-writing campaigns urging printing and the Congressmen responded. After the initial Congressional press conference, the issue was brought up at the Democratic Study Group. Through the question of printing and the active lobbying done in behalf of the MFDP, new support started to emerge from Congress. First, Emanuel Celler, who is chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the DSG agreed to express to the Clerk and the Speaker his desire to see all material printed. Also the Executive Committee of the DSG sent a letter to the Clerk urging printing. Signers of that letter were Frank Thompson (N.J.), Chairman, Philip Burton (Cal.), John Blatnik (Minn.), Ed Edmondson (Okla.), William Moorhead (Pa.),

John Brademas (Ind.), James O'Hara (Mich.), Morris Udall (Ariz.), Chet Holifield (Cal.), Henry Reuss (Wis.), Thomas Ashley (Ohio), Sidney Yates (Ill.). Not all of the signatories of this letter, nor Emanuel Celler, supported the Fairness Resolution on opening day, and certainly most were not leaders in this initial action. Their participation, and the fact that the DSG so readily acted at a time when the Challenge could easily have been killed for this session, is very encouraging in terms of future support. The fact that the Congressmen from Mississippi are trying to defeat the Challenge by keeping it blocked and bottled up through legal and political chicanery is becoming more and more evident, and a growing number of Congressmen seem to be committing themselves to fight this plan.

Civil Rights Leadership Conference Organizations Support Printing: Thirty-four organizations belonging to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights signed a statement deploring the Clerk's attitude toward the Mississippians and urging immediate printing of all depositions. The following groups signed.(Starred means they are also on record in support of the Challenge.)

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
American Civil Liberties Union*
American Jewish Congress
American Newspaper Guild
American Veterans Committee
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Americans for Democratic Action*
Catholic Interracial Council*
Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
Congress of Racial Equality*
Council for Christian Social Action-United Church of Christ*
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Iota Phi Lambda, Inc.
Jewish Labor Committee
National Alliance of Postal Employees
NAACP*
National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice*
National Council of Churches - Commission on Religion and Race*
National Newman Club Federation
National Urban League
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
Southern Christian Leadership Conf.*
SNCC*
Transport Workers Union of America
Unitarian Universalist Association-Commission on Religion and Race*
Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice*
United States National Student Assn.
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*
Workers Defense League
State, County, Municipal Employees
Union of American Hebrew Congregations

The statement was also signed by the A. Philip Randolph Foundation and the National Consumers League (not members of the Leadership Conference).

SNCC LOBBY

A good part in the immediate success we had in reaching Congressmen with this issue was due to the SNCC Student Lobby which brought to Washington about 250 students from some 40 states. During the three week period of the Lobby, over 300 Congressmen were visited. The results were:

The Printing of the Depositions: The great majority of Congressmen supported printing.

The Challenge: The count was not so clear cut. The general situation is certainly that the Congress is better informed than prior to the January 4th vote,

and with this support seems to be growing. There have been two very significant changes of position: that of Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn and Brock Adams of Washington, who both voted against us on the 4th but now indicate they will probably support the final unseating. Only some thirty-five Northern Congressmen claim to be irrevocably against unseating. About one-third of those seen still claim to be uncommitted, many raising the basic question that they don't believe that the issue will ever come to the floor. But of that group, many indicate that "if it comes out of committee they will probably vote to unseat." As far as we can analyze, there is growing support; more Congressmen (Celler and Adams are good examples) are beginning to feel the home town pressure, but this pressure must be accelerated in order to ensure a large number of Congressmen pushing for a vote this session.

On the Republican side little progress has been made. There is still a small core of liberal Republicans--about fifteen--who are committed to unseating, and among that group Congressman Bradford Morse (Mass.) has agreed to bring this issue to the Republican Party caucus. But the vast majority of Republicans are still saying that this is a Democratic Party issue, that they have no influence, and that the outcome of the Challenge is controlled by the Democratic Administration.

THE BRIEF

On Wednesday, June 30, 1965, seventy copies of the Brief of Contestants were filed, in accordance with the statute governing contested elections, with the Clerk of the House. Not unexpectedly, Mr. Roberts raised objections to what was, after all, only an administrative procedure. In essence, the Clerk argued that he could not "officially accept the Brief" because the depositions had not yet been printed! Notwithstanding, the Clerk is now required by law to distribute copies of the Brief to members of the House Committee on Administration and to the contestees. He has no authority to rule on matters of timing--nowhere does the statute specify that the filing of the brief is conditional on the depositions having been printed--and it is our position that the five white Mississippians have until July 30th to file their replies. Our case is at last in the hands of the House of Representatives.

The Brief summarizes in detail evidence amassed by the United States Commission on Civil Rights, the Department of Justice, and the Federal courts--evidence attested to, moreover, by the President and the Congress--that Negroes have been systematically excluded from the electoral process in Mississippi. It also contains excerpts from testimony gathered in Mississippi earlier this year in accordance with the deposition procedure prescribed by statute. But the fact of Negro exclusion from Mississippi's political life is by now so well documented that few, including, apparently, the five white Mississippians, would dare dispute it. Thus as the Challenge moves into its final phase, the issues which seem to be emerging are: First, does the House have the power to vacate the seats held by the contestees? And second, does it have that obligation? These two questions the Brief answers affirmatively and authoritatively.

As to the first, the Brief points out that the House has in the past set aside election results in over forty contested elections where Negro citizens were prevented from exercising the franchise. The vast majority of these contests

occurred between 1867 and 1900--before the Nation, both North and South, in effect repealed the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. In many instances, contestants were actually seated: for example, in the Mississippi case of Lynch v. Chalmers in the Forty-Seventh Congress (1881-1883), and in four Louisiana cases in the Forty-First Congress (1869-1871).

Of course, the present Mississippi contests have as their goal the unseating of the contested Members and the calling of new elections. Again, there is ample precedent for such House action: in the Louisiana cases of Hunt v. Menard in the in the Fortieth Congress (1867-1869) and Sypher v. St. Martin in the Forty-First (1869-1871), and in the Alabama case of Smith v. Shelly, Forty-Seventh Congress (1881-1883), the sitting Member was unseated and new elections were held. One South Carolina case, Johnston v. Stokes in the Fifty-Fourth Congress (1896) provides us with a particularly strong precedent; in the words of the Brief, "The proven facts before the Committee and the House were in essence identical to the record in the present cases--thousands of Negro citizens disenfranchised by operation of a sweeping and broadly constructed registration law vesting absolute discretion in the hands of local voting registrars." The South Carolina challenge based itself upon the claim that the operation of the state's 1882 voter registration law had resulted in the massive exclusion of Negro citizens from the electoral process. The reasoning of the House was as follows:

(1) The South Carolina law was unconstitutional;
(2) Under Article I, Section 5 ("Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members"), the House has the power to consider the constitutionality of a state law as it bears upon the right of any person to sit in the House;
(3) In particular, where large numbers of citizens have been excluded from the electoral process by the operation of an unconstitutional law, "The House has the right and the obligation to consider the impact of the operation of the law upon the validity of the election;"
(4) Where the operation of the election laws results in the massive disenfranchisement of Negro voters--in effect, results in preventing a "fair expression of the will of the voters"--no valid election has been conducted and new elections must be called.

Johnston v. Stokes is also instructive for its reasoning as to why such elections ought to be set aside "regardless of any showing of 'special wrong-doing' on the part of the contestees":

> The difficulty is that a system exists the principle of which is to disenfranchise the colored voters. It is a system that permits the minority in certain districts to choose the members of the House themselves. Individuals are powerless to oppose it, and it is a duty which we owe to this Government, and even to the State of South Carolina, to refuse to seat members chosen in such a manner.

The Brief deals with a number of collateral issues as well. For example, it points out that challenge contestants need not be rival claimants to the seats in question. Mrs. Hamer, Mrs. Devine, and Mrs. Gray are entitled, as electors of the districts concerned, to file protests against the seating of Whiten, Walker and Colmer, respectively. Last November's Freedom Elections proved simply that Negroes would vote in Mississippi if they were allowed to do so. They are in no way essential to the challenge procedure and are certainly not being used to establish rival claims to the three seats.

Another point on which there has been come confusion is the so-called Ottinger case. The House, this past January, dismissed a challenge to the seat of Representative Ottinger of New York, on the grounds that the person who instituted the contest was not competent to do so. In fact, Mr. Frankenberry, the alleged contestant, was campaign manager for Rep. Ottinger's opponent. The Majority Leader, Mr. Albert, made it quite clear that in ruling that the deposition procedure was not available to Frankenberry, the House was in no way restricting its power to hear election cases instituted by voters or other concerned persons.

Thus, it would appear that far from creating a new precedent, unseating the five white Mississippians would constitute a reaffirmation of one of the most honored of House traditions. As the Committee on Elections of the Thirty-Fifth Congress put the matter in Whyte v. Harris, "The question is, shall elections to the House of Representatives of the United States be free, fair, and open to the whole body of legal electors?" Merely to raise this question is to answer it: the House has a solemn constitutional duty to vacate the seats of the five illegally elected Mississippians.

CONCLUSION

The Clerk still has not proceeded on the printing. His last communication on the issue was to Congressman Don Fraser of Minnesota which stated, "I have just about resolved this matter and as soon as the mechanics of carrying my determination out have developed sufficiently I will immediately inform you as to all particulars." A lot of double talk, saying I'll take my good old time, but the indications are that he is preparing to print some part of the evidence. Pressure is still needed obviously.

The dispute over the printing of depositions has verified in our own minds that which we have believed to be the Southern strategy from the beginning--delay to ensure that there will be no vote this session. This could only mean that they are afraid of a vote and possibly of the warning of Speaker McCormack to the Mississippi Congressmen earlier this year: "If there's a vote you'll lose."

The major job ahead is going to be to keep the pressure focused at each step of the Challenge so that it does not get buried by use of legal, technical, or political tricks. Even before we're over the hurdle with the Clerk, we can foresee the next bottleneck--the Southern dominated Subcommittee on Elections. Since assuredly no help is possible there, letters should start going to members of the full Committee on House Administration and to individual Congressmen noting that all the MFDP material is in, that the Congressmen must submit their brief by July 30, that members of the full Committee can get copies of the MFDP Brief from the Clerk of the House, and urging that the Committee see that the racist dominated Subcommittee does not prevent the democratic operation of the Congress by blocking a vote of the total membership.

Since the total legal procedure under the statute will be concluded by July 30th (even if all the records are not printed, they are still legally considered to be now before the Committee), the projected plans are to call for a vote sometime in mid-August. At that point delegations from Mississippi will come to Washington and will be asking supporters and friends from throughout the country to join in a vigil until a vote on unseating is taken. (We will keep you posted on details.)

MFDP

JUL 12 1965

July 9, 1965

Val Coleman
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear Val:

We wanted to alert you to the fact that people will be calling into the Ed Joyce program on Monday to ask Jim some specific questions. He should be prepared to answer the following four questions:

1. What is the meaning of the Challenge vis a vis the voting bill? (There should be clarification that Mississippi is a system based on political social, economic, legal and physical oppression and the elimination of the legal barriers still leaves the system intact.)
2. Isn't there a contradiction in the Coleman appointment and the Administration's commitment to equal justice in Mississippi?
3. Why has it been so difficult to get the depositions printed when the legal processes of the challenge are so clear?

4. What can we do to help? In this connection he should mention the support of NSM/CORE.

The MFDP phone number is 663-1104. (Need money, and hands of course.)

Congratulations on the constitutional changes.

Sincerely,

Bill Strickland
Executive Director

WS:gf

cc: James Farmer

MFDP

July 13, 1965

Mr. Thomas J. Cummins
5117 Miles Avenue
Oakland, California 94618

Dear Mr. Cummins:

I am not sure which newspaper accounts of the CORE convention you read, I did not advocate at Durham, nor do I advocate, a national Negro political party. What I proposed was that where Negroes are effectively excluded from the normal political apparatus, such as is true in Mississippi, they should there set up separate political parties, such as the MFDP. I might note that the MFDP, while primarily a Negro party, has among its members whites, including one of its spokesmen at the Atlantic City Convention, the Rev. Ed King.

In the North I do not believe that separate political parties are appropriate. I do believe that political movements, such as now being organized under the title of the Brooklyn Freedom Democratic Movement, are an appropriate and effective vehicle to express the needs and interests of the ghetto community and its allies.

I see such political movements, which should include white participation, as quite analagous to other political groups, such as the ADA. The Brooklyn Freedom Democratic Movement is now running a candidate in the Democratic primary. This kind of flexibility, sometimes working within one party, sometimes within another, and at times standing alone - is to me a desirable stance.

A year ago I opposed the so-called Freedom Party that was organized by some persons, on precisely these grounds to which you now object: that it represented an all black political grouping that was not politically viable. I today reject such an all black political grouping.

I do not feel that non-violence has fallen by the wayside in competition with the Muslims or Nationalists, but rather that while CORE and all of us in CORE maintain our adherence to non-violence within our projects and within our demonstrations, we also recognize the right of persons not participating with us to self-defense.

There remains room in the struggle for human rights for all men of good will, and I hope and trust that you will continue to be with us.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

5117 Miles Ave.
Oakland, Calif.
94618
July 4, 1965

JUL 1 2 1965

Dear Mr. Farmer:

If I can believe the newspaper accounts(which I seldom do) you have advocated, at the CORE convention in Durham, N.C., the establishment of a national Negro political party, along the lines of the Freedom Democratic Party in Mississippi. If this is true, I believe you have fallen into a grave error, and one which may prove terribly costly to the cause of human rights and equality. I hesitate to criticize, because of my tremendous personal admiration for you and your work, and my own commitment to CORE and its prinniples, yet my conscience dictates that I write this "dissenting opinion." I trust it will be taken in the spirit in which it is meant, as from a brother CORE member who respects you most sincerely.

It would seem to me, that an all-Negro political party, at least in the North, could lead only to the ghetto neutralization of Negro political power. Only in Washington, D.C.(which does not even have home-rule), of all major American cities, are Negroes in a voting majority. According to the 1960 Census, only Philadelphia, Cleveland and Detroit had more than 25% Negro population, of major cities outside the South, and only Detroit, with 28.9, and Cleveland, with 28.6, were closer enough to 30% to have reached that figure by 1965. This means that, if it were not for the concentration of population in the ghettoes, an all-Negro political movement would simply be out-voted at the polls, by 3 to 1, in the urban centers which control the nation.

Of course, the ghettoes do exist, but I had thought it was one of CORE's original goals to break down the walls of the ghetto and remove the segregation, not use it to build a power-empire in the slums we seek to eliminate. The path of "voting your color" is the same illusory backwater into which Negro voting strength has been shunted by every big-city machine politician from Boss Hague down to Mayor Daley in Chicago and Mayor Wagner in New York;give the Negro a good, safe Negro candidate to represent his ghetto, then forget about him until next election day.

It will be argued that only Negroes can adequately represent Negroes, but I believe this is just as fallacious as Senator Eastland's racist claim that only whites should represent whites and Negroes. For example, whom has Congressman Dawson been representing for 30 years in the House of Representatives? What good has he done for the South Side Negroes who loyally send him back to Washington every two years, because he has a brown skin? In contrast to this, we have Congressman Phil Burton, who represents the minority group areas of Chinatwon and the Fillmore district in San Francisco, although he is white, and has a consistant record of leadership in civil rights and liberal legislation. A man's skin is no guarantee of his value to his constituents.

Obviously, a great deal must be done to organize politically the potential power of the Northern Negro voter, but I do not see how it is defensible to base that organization on narrow racist lines.

The road to political power in the cities has historically been infiltration of the political structure by the minority, not the setting up of an apartheid ghetto political structure. In city after city, the Negro in the North does not take an effective part in the political life of either major party today, and it is this we should seek to combat, to bring people up out of the dubious comfort of the all-black ghetto into the outside world of multi-racial politics. Mayor Daley of Chicago would be perfectly happy to see the power of Chicago's Negroes dissipated in a segregated all-Negro party, especially if he got the feeling that he could not control them or count on their votes as Democrats.

Perhaps you will dismiss this comment as the futile mumbling of a "white Liberal," and thus not worthy of your consideration. I realize that the Black Nationalists and Afro-Americans are pushing CORE into more and more extreme positions, in order to maintain leadership in "The Movement," and that the very environment of segregation gives a wider appeal to a narrowly racial approach. The barriers erected in the minds of many Negroes make it nearly impossible for them to think in multi-racial terms, or to trust "white Devils;" still, all this being true, I can find no justification for this new tack in CORE policy. If we propose to break down segregation, then I cannot see how we can establish another segregated institution in a racial political party.

There is, I realize, a psychological crisis for the Negro in coming out of the ghetto, where he is the majority, into the wider society, where he is one of many minorities. This is part of the price which must be paid for having a co-equal voice in the wider society, however. The cozey consolation of ghetto institutions has been the pacifier given to the Negro to compensate him for second-class citizenship. When he gives that up, it creates emotional stress, but that stress is a part of being a valid human being in society. If CORE, the only really inter-racial group in the civil rights movement, abandons the task of bringing the Negro out of the ghetto(and the infinitely more difficult task of getting the ghetto out of the Negro)who will pursue it?

I will not deal with the endorsement of vigilante-law in Louisiana now adopted by CORE. It is obvious that non-violence, once the corner-stone of our organization, has fallen by the wayside in the competition with the Muslims and Nationalists for support. I grieve at this, because it opens the doors to what may now be racial civil war, but the march of history cannot be resisted.

I do not expect a reply from you, in view of your busy schedule. I only hope you do read this, eventually. I have not abandoned the struggle for human rights, but I begin to feel that it has abandoned me.

Respectfully,

Thomas J. Cummins

Thomas J. Cummins
(Member, Oakland CORE)

MFDP

JUL 15 1965

Wiley

N. Y. Committee for the support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
514 W. 126th Street
New York 10027

For further information:
Karen Loeb
663-1104

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE July 14, 1965

CHURCH AND LABOR CONFERENCE ON MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE

Jim Foreman, Executive Director of SNCC, A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Negro-American Labor Council, Rev. Howard Moody, Pastor of the Judson Memorial Church, and Michael Thelwell, Washington Director of the MFDP have been invited to speak at a conference for key church and labor figures on the status of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge. The conference will be held at District 65 Headquarters in the Clover Room, 2nd floor, on July 27th at 7:30.

The main purpose of this conference will be to mobilize blocks of voters from the labor movement and the church to participate in a Freedom Week, August 9-13, in Washington, D.C. The goal is to have members of organizations who represent one hundred - thousand voters come to Washington and join with the people from Mississippi in mass demonstrations of popular support for the Challenge.

The struggle to win the Challenge of the MFDP is approaching a climax this summer. Only 68 more votes in the House are needed to unseat the unlawfully elected Mississippi Congressmen. Uncommitted New York Congressmen would provide 17 of these votes, i.e. 25% of the total number required.

Since January over one hundred lawyers have collected more than 15,000 pages of testimony from disenfranchised Mississippians. Recently the Clerk of the House attempted to violate an agreement

made with twenty five Congressmen to print this testimony. However, national pressure defeated this move. The almost sure confirmation of the appointment of James P. Coleman to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals illustrates the value of the Challenge and the shortcomings of the Voting Rights Bill.

MFDP

July 15, 1965

Mr. Leslie McLemore
P. O. Box 118
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

Dear Mr. McLemore:

Please excuse the delay in replying to your letter of June 9th. My schedule has kept me on the go constantly for the past few months and correspondence has therefore suffered.

I think the MFDP's stand at the Atlantic City Convention was a correct one. Their Challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi delagates and their demand that they be seated was a principle stand rather than one of practical politics. The MFDP is to be commended for taking such a bold stand on indisputable principle.

Similarly, since their stand was a principled one, they could not accept the watered down compromise offered by the Credentials Committee, which would have named two of their numbers to "at-large" seats. These two would be seated, curiously, amidst the Illinois delegation. The MFDP's fight was not against disenfranchisement in Illinois, but in Mississippi. Nor could they tolerate the Credential Committee's attempt to pick the two people who would be thusly seated. (These two people, Dr. Aaron Henry and the Rev. Ed King, were specifically named in the Credential Committee's compromise.)

The MFDP was, in my opinion, right in turning down the compromise proposal. The minority position of the Credentials Committee, which supported Congresswoman Edith Greene's proposal, would have been acceptable.

I trust that this reaches you in time to be of some use.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

JUN 10 1965

Post Office Box 118
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
June 9, 1965

Mr. James Farmer, Executive Dictor
Congress of Racial Equality
36 Park Row
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I am Vice-Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and I am doing a master's thesis on the MFDP. I would like very much to include your opinion of the MFDP's stand at the Atlantic City Convention in my thesis. Because of the important role you played in helping the MFDP obtain its measure of success, your opinion is invaluable to my research project. Presently, I am working on the last chapter and your reply would add a great degree of balance to my paper.

Your cooperation in the matter mentioned above is highly appreciated.

Yours-in-freedom

Leslie McLemore

Leslie McLemore

MFDP Challenge

July 15, 1965

Mr. William M. Kunstler
Kunstler Kunstler & Kinoy
511 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Dear Bill:

Thanks for sending me a copy of the Challenge brief.

I find its arguments very cogent. Looks as though the b
battle is coming now to its critical stage. I think

we have a fighting chance.

Cordially,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

KUNSTLER KUNSTLER & KINOY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
511 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

MURRAY HILL 2-8317

WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER
MICHAEL J. KUNSTLER
ARTHUR KINOY

CABLE ADDRESS
"KANDKLEX"

July 12, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
c/o C O R E
38 Park Row
New York, N. Y.

Dear James:

I am happy to enclose a copy of the challenge brief for your consideration. Your great interest in and support of the challenges has been so vital to its present status that Arthur and I wanted you to have a personal copy of this document.

We would appreciate any suggestions and comments you may have and hope that you find the arguments as compelling as we think they are.

As ever,

Bill

William M. Kunstler

WMK:bkf
Enclosure

MFDP
Challenge

July 23, 1965

Mr. John E. Thorne
Thorne, Stanton Clopton, Herz, Stanek
510 North Thfid Street
San Jose, California 95112

Dear Mr. Thorne:

We very much appreciate your sending us the list of the Congressmen who did not support the Challenge, but who might change their votes.

I have mailed today a letter to every Congressman on the list. Let us hope that there will be sufficient pressure put to bear to convince them to change their votes.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

July 23, 1965

On January 4, 1965, as you know, the House of Representatives voted on a petition challenging the right to be seated of the five Congressmen from Mississippi. Over a third of your colleagues in the House of Representatives - 149 members - voted to withhold seating of the five challenged Congressmen.

Since that time, in accordance with the regular procedures in such matters, depositions have been taken and have now been filed with the Clerk of the House, Mr. Roberts. These depositions are currently being printed.

Before the summer is over, the House will once again have an opportunity to vote, as is its right under Article I, Section 5 of the Constitution, on the composition of its membership - specifically whether the five Congressmen from Mississippi, elected by a constituency from which Negroes were and have been systematically excluded, should continue to sit in the House of Representatives. It is unfair and unjust that those who have gained election under the conditions so vividly detailed in the depositions should continue to enjoy their ill-gotten seats any longer.

We call upon you, both in the name of justice and in the good name of the House of Representatives, to stand with those who repudiate racism and injustice, bigotry and the denial of the right to vote; we call upon you to vote to support the challenge of the seats of the five Mississippi Congressmen.

Sincerely yours,

James Farmer
National Director

JF:nm

JUL 15 1965

Alan - (Val?)
draft letter - If Sig
to change via vote to yea -
(names or val typ)

THORNE
STANTON
CLOPTON
HERZ
STANEK

LAW OFFICES | 510 NORTH THIRD STREET | SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112 | TELEPHONE 286-1212

JOHN E. THORNE
WILLIAM F. STANTON
ASSEMBLYMAN 25TH DIST.
WILLIAM H. CLOPTON
RICHARD W. HERZ
HERBERT S. STANEK
ELLIOT G. STEINBERG

July 2, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Mr. Forman:

Our fine Congressman, Don Edwards, has suggested that, in line with bringing more pressure to bear on House members who might be convinced to change their votes (from the January 4 NAY vote) and to support the Challenge, it would be very effective if they were to get individual letters from such leaders as yourself.

We enclose herewith a list of those Congressmen who it is hoped might change their votes, and since the Congressman feels that letters from key people such as yourself would be a good way to influence such votes, we would urgently request that you send letters to these House members.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

John E. Thorne

JETvmh
oteu29
Attachment

P.S. I am also enclosing a copy of the letter of transmittal from the Civil Rights Commission to the President which clearly shows the need for removing these individuals from office.

-J.E.T.

| Representative | Party | State | Hometown |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cameron, Ronald Brooks | D | California | Whittier |
| Carey, Hugh L. | D | New York | Brooklyn |
| Celler, Emanuel | D | New York | Brooklyn |
| Ellsworth, Robert F. | R | Kansas | Lawrence |
| Fallon, George H. | D | Maryland | Baltimore |
| Fascell, Dante B. | D | Florida | Miami |
| Flood, Daniel J. | D | Pennsylvania | Wilkes Barre |
| Fogarty, John E. | D | Rhode Island | Harmony |
| Foley, Thomas S. | D | Washington | Spokane |
| Ford, Gerald R. | R | Michigan | Grand Rapids |
| Frelinghuysen, Peter H. B. | R | New Jersey | Morristown |
| Friedel, Samuel M. | D | Maryland | Baltimore |
| Garmatz, Edward A. | D | Maryland | Baltimore |
| Goodell, Charles E. | R | New York | Jamestown |
| Gray, Kenneth J. | D | Illinois | West Frankfort |
| Griffin, Robert P. | R | Michigan | Traverse City |
| Gubser, Charles S. | R | California | Gilroy |
| Hagen, Harlan | D | California | Hanford |
| Hanna, Richard T. | D | California | Huntington Beach |
| Hansen, Julia Butler | D | Washington | Cathlamet |
| Hechler, Ken | D | West Virginia | Huntington |
| Hicks, Floyd V. | D | Washington | Tacoma |
| Johnson, Harold T. | D | California | Roseville |
| Kelly, Edna F. | D | New York | Brooklyn |
| Keogh, Eugene J. | D | New York | Brooklyn |
| King, Cecil R. | D | California | Los Angeles |
| MacGregor, Clark | R | Minnesota | Plymouth |
| McCulloch, Wm. M. | R | Ohio | Piqua |
| McFall, John J. | D | California | Manteca |
| Matsunage, Spark M. | D | Hawaii | Honolulu |
| May, Catherine | R | Washington | Yakima |
| Moeller, Walter H. | D | Ohio | Lancaster |
| Monagan, John S. | D | Connecticut | Waterbury |
| Moorhead, Wm. S. | D | Pennsylvania | Pittsburgh |
| Morris, Thomas G. | D | New Mexico | Tucumcari |
| Moss, John E. | D | California | Sacramento |
| Multer, Abraham J. | D | New York | New York |
| Murphy, John M. | D | New York | Staten Island |
| Pepper, Claude | D | Florida | Miami |
| Rooney, John J. | D | New York | Brooklyn |
| Rumsfeld, Donald | R | Illinois | Glenview |
| St.Germain, Fernand J. | D | Rhode Island | Woonsocket |
| Senner, George F.(voted "Present") | D | Arizona | Miami |
| Sisk, B. F. | D | California | Fresno |
| Smith, Neal | D | Iowa | Altoona |
| Tunney, John V. | D | California | Riverside |
| Ullman, Al | D | Oregan | Baker |
| Vigorito, Joseph P. | D | Pennsylvania | Erie |
| Walker, E. S. (Johnny) | D | New Mexico | Santa Fe |
| White, Compton I., Jr. | D | Idaho | Clarkfort |
| Wilson, Charles H. | D | California | Los Angeles |

#1052 office Building Washington D.C.

SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL
7TH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

2233 RAYBURN BUILDING
TELEPHONE:
225-4741

MFDP challenge

JUL 27 1965

COMMITTEES:
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

323 POST OFFICE BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21202
TELEPHONE:
MULBERRY 5-8320, EXTENSION 3451

**Congress of the United States**
**House of Representatives**
**Washington, D.C. 20515**

July 26, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This will acknowledge your recent letter urging that I "support the challenge of the seats of the five Mississippi Congressmen."

I am aware that the affidavits submitted by the challengers are now in the process of being printed and it is expected that they will be made available to the Members of the Subcommittee on Elections within a few days.

I agree that every citizen should be able to exercise his right to vote and I will support the findings of the Subcommittee when they are submitted to the House of Representatives for consideration.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,
Sam Friedel
Samuel N. Friedel, M. C.

SNF:jmt

ABRAHAM J. MULTER
13TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
BANKING AND CURRENCY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SMALL BUSINESS
JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

DEMOCRATIC WHIP, ZONE 2

MFDP Challenge

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D. C.

July 27, 1965

Mr. James Farmer
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

JUL 29 1965

Dear Mr. Farmer:

This will serve to acknowledge receipt of yours of July 23, 1965, concerning the unseating of the Mississippi Congressional delegation.

When the matter of unseating the Mississippi delegation comes before the Congress in accordance with the procedures outlined by existing law, I will vote to unseat any Members of Congress where the evidence shows that those Members were illegally elected. I am hopeful that the evidence will justify such action. If it does not, my Oath of Office will require me to vote to the contrary.

This is what due process of law means, as spelled out in our United States Constitution and that is the Constitution I have taken an oath to support.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham J. Multer

AJM:mdb

SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
HAWAII

CHAIRMAN:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MARKETING AND CONSUMER RELATIONS

SECRETARY:
HOUSE STEERING COMMITTEE

MFDP Challenge

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C.

July 28, 1965

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENTAL OVERSIGHT
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT, INSURANCE, AND HEALTH BENEFITS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

JUL 30 1965

Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Thank you for your letter of July 23, 1965 with respect to the challenge of the seating of the Congressmen from Mississippi.

I shall give the most serious consideration to your views when the matter comes to the floor again for consideration.

Aloha and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Spark M. Matsunaga

Spark M. Matsunaga
Member of Congress

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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NE010 (13)(21)SYC011
SY WWY039 WWZ7S

MFDP 1965 JUL 31 AM 12 54

WWZ7 NL PD WASHINGTON DC 30
JAMES FARMER OR GEORGE WHYLIE CORE 38 PARK ROW NYK
ON JULY 29 SPEAKER MCCORMACK FORMERLY REFERRED THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGES TO THE HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE. NOW THAT THE CHALLENGES ARE FORMERLY BEFORE CONGRESS IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT SUPPORTERS OF THE CHALLENGE COME TOGETHER TO PLAN STRATEGY WND ACTION TO INSURE SUCCESSFUL VOTE THIS SESSION WE WISH TO ESTABLISH STRAGEGY COMMITTEE TO OPERATE UNTIL FINAL VOTE HOPEFULLY IN LATE AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER. WE INVITE AND URGE YOUR ATTENDANCEOF MEETING 7 PM TUESDAY AUGUST 3RD MFDP OFFICERS 926 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, SOUTHEAST, WASHINGTON, D.C. PLEASE REPLY THELWELL 202-546-4450
WITH ALL GOOD WISHES FREEDOM
LAWRENCE GUYOT CHAIRMAN
29 7 PM 3 926 202-546-4450.

Called

AUG 2 1965

WUSF1201(R2-65)

MFDP file

## THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE IS BEING DELAYED IN CONGRESS

The Clerk of the H ouse of Representatives in Washington D.C. is delaying the progress of the Challenge to the seats of the illegally elected representatives from the State of Mississippi. The Administrativo mmittee of the House is required by law and by rule of the House to inform the Mississippi Congressmen of the action it has taken on the Challenge by July 4th. This Committee cannot act, however, until the Clerk of the House provides the Committee with enough information. He has not yet done this.

Some 600 legal statements were taken concerning the Challenge. These have been properly filed with the Clerk of the House. It was the understanding of the MFDP that the Clerk of the House agreed to print 1,000 copies of the record. That record was to include all the statements mentioned above which the MFDP believes are important in its case. Further, it was agreed that this be done by June 4th.

Up to this minute none of the statements have been sent to the printer. The Clerk of the House is not holding to the understanding agreement which was reached. We demand that the Clerk of the House print all of the testimony and send it to the Administrative Committee of the House of Representatives. We insist that this be done immediately.

By his refusal to print and distribute the testimony, the House Clerk is preventing the House from having necessary information on the Challenge. The House must have this information in order to meet its responsibility to the people.

In conclusion, we reafirm our determination to press this Challenge to a vote by the full membership of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States gives to the House of Representatives the responsibility to determine matters concerning the election of its members. They cannot perform this duty if they are denied important information.

---

## DEMONSTRATIONS WILL CONTINUE

To allow the law making bodies of the State of Mississippi to continue to make laws which deny citizens the right of peaceful demonstration, peaceful assembly, and protest...to stand by and allow this we cannot do. That law makers continue to trample upon the Constitution of the United States forces serious citizens to continue to stand against them through the courts of this state and country. This stand must also be taken in the streets.

We will not discontinue demonstrations until this state has wiped from its law books all procedures which prevent freedom of speech and assembly. We will also continue to demonstrate until local law officials take a stand to protect these rights.

Peaceful Demonstrations will continue in Jackson Mississippi until all unconstitutional Mississippi laws are removed from the records. The time has come. In today's world no state or country can continue to deny citizens the rights of peaceful demonstrations, marches, and protest of inhuman treatment. We cannot allow this to continue to happen in our country. We cannot allow it to continue in our State. We cannot allow it in our town.

To take a stand against what has happenned here is the responsibility of every citizen of Jackson, of every resident of Mississippi, of every American.

STATEMENT OF THE CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

My name is Alan Schiffmann and I represent the Congress of Racial Equality. Mr. James Farmer, CORE's National Director, has asked me to express here today our orgainzation's unequivocal opposition to the appointment of former Governor James Plemon Coleman of Mississippi to the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

CORE has maintained for some time now a deep organizational commitment to the struggle for equal rights for the Negroes of Louisiana, Florida, and Mississippi--three states which together with Texas, Alabama, and Georgia comprise the Fifth Circuit. From Madison and Gadsden Counties in North Florida to Canton, Mississippi, from bloody Neshoba to Klan-ridden Bogalusa, local Negro groups aided by CORE staff workers, have had to confront massive legal and extra-legal barriers to the exercise by Negroes of their constitutional rights. For ten years now, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has been at the center of this stuggle, and the steady stream of civil rights litigation which has come before it promises to grow even greater in the future. Given the Federal Government's present commitment to full and equal rights for American Negroes, and given, in particular, the critical position of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, it seems unthinkable that the Senate of the United States be asked to approve the appointment of an unregenerate segregationist to that bench. Yet this is precisely what you gentlemen are being asked to do.

Since former Governor Coleman is now being described as a

moderate in racial matters, it might be well to recall a televised statement he made in 1959 (as reported by the Jackson, Mississippi, Clarion-Ledger of 30 June 1959),

> "I am well aware that a little handful of my political adversaries have tried to destroy my place in the affections of my fellow Mississippians by claiming that I am a 'moderate.' Apparently, these people cannot tell a moderate from a successful segregationist. They have made a great sham of this, and every time they can get a chance they try to stir it up. I ask you to ignore what they say and look at what the record says. . . I stand on a record of performance and I have delivered the goods. I am not entitled to be called a moderate, and I notice that none of my friends have called me that."

In 1963, during an unsuccessful try for a second term as governor, Mr. Coleman again argued his expertise in flouting the law of the land:

> "Former Governor J. P. Coleman Thursday night promised there will be no racial integration of public schools in Mississippi during the next four years if he gets a second term in the governor's office.
>
> "'There will be no necessity to abolish the public schools,' he promised again Thursday. 'Nor will there be any mixing of the races in any of the state-operated educational institutions. This is no task for the amateur or the hothead.'" (Jackson Clarion-Ledger, 17 March 1963)

No amateur, he!

Again on October 26, 1956, the then Governor Coleman was reported by the Clarion-Ledger to have said, "I do not now favor the Negro voting in Mississippi. He is wholly unprepared to assume this responsibility." One searches the

pages of the Clarion-Ledger in vain for a statement repudiating this 1956 pronouncement. In fact, the man who campaigned in 1963 on the slogan "For Segregation-Peace-Prosperity" could hardly advocate segregation and repudiate Negro disenfranchisement—the former depends so clearly upon the latter.

Not only was former Governor Coleman an advocate of Negro disenfranchisement, he was one of the architects of the "massive resistance" campaign that followed the 1954 school desegregation decision. For example, on February 21, 1956, Governor Coleman signed an act requiring common carriers to maintain separate waiting and reception rooms for the races traveling in intra-state commerce and prescribing criminal penalties for violation. On April 5 of that same year, he ap roved an act reorganizing Mississippi's school districts and providing "In all school districts, separate schools shall be maintained or otherwise provided for children of the white and colored races."

On March 29, 1956, Governor Coleman signed into law the act creating the State Sovereignty Commission—the agency through which the state of Mississippi has funneled more than $193,000 in taxpayers' money to the White Citizens' Councils. Finally on April 5, 1956, the man who is today being considered for a Federal judgeship approved an act which, among other things gave effect to a Senate Concurrent Resolution (Number 125),

> ". . . condemning and protesting the usurpation and encroachment on the reserved powers of the states by the Supreme Court of the United States and declaring that its decisions of May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, are in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Mississippi. . . and invoking the historic doctrine of interposition to protect the sovereignty of this and the other states of the Union."

How does a man who, less than ten years ago, solemnly advocated such nonsense, today merit appointment to the Federal judiciary?

If I may, Gentlemen, I should like at this point to interpolate a few personal observations. I left Mississippi some three weeks ago after spending the better part of a year as a CORE task force worker in Philadelphia, Neshoba County, Mississippi. From Philadelphia, it is, after all, only a short drive to Ackerman, Governor Coleman's home. Today fewer than 5000 Negroes live in Neshoba County—out of a total population of 21,000. Of the approximately 2000 Negroes over 21 years of age, probably less than two dozen are registered to vote. Since last summer, one hundred to one hundred fifty Negroes have attempted to register and have failed. Everyone is aware of the fate of the first three civil rights workers to enter Neshoba. I am the first to have lived through a jailing in that county—on 14 September 1964 I was arrested while accompanying a group of Negroes to the Neshoba County Courthouse to register. Although my case was removed to the Federal courts, I was tried by a local circuit court, <u>in absentia</u>, and my bail was forfeited! On 12 October 1964, while accompanying a second group to the Courthouse, I was accosted by two men.

In the face of such harassment, with the prospect of economic or physical reprisal--two churches in Neshoba County were destroyed last year, many Negroes who attempted to register lost jobs, others were beseiged by creditors--it is a wonder that anyone has attempted to register. Of course the fact that Sheriff Rainey and his Deputy, Cecil Price, still wear their badges

and carry their guns, although under two sets of federal indictments, contributes to the atmosphere of intimidation. Gentlemen, the Negroes of Neshoba County have been living under a reign of terror and the man whose appointment you are considering is one of its principal executants.

CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, urges the Senate of the United States to block the nomination of former Governor Coleman to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. To do less would be unconscionable. At some point in our nation's history, we will have to recognize that if we allow such men to decide the fate of millions of America's Southern Negroes, we are no less accomplices to murder than they. If you vote to approve Governor Coleman's appointment, you will have that on your consciences.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION BY DELEGATES TO THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

August, 1965

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Because Negro people of Mississippi have been subjected to disenfranchisement by violence, terrorism, economic harrassment, and unconstitutional election statutes, and because they were almost totally excluded from voting in the general elections of 1964, there can be no reasonable doubt that the Negro citizens of Mississippi have been unconstitutionally deprived of their right to vote. This fact was also evidenced by the data presented in the recent Civil Rights Commission's report on voting practices in Mississippi.

It is our belief that Congress itself has a duty and the responsibility to enforce the Constitution, and to scrutinize elections at every level of political structure; especially where there is disenfranchisement of large segments of citizens.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference calls upon Congress to act speedily in discharging its responsibility to the people of Mississippi, and to its own integrity, by making provisions for a full consideration or debate on the Mississippi challenges this session, and move to unseat the Mississippi Congressmen.

We ask that a copy of this resolution be sent to all members of the House of Representatives, all affiliates of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and to all the press media.

From: Mathew Ahmann, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality; Lawrence Guyot, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; John Lewis, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Steven McNichols, U.S. Student Association; John Pemberton, American Civil Liberties Union; Robert Spike, Commission on Religion and Race; William Strickland, Northern Student Movement.

To: All friends and supporters of the Mississippi Challenges.

The enclosed statement explains the current status of the challenges to the five Congressmen from Mississippi which are now before the House. For the reasons outlined in the statement, we, the undersigned, feel that it is of utmost importance that these challenges be brought to a vote during this present session of Congress. This can be achieved with the united efforts of all interested organizations and groups.

We have, therefore, come together to plan a cooperative program of national action to ensure that the House fulfills its constitutional responsibility during this session. We invite you to join with us in planning and working toward this objective.

The enclosed statement is being circulated for signatures to organizations that have previously expressed support of the challenges. We invite you to join with us in issuing this statement and to attend a planning meeting of all supporters of the challenges to be held at 3:00 P.M., Wednesday, August 25th, at the First Congregational Church, 10th and G Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. We will report in detail on the challenges and discuss plans for a national program of support. Because of the urgency, we request that you reply to MFDP, 926 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Washington, D.C., by the enclosed post card as soon as is possible.

August 18, 1965

# STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGES

For nearly a century, illegal, unconstitutional and inhuman measures have been used by the state of Mississippi to prohibit Negroes in that state from exercising the ballot. Over 430,000 Negroes of voting age were excluded from voting in the general elections of November 1964 by which the present Mississippi House delegation was sent to Congress.

The citizens of Mississippi, working through the MFDP, have challenged the seating of these Congressmen. They are asking the Congress to declare the Mississippi seats vacant and to call for new elections.

On July 29, the Honorable John McCormack , Speaker of the House of Representatives, placed the challenges before the Committee on House Administration by referring to it the notices of challenge, the contestees' replies, the Brief of Contestants, and three volumes of printed evidence collected by lawyers for the contestants in support of the challenges. The only document still outstanding is the brief of the challenged Congressmen.

The Clerk of the House ruled that the Mississippi Congressmen had thirty days beginning on July 29 to file such a brief. This means that by August 30 all procedural requirements will have been met by all parties, and that the way will be clear for a decision by the Congress.

Should the challenged Congressmen fail to file their briefs in due time, it will not affect the fact that the Negro citizens of Mississippi have met all requirements and that the responsibility of the Congress is to examine fully and to vote on the challenges.

WE FEEL THAT FULL AND IMMEDIATE CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THESE CHALLENGES IS CALLED FOR BECAUSE:

A. Any question concerning contested elections is regarded by the Congress as being of highest privilege, taking precedency over most matters. In establishing this by rule and precedent, the Congress recognized that the very nature of an election contest is such that any failure to give it speedy action, any delay, serves to thwart the intent of the procedure. To allow members, the validity of whose elections is in question, to continue sitting indefinitely with no settlement of the charges is to nullify the mechanism for ensuring that only legitimately elected persons serve in Congress. It is therefore essential that the Congress act on these challenges in this session.

B. This issue goes to the very heart of those principles of democratic representation upon which the honor and integrity of the Congress and the political rights of the people of this country rest. It deserves the full and prompt attention of the House of Representatives.

C. The sacrifices and aspirations of the Negro people of Mississippi and their continued and enduring faith in the processes of American democracy demand that these challenges be fully examined and brought to a vote in this session of the Congress.

D. The House alone has the constitutional responsibility to decide contested elections brought before it. Therefore, only the House can decide upon the validity of the elections held last November in Mississippi. Now that the constitutional and procedural requirements have been met, the House must not shirk this responsibility and obligation.

E. Whatever effect the Voting Rights Bill may have in the future, the inescapable fact is that the sitting Mississippi House delegation was elected under a system that ruthlessly and unconstitutionally excluded over 90% of the Negro citizens of Mississippi from the ballot. These are the elections that are being contested.

F. For the House to fail to deal openly and seriously with these challenges is to encourage those Southern forces opposed to Negro voting to disregard the Voting Rights Bill and to invite continued political exclusion of Negroes in the South.

We therefore call upon the Congress to move to bring these issues to a vote as soon as the challenged Congressmen's time to file their brief has elapsed.

We pledge to act in support of the people of Mississippi in their efforts to bring this issue to a vote during this session.

August 16, 1965

AUG 19 1965 MFDP

From: Mathew Ahmann, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; James Farmer, Congress of Racial Equality; Lawrence Guyot, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party; John Lewis, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee; Steven McNichols, U.S. Student Association; John Pemberton, American Civil Liberties Union; Robert Spike, Commission on Religion and Race; William Strickland, Northern Student Movement.

To: All friends and supporters of the Mississippi Challenges

Object: Inclusion of Southern Christian Leadership Conference in list of organizations issuing call to meeting on 25th.

The list of organizations issuing the call to the organization meeting on the Mississippi challenges should have included the names of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The struggle to win a vote on the challenges during this session of Congress gathers momentum. A delegation of Church and Civil Rights leaders called upon the Speaker and Representative Gerald Ford, House Minority Leader, this afternoon to ask that they act to ensure that the Congress bring the challenges to a vote during this session.

At present, some fifty lawyers recruited by the ACLU in cooperation with lawyers from Civil Rights organizations are in Washington for the purpose of discussing with House members ways of bringing the challenges to the floor.

Once again, we look forward to seeing you on the 25th, so that you may join with us in the last stages of the struggle.

926 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.
August 18, 1965

Class of Service

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

| SYMBOLS |
| --- |
| DL = Day Letter |
| NL = Night Letter |
| LT = International Letter Telegram |

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B UDA253 NL PD UD NEW YORK NY 9

JAMES FARMER NATIONAL DIRECGOR CONGRESS OF RACIA EQUALITY
38 PARK ROW NYK

I AM INFORMED VOTING OF HOUSE ON COMMITTEE REPORT ON CHALLENGE WILL BE HELD THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 16. ACCOUNT SHORT NOTICE, ABSENCES ON VACATION AND NAACP MEETINGS IN ALABAMA AND CALIFORNIA ON SUCCESSIVE WEEKENDS MEETING OF EADERSHIP CONFERENCE HAS BEEN SET FOR TUESDAY NIGHT SEPTEMBER 14 AND NOTICES HAVE BEEN SENT ACCORDINGY. I AGREE THAT THE ATTEMPT TO DISMISS CHALLENGE MUST BE MET BY URPOSEFUL ACTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
ROY WIKINS 20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK NY

.

MFDP

WUSF1201(R2-65)

MFDP

TELEGRAM SENT SEPTEMBER 1, 1965

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES PLAN REPORT MOTION OF MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMEN DISMISS CHALLENGE THEIR SEATS. THIS MOTION WILLFULLY IGNORES ISSUR DISENFRANCHISEMENT MISSISSIPPI [redacted] NEGROES. URGE YOUR STONGEST OPPOSITION COMMITTEE AND STRONGEST SUPPORT CHALLENGE.

JAMES FARMER
NATIONAL DIRECTOR
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

SENT TO:

CONGRESSMEN:

FR. THOMPSON
MORRIS UDALL
JAMES O'HARA
SPEAKER, JOHN MC CORMACK
JOHN LINDSAY
GERALD FORD
CHARLES MATHIAS
JOHN BRADEMAS
EDITH GREEN
CHET HOLLIFIELD
JOS. KARTH
EMANUEL CELLER
SIDNEY YATES
DON. ROMSFELD
[redacted]
THOMAS P. O'NEIL, JR.
LUCIEN NEDZI
RICHARD BOLLING

NIGHT LETTER

September 8, 1965

Mr. ROY WILKINS, CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
C/O NAACP
20 West 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS HOUSE IS CERTAIN TO VOTE ON MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE NEXT WEEK. CHAIRMAN BURLESON HAS INDICATED THAT HIS COMMITTEE WILL REPORT FAVORABLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI REGULARS MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHALLENGE. WE HEADS OF NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO BLACK PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI. THEREFORE STRONGLY URGE EMERGENCY MEETING OF LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE FRIDAY AFTERNOON. WE MUST MEET IMMEDIATELY TO FORGE UNITED FRONT OF OPPOSITION TO ANY MOVE TO DISMISS THE CHALLENGE.

JAMES FARMER

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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JAMES FARMER

38 PARK ROW NYK

HOUSE VOTE ON CHALLENGES IN THIS SESSION NOW CERTAIN. ON AUGUST 31ST MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSMAN FILED MOTION TO DISMISS CHALLENGES TO THEIR SEATING. HOUSE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN BURLESON TODAY CONFIRMED STORIES THAT HE INTENDS TO REPORT THIS MOTION ONTO THE FLOOR DURING THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13TH. THE MOTION TO DISMISS IS BROUGHT SOLELY ON THE ALLOCATION THAT CONTESTANTS DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO BRING CHALLENGES AND AVOID DEALING AT ALL WITH ISSUE WHETHER ELECTIONS ARE VALID IN VIEW OF STATE ENFORCED DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF OVER 90 PER CENT OF NEGRO CITIZENS OF MISSISSIPPI. THIS MOTION MUST BE VOTED DOWN SO THAT MOTION TO UNSEAT MAY BE INTRODUCED. VITALLY IMPORTANT THAT WE MOBILIZE PRESSURE IMMEDIATELY URGING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO BE PRESENT

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

# WESTERN UNION
## TELEGRAM

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WEEK OF 13TH, TO VOTE AGAINST ANY MOVE TO DISMISS, AND FOR A MOVE TO VOTE TO UNSEAT ON THE MERITS OF THE CASE. WE URGE THAT CORE SEND TELEGRAMS TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, SEND A DELEGATION TO WASHINGTON THE WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 13TH TO SEE CONGRESSMAN AND SUPPORT EFFORTS OF MISSISSIPPIANS WHO WILL BE HERE, AND CONTACT YOUR MEMBERSHIP TO SEND LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS TO YOU CONGRESSMEN

LAWRENCE GUYOT CHAIRMAN MSDP.

MFDP

NIGHT LETTER

September 8, 1965

Mr. ROY WILKINS, CHAIRMAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS
C/O NAACP
20 West 40TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

ACCORDING TO LATEST REPORTS HOUSE IS CERTAIN TO VOTE ON MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE NEXT WEEK. CHAIRMAN BURLESON HAS INDICATED THAT HIS COMMITTEE WILL REPORT FAVORABLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI REGULARS MOTION TO DISMISS THE CHALLENGE. WE HEADS OF NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SPECIAL OBLIGATION TO BLACK PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI. THEREFORE STRONGLY URGE EMERGENCY MEETING OF LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE FRIDAY AFTERNOON. WE MUST MEET IMMEDIATELY TO FORGE UNITED FRONT OF OPPOSITION TO ANY MOVE TO DISMISS THE CHALLENGE.

JAMES FARMER

MPDP

SEP 10 1965

Wiley


**LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

**ROY WILKINS,** Chairman
**ARNOLD ARONSON,** Secretary
**JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.,** Counsel
**CLARENCE M. MITCHELL,** Legislative Chairman
**MARVIN CAPLAN,** Director Washington Office

**2027 Mass. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036** phone **234-4722** • New York address: 20 West 40th St. New York 18, phone BRyant 9-1400


SPECIAL EMERGENCY MEETING ON THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE!

This Tuesday, September 14, 1965

8:00 P.M.

At 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

On Thursday, September 16, the House Administration Committee is expected to bring out its report on the challenge and move to dismiss it. We are calling this special meeting at the request of the National Council of Churches - Commission on Religion and Race, SNCC, SCLC and CORE to discuss the new development and attempt to formulate a Leadership Conference position.

Marvin Caplan
Director

September 9, 1965

# COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH
ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA SORORITY
ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY
AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN
AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
AMERICAN ETHICAL UNION
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS
AFL-CIO
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE
AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION
ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH FOUNDATION
B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN
BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS
CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
CHRISTIAN FAMILY MOVEMENT
CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN SERVICE COMMISSION
CITIZENS LOBBY FOR FREEDOM & FAIR PLAY
COLLEGE YCS NATIONAL STAFF
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
COUNCIL FOR CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ACTION — UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY
EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
FRONTIERS INTERNATIONAL
HADASSAH
HOTEL, RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
IMPROVED BENEVOLENT & PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS OF THE WORLD
INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPARTMENT — AFL-CIO
INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS
IOTA PHI LAMBDA, INC.
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
JEWISH WAR VETERANS
LABOR ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY
NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS, INC.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION REAL ESTATE BROKERS, INC.
NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION, USA
NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION
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NATIONAL CATHOLIC SOCIAL ACTION CONFERENCE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
NATIONAL COMMUNITY RELATIONS ADVISORY COUNCIL
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PUERTO RICAN VOLUNTEERS
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SENIOR CITIZENS, INC.
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NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL NEWMAN CLUB FEDERATION
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NATIONAL STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES
STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA
UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION — COMMISSION ON RELIGION AND RACE
UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE
UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED CHURCH WOMEN
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UNITED PACKINGHOUSE, FOOD & ALLIED WORKERS
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OFFICE OF CHURCH AND SOCIETY
UNITED RUBBER WORKERS
UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
UNITED STATES YOUTH COUNCIL
UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA
UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA
UNITED TRANSPORT SERVICE EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.A.
ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY

MFDP

STATEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE

ADOPTED BY THE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Tuesday, September 14, 1965

The undersigned organizations associated in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights urge the defeat of the attempt by the House Administration Committee to dismiss the Challenge of Mississippi citizens to the seating of the Mississippi House delegation.

We deplore the haste with which dismissal is being proposed. The motion ignores the many questions that have been raised about the legality of the elections that brought the five Mississippi members to Congress.

The pattern of denial of the right to vote in Mississippi has been evidenced by the report and hearings of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, by testimony taken in connection with the Challenge filed to contest the elections of the Mississippi Congressmen, by hearings on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and by other information available to Congress.

We feel the House Administration Committee has given inadequate consideration to the Challenge or to alternative methods or approaches under which the House could exercise its constitutional authority to rule on the election and qualifications of its members.

Only two subcommittee hearings have been held, both geared to the dismissal and to no other aspect of the issue. No public hearings have been held. Copies of the evidence on which the Challenge is based have not been made available to House members. Dismissal of the Challenge at this time would close the door to full hearings and full House discussion.

Therefore, we urge all members of the House to vote against the motion to dismiss.

COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS ENDORSING CHALLENGE STATEMENT -- September 14, 1965

American Ethical Union
A. Philip Randolph Foundation
Amalgimated Clothing Workers of America
American Civil Liberties Union
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Veterans Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Catholic Interracial Council
Christian Family Movement
College YCS National Staff
Congress of Racial Equality
Council for Christian Social Action--United Church of Christ
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World
Industrial Union Department - AFL/CIO
International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers
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National Alliance of Postal Employees
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Churches--Commission on Religion and Race
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National Urban League
Negro American Labor Council.
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Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
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State, County, and Municipal Employees
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Textile Workers Union of America
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United Automobile Workers of America
United States National Student Association
United Steelworkers of America
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

Other Organizations outside LCCR Endorsing Statement:
Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs--
General Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church
Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

**LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS**

MFDP

**ROY WILKINS**, Chairman
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**JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.**, Counsel
**CLARENCE M. MITCHELL**, Legislative Chairman
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MEMO: No. 74
Sept. 15, 1965

TO: Cooperating Organizations

FROM: Arnold Aronson, Secretary

## 44 ORGANIZATIONS JOIN IN OPPOSING DISMISSAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE

At a special meeting Tuesday night, 44 of the organizations that cooperate in the Leadership Conference joined in opposing a motion, expected to be offered on the House floor this week, that calls for dismissal of the Mississippi challenge.

Unanimity in opposition was quickly reached. All of the representatives present agreed that the challenge, which has been before Congress for nine months, has been the subject of inordinate delays and attempts, by parliamentary maneuver, to avoid dealing with the serious issues it raises.

### House Committee May Act This Week

The challenge is being brought by citizens of Mississippi who call for the unseating of the state's House delegation on the grounds that its five members were illegally elected. There is, of course, abundant evidence, gathered by government agencies, to establish that more than 90 per cent of all Mississippi Negroes have been denied the right to vote largely through the use of discriminatory tests, threats of economic reprisal, terror and violence.

The challenge was referred to the House Administration Committee in January. The committee's dawdling prompted some House members to consider taking the matter out of its hands and bringing it directly to the floor for a vote. Prodded by the threat of such action, the committee has come to life. Its elections subcommittee held two closed meetings this week and after taking testimony from both sides, moved for dismissal. The full Committee is expected to adopt this recommendation and bring it to the floor, possibly this Friday.

This prospect brought the representatives of the 44 organizations together. In the statement they issued immediately, and which we include with this MEMO, they declared that Congress has given "inadequate consideration to the challenge or to alternative methods or approaches under which the House could exercise its constitutional auth-

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ority to rule on the election and qualifications of its members."

What You Can Do

With only a day or so remaining before Congress acts, we send this statement on to you. If your organization endorses it, we urge you to join in and wire or phone as many members of Congress as you can, urging them to vote against dismissal and to take a searching look at the system of disfranchisement in Mississippi and the legality of its elections.

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(See Attached List)

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A. Philip Randolph Foundation
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
American Civil Liberties Union
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
American Veterans Committee
Americans for Democratic Action
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
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Other Organizations outside LCCR Endorsing Statement:
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Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

JOHN V. LINDSAY

SEP 23 1965

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT

NEW YORK

MFDP

Following wire sent September 16th (Thursday) to Speaker of the House McCormick, Congressman Albert, Congressman Ford, and Congressman Hawkins, and Chairman of the House Administration Committee, Congressman Burleson.

I AM SHOCKED AT THE BLANKET ACCEPTANCE BY THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION PROCEDURES AND LACK OF INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES BROUGHT BY PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI. I HOPE YOU WILL URGE ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO VOTE ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE TOMORROW AGAINST DISMISSAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI CHALLENGE AND SUPPORT THE HAWKINS RESOLUTION FOR FULL AND OPEN HEARING.

JOHN V. LINDSAY, M. C.

STATEMENT BY REP. JOHN V. LINDSAY (R-N.Y.) IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLUTION (H. RES. 585) TO DISMISS THE FIVE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION CONTESTS. THE RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 228 TO 143. September 17, 1965.

Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Missouri in protesting this procedure. Forty minutes on one side and 20 on the other is insufficient for this debate. It lends to the appearance, if not the fact, that the Mississippi challenge was shoved into the drawer. I have looked at the arguments which have been advanced against voting to unseat the Mississippi delegation. I, for one, cannot accept those arguments for in essence they are really no more than a plea that we should not "rock the boat." I say this is a boat that has needed rocking for a good many years. The time is long overdue for this House to put itself on record that it will not be a tacit accomplice to the systematic deprivation of the voting rights of U. S. citizens.

Is it not rather strange that were the issue before this House the unseating of a Member because of fraud in his election, there would be no reluctance to act decisively; there would be no reluctance to insist upon our principle of fair elections; no reluctance to submit a full statement of the facts. Yet, in this case, where the election has been tainted by mass violations of the fundamental rule against racial discrimination, we seem to be torn between doing what we know is right and not "rocking the boat."

The least that could and should have been done here, Mr. Speaker, was to have had public hearings. From all appearances the Committee on Administration of the House of Representatives has simply given blanket acceptance to Mississippi's election procedures. The report of the committee is completely unpersuasive. There is no analysis of the charges; in fact no report to the House as to the fairness or lack of fairness of the elections.

There appear to be two major arguments against unseating the Mississippi delegation. The first of these is some concern with whether the present situation falls within the precedents of the House. An examination of those precedents would seem to indicate that at worst there is precedent both for and against unseating. In such a situation it seems to me that there is no obstacle to our doing what we believe is right. Furthermore, to the extent that there may be precedents to the contrary -- precedents which would keep us from acting in a flagrant case of the kind we have before us -- it is high time we consigned such rules to the junk heap of history.

The second major argument against unseating the Mississippi delegation is that the Voting Rights Act of 1965 provides future safeguards against a repetition of the situation.

But what of today, tomorrow, and next year. The Voting Rights Act will, after all, not affect the Mississippi congressional representation until November 1966. If the Mississippi delegation is unseated, I should think it would be possible to hold new and fair elections and to return to this Congress a delegation elected by the vote of all the people of Mississippi.

But beyond that what is involved here is the establishment of a principle -- the principle that this House will not sanction the seating of those whose election has been obtained through the denial of constitutional rights. The dignity of this House and the confidence of the American people in it requires no less.

#########

STATEMENT BY REP. JOHN V. LINDSAY ON THE SEATING OF THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUGUST 25, 1965.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the matter of the seating of the Mississippi delegation ought to be brought to the Floor of the House for review by the House before the adjournment of this session of the Congress.

When this matter was before the House last January, I voted along with 149 other Members, against seating the Mississippi delegation on the grounds that there had been a basic denial of voting rights in Mississippi.

Not only should this matter not be left in abeyance and unresolved, but the evidence should be examined on the Floor of the House by the whole membership while it is reasonably fresh. Surely the committee has had ample time to assess all the factors and make a presentation to the House as mandated by the House of Representatives over 7 months ago.

United States of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SEPTEMBER 17, 1965

## DISMISSING THE FIVE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION CONTESTS AND DECLARING THE RETURNED MEMBERS ARE DULY ENTITLED TO THEIR SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### COMMITTEE REPORT FOR DISMISSAL

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, during the 10 years that I have had the honor to serve as chairman of the Elections Subcommittee it has been my privilege to work with several of the finest and most dependable Members of this House of Representatives.

I am thinking of such colleagues as GLENN LIPSCOMB, WALT ABBITT, CHARLIE GOODELL, SAMUEL DEVINE, CHUCK CHAMBERLAIN, JOE WAGGONNER, SAM GIBBONS, CARL PERKINS, John Lesinski, HUGH CAREY, WILLARD CURTIN, and JOHN DAVIS, a former judge from the State of Georgia. Throughout the years such men as these, and I, have investigated some extremely important and closely contested election cases. For example, Hays against Alford, Rouse against Chambers, Oliver against Hale, Coad against Dolliver, Carter against LaCompte, Mahoney against Wint Smith, and so forth. And in each and every case that we have handled, the findings and recommendations of your subcommittee have been approved by the full committee, and likewise approved by this House, when necessary for a resolution to come to the floor.

Please do not think for one moment that I am here to boast about the activities or accomplishments of the Elections Subcommittee, for I am not, but I am humbly proud of the record that we have made and I hope and pray with you, my colleagues, still have faith, trust and confidence in the Elections Subcommittee.

In our search for the truth and for the will of the voters, which we sought in every investigation, certain facts and circumstances have been significant. For example, was there a valid certificate of election of the challenged Member's seat on file in the Clerk's office in this House? And also was the oath of office administered to the Member by the Speaker of the House? An affirmative answer to these questions establishes a prima facie right of the Member to his seat. In the cases which you are now judging, each of the challenged Members has established a prima facie right to his seat. But the committee does not stand solely on the prima facie cases established by the Mississippi Members, because it has gone much further into the details of the charges against them and found numerous additional and valid grounds to dismiss these contests sponsored by people represented by more than a hundred lawyers.

Some of the other grounds upon which we base our findings are: the fact that the contestants did not avail themselves of the proper legal steps to challenge their alleged exclusions from the registration books and ballots, prior to the election, nor did they even attempt to challenge the issuance of the Governor's certificate of election, in Federal District Court, after the election was held.

we must consider how many votes these Members of Congress received in the regular, valid, legal election as compared to the number of votes the contestants received in their unofficial, unauthorized mock election held over a period of 4 days—October 30–November 2, 1964—see returns.

So, if you count every vote the contestants claim, they fall far short—even where "all citizens qualified were permitted to vote." It must be abundantly clear that all the votes they claim were not sufficient to have changed the outcome of the election in any district in Mississippi.

In the light of all the facts and circumstances, I am convinced beyond every doubt that these contests should be dismissed. And I urge that you vote accordingly.

### MINORITY VIEWS

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, my remarks are certainly not directed toward any individual in this House and certainly not to be implied as any criticism of the chairman of the House Administration Committee or to attack the integrity of the Elections Subcommittee. It is to state the issue which is involved this afternoon and the position of the minority on the committee. Unfortunately, it is not to debate the merits of the case.

I think that it has been well demonstrated thus far that the differences of opinion about those who even signed the majority report is an indication to us that the merits of the case are to be yet decided.

Mr. Speaker, the motion to recommit which the minority members of the committee will support is merely to implement the decision to have further hearings.

Mr. Speaker, the majority report seeks to establish the fact that whatever discriminatory practices might have existed in the Mississippi congressional election of 1964 are not sufficient to serve as the basis of a challenge which this House ought to consider on its merits.

But, I ask this House, if the discriminatory practices with regard to voting procedures which existed in the State of Mississippi in 1964, discriminatory practices which the President of the United States recognized so clearly in his historic address to the Congress last March, discriminatory practices which the U.S. Civil Rights Commission has documented so completely in their report on Mississippi for 1965, and upon which that distinguished Commission based its conclusion that the State of Mississippi was operating in open violation of the 15th amendment to the Constitution; discriminatory practices which the U.S. Department of Justice has documented in over 30 suits brought against county after county in that State—if, I say, this uncontradicted and uncontradictable evidence of discriminatory practices with regard to voting procedures existing in Mississippi in 1964 is not sufficient to serve as the basis for a proper challenge, then what evidence shall suffice?

Mr. Speaker, to adopt the majority report is to establish a precedent which I say shall forever foreclose the Negro citizens of the South from calling upon the Congress to unseat those who may ascend to their seats by a system that excludes citizens who oppose the dominant group.

Mr. Speaker, the committee majority found that the primary question for them to consider was, was there an election, and it found that there was. But I ask this House, Is there really any question that there was an election? Of course, there was. No one has denied that. But the issue raised by this challenge is whether there was a valid, constitutional election and whether qualified citizens could avail themselves of the electoral and political processes of the State in which they live.

Mr. Speaker, that is the question which the committee should more thoroughly consider.

We are not seeking in this motion to recommit to answer that question nor are we asking you to answer that question this afternoon. We are merely asking that this House should withhold its judgment on this matter until more adequate and public hearings are held. Should we hasten to make a judgment against which there is no appeal?

I, therefore, urge the House to recommit this matter to the committee for a thorough hearing.

## YEAS--For Dismissal of Challenges

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express thanks to those in the House of Representatives who have stood by the members of our delegation throughout this long ordeal. We have made this fight with limited funds against the heaviest kind of organized pressures and pressure groups. The so-called contestants have been well financed. They have resorted to every kind of misrepresentation, demagoguery and innuendo to press this illegal challenge. In fact, it has not been a challenge, Mr. Speaker. It does not have the first element of a challenge. It has been nothing less than a well-organized pressure effort to throw five duly elected Members out of their rightful seats in this body.

But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot refrain from deploring some of the tactics and the operations that have been used by those, outside of the Congress, who deliberately conspired to bring this action to deny my State representation in the House of Representatives. It must be obvious to all fair-minded people, familiar with this matter, that this action against my State was but a part of an overall conspiracy. In fact, it has been admitted by the representatives of some of these organizations that Mississippi was to be used as the pilot; and, if successful, they would then move in on other States of the South.

It would be difficult to make anything like an accurate appraisal of the money that has been spent, not by Negroes of Mississippi but from out of the State, in this effort. I am confident that it was not less than $1 million.

* * * * *

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that it is not necessary to point out here that this is not a very pleasant situation in which your Mississippi delegation finds itself today. While we do not entertain the slightest doubt about the ultimate outcome, we find little comfort in the knowledge that this alleged contest has serious political implications on a national basis. At the same time, we must be realistic enough to recognize the facts of political life. We must take cognizance of the conflict of the political philosophy of ourselves and the handful here in the House leading the fight as well as those behind them. We must also take into consideration the tremendous pressure that has been brought upon the membership of this House by outside influences.

* * * * *

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I support House Resolution 585, the resolution to dismiss the contest of election of the Congressmen from the State of Mississippi.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Like other Members of the House, I approach the decision on the pending resolution with humility and with a deep sense of the extreme gravity of the question being posed here. Unlike other Members, it has been my responsibility as a member of the House Administration Committee to help frame the recommendation in this case being presented to the House today. It is a grave responsibility to pass on such a case that has so many far-reaching implications and which involves so many complex and conflicting ramifications.

It is clear then, Mr. Speaker, that members of the House Administration Committee, who are responsible for the handling of contested election cases view the enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as a "watershed" in the history of such cases alleging disenfranchisement of Negroes or other citizens. The record of this debate, whatever the outcome on the pending resolution, will constitute a clear precedent that the House of Representatives will no longer tolerate electoral practices in any State or district which violate the legal or constitutional rights of citizens to register, vote, or to become candidates for office. So long as I am a Member of this House, I intend to make certain that this precedent is carried forward in any future election or election contest.

Mr. Speaker, the verdict of history is harsh because of the neglect of the constitutional rights of our Negro citizens. Over the years, they have been denied equal opportunity to education, employment, travel, dignity, and the economic benefits of a rising standard of living enjoyed by other Americans. They have been subjected to economic reprisal, threats, violence, and death for attempts to exercise their basic rights of citizenship that many Americans take for granted.

Would the dismissal of this case be wrongly interpreted in Mississippi as condoning such practices, in view of the clear language of the committee report, the precedent being made in this debate today, and the dissemination of its meaning through the public media stating in clear terms that such practices will no longer be tolerated by the House of Representatives?

Would possible eventual unseating of the present Mississippi delegation contribute toward an improvement of the social, economic, and responsible political climate in that State, already torn by violence, bitterness, and racial conflict? Should we in the House base our consideration of this case in such terms?

Would the precedent created here by refusal to dismiss this contest brought by persons not legal candidates—in the strict sense in that they did not appear on the ballot—open a pandora's box, subjecting all Members of the House to possible frivolous contests brought by persons or groups on the lunatic fringe? Could a rash of such contests disrupt and paralyze the orderly business of the House?

Is not the cause of justice and the reestablishment of constitutional guarantees of all citizens to register, vote, and become candidates for office better served by affirming this watershed precedent, relying on the full powers of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the action of the 90th Congress and future Congresses to make certain that illegal or unconstitutional electoral practices are never again tolerated?

Mr. McCULLOCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support the resolution of the committee as it will be amended by a motion by the distinguished majority floor leader, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], as I am advised.

Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable that this issue should be before the House 10 months after the election in 1964 and 8 months after the men in question were given the oath of office in January 1965. Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, had the Congress of the United States followed the action of the then majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], in 1947 and passed legislation against the poll tax, and had we enacted legislation on civil rights in 1957 as passed by the House and the civil rights legislation of 1960 as passed by the House, we would not have this issue before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased indeed that we have the Voting Rights Act of 1965 the law of the land, which has already demonstrated its effectiveness in those States in the South which have so long flaunted the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, we should not cast a permanent cloud on the selection of the presidential electors or on the election of the junior Senator from Mississippi.

* * * * *

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, in the beginning there was a question, sometime during the interim there was a study, and in the end there is a resolution. That is what we are now considering.

Whether we should follow the advice of the minority that we talk for days, weeks, or months, or whether we should sum it up in a few minutes, it still gets down to the same principle.

The principle is that all of us, both those holding the minority viewpoint and those holding the majority viewpoint, recognize that some things happen in a particular State and in certain congressional districts which are not peculiar to those congressional districts nor to that particular State or region. Throughout the years since I can remember in my rather long life and participation in politics, there has been a question of disenfranchisement and of fraud here and there. When I was a young man in a small coal mining town, a different type of fraud was involved. It was not a fraud perpetrated because of color; it was fraud perpetrated because of a lack of knowledge of the language. As a young man I can remember talk of how they voted in a little barbershop in the coal mining towns. A ballot box was set on the table that had no top. As each individual miner came in to vote, his ballot dropped down to the cellar, where the foreman for the mining company adjusted it to suit the purpose.

Throughout the history there has been fraud. But in this particular case the Members of Congress who are sitting here as Members from Mississippi are not being challenged as to their seats. There is nothing in the minority views that states that these men shall not be seated as Members of Congress. The only difference is in the degree of the study to be made of that which happened in Mississippi. I was one of the Members who voted not to seat these Members at the beginning, but to withhold now the dismissal of the case against them would be an injustice and would be unfair to these Members now serving as accepted Members of this House.

## NAYS--Against Dismissal of Challenges

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the question concerning the status of the Representatives from Mississippi is one of the most crucial issues that will ever come before the House. The question is whether the House of Representatives will stand by the U.S. Constitution and the 15th amendment which provides, "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. Speaker, today we are honored that three courageous and dedicated Americans have joined us on the floor. Mrs. Annie Devine, Mrs. Victoria Gray, and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, contestants in this challenge, under the rules of the House have been accorded floor privileges by the Speaker. Their cause is a just one and deserves the support of every Member who believes in human freedom.

Mr. Speaker, the issue here is quite clear cut. There is no question that citizens of the United States were denied the right to vote in Mississippi in 1964.

The majority report erroneously states, "the House in the past has refused to declare a seat vacant even though large numbers of voters were illegally disenfranchised." The committee cites only one case in support of this dubious and dangerous proposition. The contestants' brief submitted to the committee cites approximately 40 cases in which the House upheld the Constitution by vacating seats because of Negro disenfranchisement. The one case cited in the report must be weighed against the 40 cases where the House decided to the contrary.

The majority report gives dominant weight to the proposition that "whatever electoral practices may have occurred in Mississippi during the 1964 elections, it is doubtful that any disenfranchisement, even if proven here, would have actually affected the outcome of the November 1964 election in any of the districts."

In the first place, this is an admission of disenfranchisement. Moreover, if the House accepts this, it will establish the rule that no disenfranchised majority or minority can sustain an election challenge without proof that their votes would have changed the result. The very "unofficial elections" in Mississippi which the report dismisses as "without the authority of any law whatsoever" will become an obligatory proceeding under this precedent in all future election cases involving disenfranchisement.

If this resolution is adopted, it will serve to bar any and all future election challenges on the basis of disenfranchisement. It would be an impossible and insurmountable barrier to require anyone to prove that he would have been elected or that he would not have been elected depending upon the number of citizens who were disenfranchised.

There are those who, in the highest traditions of our land, risked their lives to bring this challenge to us so that we may exercise our solemn obligation to the Constitution of the United States. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 does not in any way negate the fact that the Congressmen from Mississippi were illegally elected. It does not overcome the fact that Mississippi has violated the Constitution. It does not relieve us of our obligation to uphold our oath to the Constitution

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives, under the Constitution, has the clear responsibility to be the judge of the elections, terms, and qualifications of its own Members. This is an exclusive responsibility which the House must accept. There is no appeal. Political or injudicious acts in executing this responsibility will demean this body, its Members, and the Constitution. Justice delayed is justice denied. This is September, and the merits of this case clearly required prompt study and resolution which have not been provided.

* * * * *

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, unless the House of Representatives votes today to recommit the Mississippi challenge to the Committee on House Administration with instructions to hold adequate public hearings and report on the merits of the cases, it will have defaulted on its constitutional responsibility to be the sole judge of the elections of its Members.

* * * * *

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I oppose the resolution.

There is no doubt that a substantial majority of the House understands and supports the 15th amendment to the Constitution. We demonstrated this when we enacted the voting rights bill giving the executive branch broad powers of enforcement.

Yet, this resolution rejects an opportunity—more immediate, more efficacious than any legislation—to stop racial discrimination in the election of Members of this House.

Mr. BURTON of California. Mr

It is beyond question that Negro citizens in Mississippi were denied the right to vote in the last election. Massive documentation and other facts have been gathered by attorneys and court reporters throughout the country, many of them from the San Francisco Bay area. These facts are entitled the fullest scrutiny and development in the context of extensive public hearings.

I urge rejection of the committee's recommendation. I urge that the House and its committees be given a full opportunity for public hearings on this vital national question.

* * * * *

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from Missouri in protesting this procedure. Forty minutes on one side and 20 on the other is insufficient for this debate. It lends to the appearance, if not the fact, that the Mississippi challenge was shoved into the drawer. I have looked at the arguments which have been advanced against voting to unseat the Mississippi delegation. I, for one, cannot accept those arguments for in essence they are really no more than a plea that we should not "rock the boat." I say this is a boat that has needed rocking for a good many years. The time is long overdue for this House to put itself on record that it will not be a tacit accomplice to the systematic deprivation of the voting rights of U.S. citizens.

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, insofar as the validity of the election of our Members is concerned, the Constitution provides that the House of Representatives is the sole judge. Even though the 50 States handle the mechanics of the House elections, we are under no obligation to accept a Member merely because a State certifies his election. On the contrary, the precedents are clear that the obligation we have is not to accept as a Member any person whose election was not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

* * * * *

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to recommit to the House District Committee the "Mississippi challenge" cases.

This body—and every one of us—must face our moral responsibility to the great democratic processes of our Nation. Once the technical and legal points have been argued and assessed, there remains a great overriding issue. It is a moral issue. Can we support continued service in this body of persons elected by what must be frankly recognized as a perversion and misuse of our elected processes? That such practices have long been a part of the political life of the State of Mississippi, that they have, by custom and usage, become an accepted way of life for thousands and millions of people, makes even more clear the necessity to accept our moral responsibility and to act upon it.

These cases present to the House a truly extraordinary situation. Sitting Members seek to sustain their right to seats in the House obtained in elections the Governor of the State now concedes were conducted under unconstitutional registration and election laws. The position of the sitting Members, as set forth in their answers, has now been completely undermined by the Governor and legislature of their own State.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. GUBSER moves to recommit House Resolution 585 to the Committee on House Administration.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Speaker appointed as tellers Mr. BURLESON and Mr. CURTIS.

The House divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 129, noes 207.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution, as amended.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 228, nays 143, answered "present" 10, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 307]

YEAS—228

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abbitt | Cooley | Gurney |
| Albert | Corbett | Hagan, Ga. |
| Anderson, Tenn. | Cramer | Hagen, Calif. |
| | Culver | Haley |
| Andrews, Glenn | Cunningham | Hall |
| | Curtin | Halleck |
| Andrews, N. Dak. | Dague | Hamilton |
| | Davis, Ga. | Hanna |
| Ashbrook | Davis, Wis. | Hansen, Idaho |
| Ashmore | de la Garza | Hardy |
| Aspinall | Dent | Harris |
| Ayres | Denton | Harsha |
| Bandstra | Derwinski | Harvey, Ind. |
| Baring | Devine | Hathaway |
| Bates | Dickinson | Hays |
| Battin | Dole | Hechler |
| Beckworth | Dorn | Henderson |
| Belcher | Dowdy | Herlong |
| Bennett | Downing | Hosmer |
| Betts | Duncan, Tenn. | Hull |
| Blatnik | Edmondson | Hungate |
| Boggs | Edwards, Ala. | Hutchinson |
| Bolling | Ellsworth | Jarman |
| Bow | Erlenborn | Jennings |
| Bray | Everett | Johnson, Calif. |
| Brock | Evins, Tenn. | Johnson, Okla. |
| Brooks | Fascell | Johnson, Pa. |
| Broyhill, N.C. | Findley | Jonas |
| Broyhill, Va. | Fisher | Jones, Ala. |
| Buchanan | Flood | Jones, Mo. |
| Burleson | Flynt | Kee |
| Burton, Utah | Fogarty | King, Calif. |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Ford, Gerald R. | King, N.Y. |
| Cabell | Fountain | Kirwan |
| Callaway | Frelinghuysen | Kornegay |
| Cameron | Fulton, Tenn. | Laird |
| Carter | Fuqua | Landrum |
| Casey | Gathings | Langen |
| Cederberg | Gettys | Lennon |
| Chamberlain | Giaimo | Lipscomb |
| Chelf | Gibbons | Long, La. |
| Clancy | Gonzalez | McClory |
| Clark | Goodell | McCulloch |
| Clausen, Don H. | Greigg | McEwen |
| | Grider | McFall |
| Collier | Griffiths | McMillan |
| Conable | Gross | Mahon |
| Marsh | Pool | Stubblefield |
| Martin, Ala. | Purcell | Talcott |
| Martin, Nebr. | Quillen | Teague, Calif. |
| Matsunaga | Randall | Teague, Tex. |
| Matthews | Redlin | Thompson, N.J. |
| Michel | Reid, Ill. | Thomson, Wis. |
| Mills | Rhodes, Ariz. | Todd |
| Minshall | Rivers, S.C. | Trimble |
| Mize | Rivers, Alaska | Tuck |
| Moeller | Roberts | Tuten |
| Monagan | Rogers, Fla. | Udall |
| Moore | Rogers, Tex. | Ullman |
| Morrison | Roush | Utt |
| Morton | Satterfield | Waggonner |
| Moss | Saylor | Walker, N. Mex. |
| Murray | Schisler | Watkins |
| Natcher | Schneebeli | Watson |
| O'Hara, Mich. | Scott | Watts |
| O'Konski | Secrest | Weltner |
| Olsen, Mont. | Selden | Whalley |
| Olson, Minn. | Shriver | White, Idaho |
| O'Neal, Ga. | Sikes | White, Tex. |
| Passman | Sisk | Whitener |
| Patman | Subitz | Willis |
| Pepper | Slack | Wilson, Charles H. |
| Perkins | Smith, Calif. | |
| Pickle | Smith, Va. | Wright |
| Pike | Staggers | Young |
| Pirnie | Stanton | Younger |
| Poage | Steed | Zablocki |
| Poff | Stephens | |

NOT VOTING—51

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adair | Ford, William D. | May |
| Andrews, George W. | Gallagher | Miller |
| | Gilligan | Morris |
| Arends | Gray | Nelsen |
| Berry | Hansen, Iowa | Ottinger |
| Bolton | Hébert | Pucinski |
| Bonner | Holifield | Reifel |
| Brown, Calif. | Ichord | Reinecke |
| Clawson, Del | Latta | Roncalio |
| Dawson | Leggett | Rooney, Pa. |
| Farnsley | Mackay | Roudebush |
| Fino | Mackie | Roybal |
| Foley | Thomas | Senner |
| Shipley | Thompson, Tex. | Van Deerlin |
| Smith, Iowa | Toll | Vigorito |
| Smith, N.Y. | Tunney | Widnall |
| Sullivan | Tupper | Wilson, Bob |
| Taylor | | |

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For this day:

Mr. Senner with Mr. Del Clawson.
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Miller with Mr. Berry.
Mr. Ottinger with Mr. Tupper.
Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Foley with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. Gilligan with Mr. Roudebush.
Mr. Farnsley with Mr. Nelsen.
Mr. Thomas with Mr. Riefel.
Mr. Thompson of Texas with Mr. Latta.
Mr. Van Deerlin with Mrs. May.
Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. Gray with Mr. Smith of New York.
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Adair.
Mr. Toll with Mr. Mackie.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Pucinski.

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Tunney for, with Mr. Race against.
Mr. Morris for, with Mr. Duncan of Oregon against.
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Cleveland against.
Mr. Bob Wilson for, with Mr. Pelly against.
Mr. Ichord for, with Mr. Brown of California against.
Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. William D. Ford against.
Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Leggett against.
Mr. Mackay for, with Mr. Dawson against.
Mr. Bonner for, with Mr. Roncalio against.
Mr. George W. Andrews for, with Mrs. Sullivan against.
Mr. Hansen of Iowa for, with Mr. Roybal against.

NAYS—143

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adams | Green, Oreg. | Morse |
| Addabbo | Green, Pa. | Mosher |
| Anderson, Ill. | Griffin | Multer |
| Annunzio | Grover | Murphy, Ill. |
| Ashley | Gubser | Murphy, N.Y. |
| Baldwin | Halpern | Nedzi |
| Barrett | Hanley | Nix |
| Bell | Hansen, Wash. | O'Brien |
| Bingham | Harvey, Mich. | O'Hara, Ill. |
| Boland | Hawkins | O'Neill, Mass. |
| Brademas | Helstoski | Patten |
| Broomfield | Hicks | Philbin |
| Burke | Holland | Powell |
| Burton, Calif. | Horton | Price |
| Byrne, Pa. | Howard | Quie |
| Cahill | Huot | Reid, N.Y. |
| Callan | Irwin | Resnick |
| Carey | Jacobs | Reuss |
| Celler | Joelson | Rhodes, Pa. |
| Clevenger | Karsten | Robison |
| Cohelan | Karth | Rodino |
| Conte | Kastenmeier | Rogers, Colo. |
| Conyers | Keith | Ronan |
| Corman | Kelly | Rooney, N.Y. |
| Craley | King, Utah | Roosevelt |
| Curtis | Kluczynski | Rosenthal |
| Daddario | Krebs | Rostenkowski |
| Daniels | Kunkel | Rumsfeld |
| Delaney | Lindsay | Ryan |
| Diggs | Long, Md. | St Germain |
| Dingell | Love | St. Onge |
| Donohue | McCarthy | Schsuer |
| Dow | McDade | Schmidhauser |
| Dulski | McDowell | Schweiker |
| Dwyer | McGrath | Sickles |
| Dyal | McVicker | Springer |
| Edwards, Calif. | Macdonald | Stafford |
| Evans, Colo. | MacGregor | Stalbaum |
| Fallon | Machen | Stratton |
| Farbstein | Madden | Sweeney |
| Farnum | Mailliard | Tenner |
| Feighan | Martin, Mass. | Vanik |
| Fraser | Mathias | Vivian |
| Friedel | Meeds | Wolff |
| Fulton, Pa. | Minish | Wyatt |
| Garmatz | Mink | Wydler |
| Gilbert | Moorhead | Yates |
| Grabowski | Morgan | |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abernethy | Keogh | Whitten |
| Cleveland | Pelly | Williams |
| Colmer | Race | |
| Duncan, Oreg. | Walker, Miss. | |

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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September 24, 1965

SEP 27 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Jim:

I would like to express the thanks of the entire membership of the MFDP to you for the important role you and CORE played in the effort to unseat the Mississippi Congressmen. It would be difficult to acknowledge all of the ways that you and CORE helped the MFDP in the past nine months. Throughout this period, we were always able to depend upon CORE to participate fully and wholeheartedly in this struggle in every way.

For the next several months, the major programs of the MFDP will be within the State--primarily directed toward increasing registration, securing federal registrars for the 73 counties still without them, and nominating and supporting candidates for the 1966 elections. This will be a time for consolidating and strengthening the work already begun within the State and for seeing that the Congress honors its commitments made on September 17th. We will be holding a State Convention in Jackson on October 3rd to outline the work before us. However, we intend to maintain our Washington office under the direction of Mrs. Victoria Gray to continue our work with support groups and with the Congress.

We would like to have an opportunity to sit down with our close supporters and to discuss and analyze the meaning of the vote on the challenges and plans for the future. We certainly hope to continue and expand the relationships that grew up with groups such as yours during the challenge. We hope that a meeting can be called for this purpose on September 30th or October 1st. We will be in touch with you about this meeting in the next day or two.

Our thanks again to you personally and to the Congress of Racial Equality.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Guyot

Lawrence Guyot
Chairman, MFDP

CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.
SIXTH DISTRICT, MARYLAND

COMMITTEES:
JUDICIARY
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MPDP

# Congress of the United States
## House of Representatives
### Washington, D.C.

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September 24,1965

SEP 27 1965

Mr. James Farmer
National Director
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Farmer:

Thank you very much for your telegram of September 9th concerning the challenge against the seating of the Mississippi Congressmen.

I voted against the resolution to dismiss the challenge and regret that our views did not prevail.

I appreciate knowing of your views and I assure you that I will continue to give my serious consideration to this problem.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Charles McC Mathias Jr.

Charles McC. Mathias,Jr.

CM/apc

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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OCT 27 1965

MEMO:

TO: James Farmer and George Wiley, CORE

This is to confirm arrangements for the southern meeting to discuss a unified Voter Registration campaign.

We will meet at 1 P.M., Saturday, October 30, 1965, at the LCDC lubrary, 603 North Farish Street (2nd floor), Jackson, Mississippi.

Other organizations which will be represented are SCLC, NCC, and the Delta Ministry Project.

Purpose of the meeting: We see the use of the vote as the most effective tool for future change in the South and for consolidation of the gains already made by the civil rights movement. Through the election of candidates for office and the influence of a Negro voting population can have on the election of any candidate, we can bring into being a strong voice in the political process.

We all worked hard for the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. It is now our job to make it a reality and to ensure Congress's committment for free and open elections in 1966. We therefore see as a priority program for all of our organizations an intensive voter registration campaign, which each of us has individually begun to establish.

For a most effective program -- since in Mississippi we have only from now until April to register for this year's elections -- it is our belief that a coordinated effort which could establish areas and programs of priority is needed.

Some of the questions we feel would be of benefit for us to share ideas on are: (1) Priority areas for an immediate campaign; where, in a limited time, can we be most effective, how can we readh into new areas. (2) Obtaining more federal registrars. (3) Total programming for registration including voter education and citizenship workshops, literacy training, development of materials for voter education. (4) Funding. (5) National focus: federal protection for workers and participants gaining support for unglamorous day-to-day work.

Lawrence Guyot, Chairman
Executive Committee

Rachel

M E M O R A N D U M

REPORT ON TRIP TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI RE:

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party
Executive Board Meeting

I arrived in Jackson, Mississippi Saturday, October 30, 1965 for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Executive Board meeting that afternoon, to which officials of various national organizations had been invited.

John Lewis was there from SNCC as well as an entourage of lesser personnel. Reverend Blackwell was there from SCLC, plus several others. Haley, Raymond and I were there from CORE though Raymond stayed only a short time. Mrs. Devine was there but in her capacity as member of the executive board.

I will state the facts as they unfolded which will require a certain amount of going backwards and forward to bring the picture up to date. To me it was something of a revelation.

The meeting was held at Tougaloo College. It was immediately apparent that Guyot was not present and Mrs. Gray acted as chairman of the meeting, and started off the discussion by saying that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party plans a voter registration campaign and wanted advice and assistance from the national organizations. Very frankly, at this point I could not understand the purpose of such an important meeting on a matter which seemed rather obvious. Before long, however, in the discussion, it became clear that there were all kinds of hidden currents not apparent on the surface and at this time were not apparent to me except there was something of a mystery about Guyot's failure to be present, and a large amount of antipathy. There was also some discussion of Bolivar County where something of a fiasco had occured within the last few weeks. It was also clear from comments made by Mrs. Gray and others that there was a number of people present who had not been invited.

The conversation went on in this fashion for a couple of hours and frankly I wondered what I was doing there. At this point it was decided to have a meeting in Ed King's house and Mrs. Gray read the names of the persons to be present in addition to the executive committee. For CORE she read off Haley and Raymond,

I thought this a little odd but was not particularly troubled by it. However, Mrs. Gray came over to me and made a very particular point of saying that I was expected to be at this meeting and my name had been omitted accidently because they were not sure I was able to come. It was obvious that the people who had not been invited to the smaller meeting were largely SNCC people, though there may have been a few others whose affiliation I was not aware of.

At the meeting in King's house, which Mrs. Gray again chaired, the antagonisms came out into the open very clearly. Art Thomas on behalf of the Delta Ministry immediately and in very forceful terms, made it very clear that the National Council of Churches and the Delta Ministry were not interested in cooperating on a project of this kind with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party unless the MFDP could control its staff. He made particular references to Bolivar County and the way a large number of young people had behaved. There was no planning, no food, no arrangements made for where they would stay, all in all, a hodge-podge with bad repercussions in the area. In a response it became immediately clear that while the reference on its surface, really meant SNCC staff loaned to MFDP. The focus of the conversation then rapidly changed to a rather vigorous attack on the people who SNCC have been supporting and lending to MFDP. In the middle of this John Lewis said that it was SNCC's intention to go back into Mississippi for a voter registration campaign. They had not yet selected their headquarters nor had they decided how many people they would send into Mississippi.

Mrs. Gray and others cited some specific examples of the way the so-called staff had been harmful to the executive board of the MFDP. In fact, the staff had prevented the executive committee from having meetings both as an executive committee and educational meetings in some communities. By this time the antagonisms appeared very serious. It is very clear that MFDP, at this moment is not able to mount its own voter registration campaign. It needs major support from the national organizations. On the other hand, support from the national organizations varies.

Much discussion was had around the conception of national organizations working in particular territories. Several of the people were negative on this though the negative quality seemed to be directed at SNCC and not us because of the previous things I have said.

On the other hand I may have missed a few nuances because at this time George Raymond was not present having left some time earlier leaving Haley and me at the meeting.

Not too long thereafter, the meeting broke up without any major problems being resolved. I certainly think we ought to get a detailed report as to what is going on in Mississippi particularly as George Raymond sees it and perhaps some others, as Mrs. Devine.

I later spoke to Bruce Rogow trying to find out what he knew about the situation since he is all over the state and speaks to many of the people, and he confirmed many of the difficulties described above and agreed that SNCC staff was a series of major problems.

Submitted by
Carl Rachlin
November 4, 1965

cc: Messrs. Farmer, Wiley, Gartner, Rich

Route 2 Box 1-A
Newton, Miss 39345

NEWTON, COUNTY
PROJECT, REPORT
NCFDP

NOV 15 1965

MFDP

NEWTON COUNTY PROJECT REPORT OF THE NCFDP

We have been working on voter registeration, we have gotten about(20) register in the last two weeks and we have people to go up and regist We have also been working on getting a Federal Registrar in this county. 15 people have all ready been turned down because they can,t write or read, and now we are working on boycotting some stores.

Our project director and a worker from Meridian was put in jail and the charges was for a stolen car. The charges did not stick so they got a ticket for running a stop sign.

Newton County FDP went to the county of Meridian to help picket the Wind Dixie supper Market, and a white man came up to Mr. Curry of Newton County and told him that he would stump the hell out of him if he didn,t get the hell out of the front of the store and Mr. Curry told him that those days was over for a white man to hit a negro and get of with it.

Bobby Beamon and williams Harries was also in the picketing Beamon said while he was picking the store the manager rang a bell and when he look around a big gang of white men was gathering around him, so he went out of the store and told the other people not to go inside the store so there was no arrest made.

George Smith our project director was put in jail Sunday nite Nov. 7, for running a stop lite. Two other people hamm been beaten by the newton county police, one of the man said that Charles Reed the police that arrested him got him from an old department house and took him to jail and when he got him to jail Reed the police beat him in the jail house

The negroes school bus drivers in newton county are getting only $60.00 a month while the white bus drivers are getting $100.00 a month. Our old project director has left and we have Mr. Bobby Beam for the project director he is a very good worker and very brave and he is only 18 years old and he is not getting any sopport to live on but he is still working very hard for his people and he has been working for about(8) Months without any sopport and if you all no any way to help him then let us know.

Our reward is on the end what ever your challenge maybe keep going forward.

Mrs. Mary Wilson

Newton County FDP Chairman,

NOV. 1 1965

MFDP.

# PROJECT REPORT OF NEWTON COUNTY MFDP

On September 7th 1965 two men was beaten
Here is how it startedy Mr. Elijah Donald was pick up from old glenblin department. he had been in the hospital for 15 days. so his wife was worry about him, so she came down and got my brother to take her down to see the mayor. The mayor was not at home so his wife send them to the city hall where the mayor was attenting a meeting so while he was park there the police came by and said to him what kind of game was he trying to playwith them. The lady went to see her husban and we came to see the mayor. Then the police said that we couldn,t see no mayor tonite then the police said if you leave her here you will get put out of town, so she would not stay by her self so they left town, and the police-car follower them out of town and when they got out in a dark place the police stop them and told my brother to get out of the car.

Then the police told them to hurry up and get out of the car and they ask what for, the police said for speeding at 45 mph, so he them that they told him to go home so that is what I am doing them they made him get out of the car. the police name were Charles Reed and Joe Wagoner, so when he turned his head to get in the car Reed hit him back of the head then he went to get in the car again and the police hit him again back of the head, then Joe Wagoner said, if he said if you was speeding then you was speeding. then they hurry him to jail and while th they was on their way Lee Roberly them that he needed a doctor. Then Reed stpp the car and told him that if you say another dam word that he would blow his brains out.you here me nigger? Then the two ladies came and tol me that the police was beating my brother, so I run down to the office t to get some to take me down to see about my brother at the jail house. I asked the police what did they get him for and they told me they got him for speeding, and I ask them what did they beat him for speeding? So he ask me that if I wanted to join him and I said I will then I said that you just did it because you was a white policeman and has a habit of miss treating negros so he told me that I was under a rest.

It was about 7 of us went to jail that nite including George Smith our Project Director. Joe held the shot gun on us as we went in the jail house. Charles Reed drawed his pistol out on us and was waved it around us and then he told Joe Wagoner if any move shoot the hell out of them, then Reed caught me in my breast and pish me and tore my dress and bra almost off me. my brother did not see a doctor until the next morning, and Donald did not have a bed to sleep on and he was a sick and from this he couldn,t get up and down. Tommy Riley was also beaten and Reed didn,t tell him what he hit for.

The next beaten took place on Saturday nite Oct. 9, 1965 and it was Mr. Miles Johnson he had taken a DC and started to the water foundain to get a drink of water to wash the DC down when Reed and Parker came up then Reed told him not to drink from that fountain and Mr. Johnson said that he didn,t want any of it then Reed said that he was was or, of those smart nigger and starting beating Mr. Johnson then Mr. Johnson kick himdown about three time and then they took Mr. Johnson tp jail and blood was running out of his ear and he needed a doc, very bad but Reed would not let him see a Doc. until the next day. The FBI came down from Washington to investergate they went to Doc. Tedl office.

When Mr. Johnson went back to Doc.Todd office Todd ask Mr. Johnson how did he get in touch with the FBI , then the Doc. said to Mr. Johnson that he try to be a smart negro. some one is going to kill you .

On Oct. 15, 1965 Mr. Curry and some more friends went to Meridian while they was over there Mr. Curry brought his children some fire works and they was having some shooting them one evening so late that evening one of Mr. Curry friend come by and Mr. Curry got his new rifle out and was showing it to his friend , and while he was showing the new gun to his frind Charles Reed come up, and ask Mr. Curry was he scothing a gun out there and Curry said no he was not shooting a gun out here, so Reed ask curry to come down to his car and curry said he was not coming no more then curry0he took of his hat and put it on his friend head, and said to Reed; you have been beating up other negroes, now beat me.

Then Reed was frighten, so he left and went up town and told that Mr. Curry had thearten him with a gun which was a lie, Mr. Curry gave his gun to his boy and told him to take it in the house so the b boy did so he was told. Reed left saying he will be back and he did with the shife police wilson and he had a gun with him. And said that he wanted Curry. But he was gone that time, and it was a gain of w white men up town with gun ready to come out herebut some stop them from coming out here, but the negros was ready for them with guns to. The High Shiffs come out to get Mr. Curry but he was gone that time so he told to friend to tell Curry to come up to his office the next morning to make bond but when Mr. Curry got up there they put him in jail and his bond was $300,000 dollars.

Mr. Curry charges was threaten a officer with a deadley wepon, which was a lie, Friday Oct. 15, 1965 they pick up Louse Norman and his bond was $2000.00 Sunday Oct. 17, 1965 we had a rally and Rev. Killingworth was our guest speaker and Miss Clark who is now going to a white school and we also talk about Head Start and a little about selective buging, then we also had a Priest white from Washington then we serve a great big dinner and we also had three white friend that said that they wish they could march with us when we march.

Three person went down to the Mayor office to see the Mayor and talk with him about police burtiality and we were to meet with the Mayor on Tuesday oct. 19, 1965 at 2:30 oclock in the city hall when we get there the Mayor had a lawyer to answer all question. and now we are working on the ASCS Elections but right now we don,t have to many of our people is not to interested in ASCS

Your in Freedom

Mary L. Wilson

Chairman

# MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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DEC 2 1965

802 G Street, SE
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546-4450

Mr. George Wiley
CORE
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear George:

I understand Katzenbach today promised to do everything we asked. That's flexing the civil rights muscles. We'll start right away trying to get the complaints he says he needs to send registrars. I'ld be interested in hearing your reaction to Katzenbach's new look.

Why I'm ~~right~~ writing is that right now we have a problem in an area that already has a registrar, Neshoba County. It seems Rev. Collier, who is one of our strongest people in Philadelphia and also candidate for Congress against Walker, has been offered a job with Operation Headstart at $125.00 a week. You might know that Rev. Collier was a school teacher who was dismissed once he became very active in civil rights. Now the problem is, Rev. Colier is very conflicted--he needs the job, but knows it's full time plus and will leave him no time at all for MFDP work. This is doubly unfortunate since with the Federal Registrar moving into Neshoba they are really moving on registration.

whose?

If some money can be found, he will stay on with FDP. We're working on it and I was wondering whether CORE has any resources left from its Mississippi budget to help. We feel $50-$75 a week would be needed for Rev. Collier, his family plus the xpense of being an organizer.

I certainly look forward to hearing from you. Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jon